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ABSTRACT

This dictionary is a companion volume to the "Mandarin Chinese Dictionary (Chinese-English)" published in 1967 by Seton Hall University. The purpose of the dictionary is to help English-speaking students produce Chinese sentences in certain cultural situations by looking up the English expressions. Natural, spoken Chinese expressions within the sound and vocabulary control of first or second year students of Chinese have been selected for the dictionary. The dictionary contains 4000 full-illustrated entries. The selection of the English entries and illustrative sentences is based on common daily usage of the English language and takes into consideration the cultural situation of the Chinese translation. English idioms have been translated into idiomatic Chinese. Behind the compilation of this work lies the basic concept that the best way to learn a foreign language is by speaking. The dictionary enables the user to become acquainted with the basic patterns of Mandarin through the aid of illustrative sentences under each entry. (Author/VM)

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MANDARIN CHINESE DICTIONARY

English - Chinese

by

Fred Fangyu Wang

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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FOREWORD

This dictionary is a companion volume to the Mandarin Chinese Dictionary (Chinese-English) published in 1967 by Seton Hall University. The 1967 dictionary has been printed twice and is very widely used by colleges and universities as well as secondary schools throughout the world. Sales to European countries were particularly high and the adoption by government and military institutions in the United States was a source of encouragement. Since the appearances of the Chinese-English dictionary, more schools and colleges have begun to teach the Chinese language and Seton Hall's Chinese textbooks in twelve volumes have been completed and published. The textbooks and the dictionaries are closely related to each other, and the demand for the English Chinese section of the dictionary has become very acute. Prof. Fred Fangyu Wang, the author of the Chinese-English dictionary, bent every effort to complete speedily the present volume. After a toilsome labor of three years with patience and solicitude, he has completed the present volume.

The dictionary has been compiled according to the latest linguistic, psychological and lexicographical principles that are commonly applied to language teaching. The purpose of this dictionary is to help the English-speaking students produce Chinese sentences in certain cultural situations by looking up the English expressions. Natural spoken Chinese expressions within the sound and vocabulary control of first or second year students of Chinese have been selected for the dictionary. The Chinese language used in this section is mostly limited to the coverage of the Chinese-English dictionary both in sentence structure and in vocabulary.

The dictionary contains 4000 fully illustrated entries. The selection of the English entries and illustrative sentences has been based upon common daily usage of the English language and takes into consideration the cultural situation of the Chinese translation. Care has been taken to see that English idioms are translated into idiomatic Chinese. Since the goal of this dictionary is to assist students to learn Chinese, particular attention has been paid to the syntactical structure of the Chinese language. The social level of the Chinese language covered in this dictionary is the same as in the Chinese-English section, based largely on language used in educated circles and aimed at high school and college students. Although the Chinese is written in the Pinyin system of romanization, a conversion table for the other transcription systems is provided. In the romanized phrases or sentences, tones, stresses, and groups of utterances are clearly marked. It is unquestionable that this dictionary will make a substantial contribution to modern Chinese lexicography.

In preparing this dictionary, Prof. Wang dedicated an enormous amount of his time to the project while continuing a heavy schedule of classroom teaching and supervisory duty for the Chinese language program at Seton Hall University. He deserves our sincere thanks for the fine work and superb scholarship. However, we cannot neglect Mrs. Fangyu Wang who has given Prof. Wang a life condition that is so conducive to research and who has helped in every way to make the completion of this work possible. In compiling this dictionary, Prof. Wang was assisted by Mr. Kenneth K. Huang and Mr. John Montanaro. Mr. Huang of Yale University was one of the compilers of the revised Dictionary of Spoken Chinese and Mr. Montanaro is an instructor of Chinese at Seton Hall University. Appreciation should also be given to Mr. Simon Chang for his fine calligraphy and to Mrs. Margaret Chiang for her tireless typing of the manuscript. Thanks are extended to Mr. Michael Metallo who helped in the selection of English entries and illustrative sentences, and to Mr. Mark Axelrod, Mr. James Beckford, Mr. Michael Perrault, Miss Ann M. Pasquale and Mr. Karl Wheatley for going over the manuscript to see that the English was idiomatic and unambiguous. To Miss Helene Dunkelblau, Miss Elaine Matza, Miss Marilyn Hausmann and Miss Christine Frank we wish to express special thanks for reading through the manuscript.

Deep thanks must be given to Reverend Monsignor Thomas G. Fahy, Ph. D., President of Seton Hall University, Dr. John Duff, Acting Vice President for Academic Affairs and Mr. John Cole, Assistant to the President, for all the assistance and encouragement they gave to the project. Utmost appreciation should be accorded to the Rev. Albert Hakim, Ph. D., Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and Mr. Lee Burke, Director of Research for all their support throughout the project.

Despite the meticulous care given to the compilation of the dictionary, a complex work such as this volume cannot avoid omissions and errors. We therefore welcome all corrections and comments.

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Far Eastern Studies
Seton Hall University

March 1, 1971
South Orange, N. J.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume is the English-Chinese section of the two-volume Mandarin Chinese Dictionary. It is designed primarily as a reference work for English speakers who wish to learn spoken Mandarin on the elementary and intermediate level. The essential concept used in compiling this dictionary has been to demonstrate the usage of sentence structure by means of a limited number of vocabulary items.

Scope of Entries

The number of vocabulary items in any language is immense and it is impractical therefore to include all of them in one volume. For reasons of intent, and convenience then, the size of a dictionary should be determined by specific goals and by its usability to specific users.

Behind the compilation of this work lies the basic concept that the best way to learn a foreign language is by speaking. With this goal in mind, it is felt that phonological and syntactical structures can best be controlled by the use of a limited number of vocabulary items. Thus, this dictionary does not contain a large amount of lexical entries. For the purpose of learning the language as it is spoken, familiarity in a new sound system and in a new system of sentence structure is best established by mechanical drill, rather than by scientific explanation. The purpose of this dictionary therefore, is to enable the user to become acquainted with the basic patterns of spoken Mandarin through the aid of illustrative sentences listed under each entry.

Use of Sentence Patterns

This dictionary goes beyond a mere listing of English entries and their Chinese equivalents. More importantly, a semantic analysis is made between the two languages and Chinese sentence structures are illustrated. Theoretically, it is naive to attempt major structural transfers from one language to another because it has been found that the problems involved are too numerous to handle. Many times, however, structural transfers can be used as a means to an end, and in this way can be quite useful to students at certain stages in the learning of a second language.

Students ordinarily experience little difficulty when basic Chinese structural patterns are similar to English. Difficulty usually arises when the student is confronted with a variance of sentence patterns between the two language. Differences between Chinese patterns and English patterns are usually limited to the following three general types:

1. An English element is not expressed Chinese.

Ex. I do not know.

Wǒ bù zhīdào.
我 不 知道

"do" is not expressed in this Chinese sentence.

2. A Chinese element is not expressed in English.

Ex. I have a book.

Wǒ yǒu yì běn shū.
我有一本書

"běn" 本 is not expressed in English.

3. Word order may be different

Ex. not good enough

bú gòu hǎo
不夠好

The order of "good" and "enough" is different in Chinese than it is in English.

The above differences appear quite simple on the surface. However, most of the time, this will not be the case because a combination of all three differences is usually present.

Selection of Entries

Entries are based on the commonly used terms of daily life. We have constantly attempted to include items useful in everyday conversation.

The average American twelfth-grader knows approximately 46,500 "basic" words in English. Only 6 per cent of those will be included in this small dictionary as a consequence of the author's attempt to show basic sentence structures of spoken Mandarin. Although most Chinese basic structures are included, it will be found that many common English words are not listed as entries. Furthermore, it happens that many high frequency English words are not commonly used in Chinese and these have been purposely excluded. A basic list of high frequency words in English will not correspond completely with such a list for Chinese. Since this is a dictionary for Chinese, high frequency terms in that language are emphasized rather than those in English.

Meaning of Entries

In this dictionary, a term is defined not in isolation, but on the basis of how the term is used in a particular sentence. Furthermore, sentences are translated in the context of the cultural environment in which the sentence is used. Moreover, the definition of an entry, when necessary, is based not only on common English meaning but also on the Chinese cultural situation. For instance, in using the word "uncle" in English, the English speaker knows that it has only one meaning: the brother of a parent. However, in Chinese there is no such general word. It is necessary, therefore, to divide the meaning of "uncle" into "father's older brother", "father's younger brother," "mother's older brother", etc. Similarly, there is no general word in Chinese for the English word "play", as in "to play a musical instrument," thus in Chinese, to play a flute is "to blow a flute," to play a guiter is "to pluck a guitar," etc.

On the other hand, the word jiào 叫 in modern Mandarin Chinese, when referring to animal calls, can be applied to any animal, bird or insect call; however in ancient Chinese and other dialects there are specific terms for the sounds made by some animals. But in English, certain specific words are used for particular animals. For instance, a bird "sings", a horse "neighs", a cricket "chirps", etc.

Such differences are common between the two languages. These problems can only be solved therefore by providing specific examples pinpointing the difficulties to the students. A Chinese translation of English entry word is not helpful unless one can also learn the setting into which it may be placed.

There are other problems as well. For instance, in English it seems clear that two words, "smart" and "dumb" are antonyms. But in the following two sentences, the context radically alters the meaning. If one says sarcastically: "You are as smart as an ox". The meaning of this sentence is the same as: saying, "You are as dumb as an ox." In Chinese also, the two words: shū 輸 to lose (in a game) and yíng 贏 to win (in a game) are opposite. But the the following two sentences, both of them mean. "I lost every cent I had", although the two opposite words are used in the same sentence pattern.

Bǎ-wǒ-shūde-yìfēn-qián dou-méiyǒu-le.
把我輸得一分錢都没有了.
Bǎ-wǒ-yíngde-yìfēn-qián dou-méiyǒu-le.
把我贏得一分錢都没有了

Of course, the deep structures of these two sentences are quite different. But looking at the surface structures only, the functions of "shū" 輸 to lose, and "yíng" 贏 to win can be confusing here. This is one example of the kinds of problems that this dictionary seeks to solve.

How to use this dictionary

Most students of foreign languages tend to use a bi-lingual (native-foreign) language dictionary for the purpose of finding "a word" rather than looking for a word in a sentence setting. It is true that, rarely does it occur when there will be an exact correspondence, word for word, between the native and foreign tongues. The limited number of words which may correspond in this "match-making" process are not important for students on the elementary level. It cannot be overemphasised that this dictionary is mainly concerned with the basic sentence structure of spoken Chinese which can express the ideas of everyday conversation. Therefore to obtain the most beneficial results from the use of this dictionary the student should think in terms of sentences, not in terms of individual words. He should first think about the idea he wishes to convey and then how it can be expressed in a short and simple sentence. If the dictionary can not aid him in finding the right word, then he should try to rephrase his idea in other English forms. The best rule to follow is to break long sentences into short ones and big words into small. When the desired entry is located in the dictionary, the Chinese expression will be illustrated in a basic spoken pattern in which it may be used. This will prove more helpful to him than finding merely an isolated word.

SOUNDS

Most of the Chinese syllables can be divided into two parts, the initial and the final. The initial is the initial consonant. The final is the rest of the syllable, either a vowel, a diphthong or a vowel with nasal ending. It should be noticed that the following charts are meant simply as guides and that the Chinese and English sounds will not correspond in every case. For a detailed description of the Pinyin system, consult the sound description in Beginning Chinese by John DeFrancis.

THE INITIALS

Chinese Phonetic Alphabet	Approximate English Equivalent
b	spy
p	peak
m	man
f	fan
d	style
t	team
n	no
l	law
g	sky
k	kill
h	hard
j	jeer
q	cheer
x	ship
z	reads
c	that's
s	sound
zh	large (tip of tongue curved back, and voiceless)
ch	chew (tip of tongue curved back)
sh	shrub (tip of tongue curved back)
r	leisure (tip of tongue curved back)
y	you
w	way

THE FINALS

a	father
o	saw
e	her (r being silent, or e in French le)
i	machine
u	rude
ü	as German ü (or i and u pronounced simultaneously).
er	err (tongue slightly curled)

Note: 1. When i, u and ü are used as separate syllables they are written as yi, wu and yu respectively.
2. After j, q, x, the umlaut on ü is omitted.
3. i after the initials zh, ch, sh, r,z, c and s is not pronounced as i but indicates that the preceding initial is prolonged and vocalized in pronunciation.

ai	I
ao	now
an	close to an in English hand
ang	close to ang in English gang
ei	eight
en	omen
eng	close to ung in sung
ou	old
ong	oo ng
ia	yah (or Asia)
ie	yes
iao	yowl
iu	you
ian	yen
in	in
iang	young
ing	sing
iong	y oong

Note: When iu is used as a separate syllable, it is written as you — y + ou.

ua	waft
uo	woman
uai	wife
ui	way
uan	oo ahn (or close to one)
un	went
uang	oo ahng
üe	ü eh
üan	ü an
ün	ü n

Note: 1. When finals starting with ü are used as separate syllables, ü is written as yu.
2. Two entries, Ss 嘶 and Tsk 嘖 , do not follow the normal Pinyin sound system. Ss, a voiceless dental fricative with air sucked in, is used to indicate discomfort from cold, sudden pain or the process of thinking. Tsk, a sound created by clicking of the tongue, is usually used in English to indicate that something has gone wrong.

THE TONES

Each Chinese vowel has a certain tone of voice. In the sound system of Pekinese, which is the standard sound system of Mandarin, there are four tones. The first one, marked - , is called level tone. It is spoken in a high pitch and neither rises nor falls. The second, ´ , is called rising tone. It starts with the voice lower but ends up high. The third, ˇ , is called low tone. The voice is dropped at first and then rises. And the fourth, ` , is called falling tone. The voice falls from high to low. There are also syllables which are slight in sound. They are called toneless and are not marked.

Stress marks are used on the syllables which receive the chief stress when the syllable is not the last one with a tone marking. Hyphens are used between syllables which are spoken without a pause.

When the suffix r 儿 is used, r is not pronounced as a separate syllable but indicates that the sound of r should be added to the final of the preceding syllable. Some finals are changed when r is added. The following chart shows the change of the sound value.

Original finals plus r:	Actual sound is changed into:
ai(r)	ar
an(r)	ar
ei(r)	er
en(r)	er
i(r) (after y, x, q, j)	ier
i(r) (after z, c, s, zh, ch, sh, r)	er
in(r)	ier
ü(r)	üer
ün(r)	üer

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PARTS OF SPEECH

Parts of speech are form classes. The classes are defined by syntactical forms. A detailed analysis of sentences may produce numerous classes and sub-classes, which are difficult to use for language study. The classes used in this dictionary are limited to the general classes.

The meaning of a lexical item can be narrowed down by the classes in which it belongs. And also, based on the syntactical forms which define the classes, with reasonable application, sentences may be produced.

The following descriptions are meant to serve only as a general guide in the usage of this lexicon. For a thorough and more scientific description, consult A Grammar of Spoken Chinese by Yuen Ren Chao.

AD-Adverb

Adverbs are bound forms which cannot be used independently but appear before a verb.

Tā-hĕn-máng.	他很忙.	He is very busy.
'Tā-qù, 'wŏ-yĕ-qù.	他去我也去.	He'll go, I'll go also.

Some adverbs may be used before a number-measure structure.

cái-'wŭkuai-qián	才五塊錢	only five dollars.

In very idiomatic speech they may appear at the end of a sentence.

Tā-zuò-'shì hái.	他作事還.	He is working, besides.

AV-Auxiliary Verb

An auxiliary verb is used before a verb phrase. In Chinese, the auxiliary verb is actually the main verb. It may be used to form a choice-type question by repeating itself with the negative bu 不 or it may be used by itself as the predicate of a sentence.

Wŏ-xĭhuan-qù.	我喜歡去.	I like to go.
Tā-kĕn-qù-bu-ken?	他肯去不肯?	Is he willing to go?
Tā-kĕn.	他肯.	He is willing.

An auxiliary verb or a verb phrase with an auxiliary verb functions in a way similar in two aspects to a stative verb:

1. It may be preceded by certain adverbs, such as duóma 多麼 how, to what degree; hĕn 很 very; tài 太 too; etc.; or followed by certain particles indicating degree, such as jíle 極了 extremely; dehĕn 得很 very much; etc.

Tā-hĕn-ài-shuō-huà.	他很愛說話.	She likes to talk very much.
Tā-néng-chī-jíle.	他能吃極了.	He can eat a lot.

2. It may be used as the main verb in the bĭ-structure.

Tā-bĭ-nĭ-ài-kàn-diànyĭngr.	他比你愛看電影兒.	He likes to go to the movies more than you.

When the particle le 了 is used at the end of a sentence containing an auxiliary verb, a change of status is indicated.

Tā-yuànyi-qù-le.	他願意去了.	He is willing to go now. (Previously he was unwilling.)

B-Bound Form

A bound form can neither be used independently nor as the subject or predicate of a sentence. There are many kinds of bound forms, and their function will depend upon their behavior in a structure. Some of them are denoted as one class, such as: adverb, co-verb, localizer, measure, particle and resultative ending.

The bound forms listed as entries are those which are productive. The ones which are bound to a following element are marked (B-) as jĭn 金 in jĭnzi 金子 gold. Those which are bound to a preceding element are marked (-B) as huà 化 in jiăndanhuà 簡單化 simplify.

CV-Co-Verb

A co-verb is a verb followed by a noun which, together with the noun, precedes and modifies the main verb. When a verb is used in this position and function, and its meaning is distinctively changed from its meaning when used as a main verb, it is a co-verb.

Wŏ-gĕi-ta-măi.	我給他買.	I'll buy it for him.
Wŏ-gēn-ta-qu.	我跟他去.	I'll go with him.

I-Interjection

An interjection is used independently or for introducing a sentence. Precisely speaking, the tones of interjections may not exactly coincide with the tones of ordinary syllables, but in this dictionary tone marks are used on interjections to show that the tone is close to one of the four tones of ordinary syllables.

Òu, wŏ-míngbai-le.	嘔,我明白了.	Oh, now I understand.
Óu, wŏ-méi-tĭngshuŏguo.	嘔,我沒聽說過.	Oh, I've never heard it.

IV-IntransitiveVerb

The characteristics of an intransitive verb may lie in any one of the following three categories.

1. No noun can be used to follow it, as in tăng 躺 lie down; zuì 醉 get drunk; xĭng 醒 awake.
2. Only a noun which indicates place can be used to follow it.

Tā-dàole-zhèr-le.	他到了這兒了.	He has arrived here.

3. The noun following it is the actor of the action described by the verb.

Lái-kè-le.	來客了.	Some guests are here.
Sĭle-hĕn-duŏ-rén.	死了很多人.	A lot of people died.

L-Localizer

The following items are marked as localizers:

shàng 上 above; xià 下 underneath; qián 前 front; hòu 後 back;

lĭ 裏 inside; wài 外 outside; dōng 東 east; nán 南 south; xī 西 west; bĕi 北 north; zuŏ 左 left; yòu 右 right. Their functions are as follows:

1. They may be followed by biānr 邊兒, miàn 面, tóu 頭 or bù 部, or preceded by yĭ 以, to form place words.
   lĭbianr 裏邊兒 the area inside; shàngtou 上頭 the area above; qiánmian 前面 the area in front; yĭdōng 以東 east of.
2. They may be added to nouns to form place words.
   lóushàng 樓上 upstairs; guówài 國外 outside of a country.
3. They may be used before nouns to modify them.
   hòupái 後排 back row; qiánfāng 前方 front.
4. They may be used after co-verbs, such as wăng 往, wàng 望, xiàng 向, cháo 朝, chùng 衝, etc. wàng-qián-zŏu 望前走 go ahead; xiàng-dōng-fēi 向東飛 fly toward the east.

M-Measure

A measure is an item which is used after a number to form a unit, either to measure the noun which in most cases follows it, such as zhāng 張 in sānzhang(-zhĭ) 三張（紙）three sheets of paper; or the occurrence of the action indicated by the verb which precedes it, such as cì 次 in shuō-sānci 說三次 say three times. A measure is a definite requirement in forming a NU-M N unit, even though some of the measures do not carry a definite meaning, as ge 個 in liăngge-rén 兩個人 two persons.

The number yi 一 one, used before a measure, may be dropped if it is preceded by a specifier or a verb, as: Zhèi(yi)ge. 這（一）個 This one. Wŏ-yŏu-(yi)ge-péngyou. 我有（一）個朋友. I have a friend.

A measure may be reduplicated to indicate the meaning of every, as in tiāntian 天天 every day.

A measure may be immediately preceded by certain stative verbs, such as dà 大, xiăo 小, zhĕng 整, etc., as in yídàkuài-miànbāo 一大塊麵包 a big piece of bread.

Certain measures may be followed by r 兒 or zi 子 to form a noun, as kuàir 塊兒 size; gèr 個兒 size.

Certain nouns which can be used as a container may be used as a borrowed measure, such as yìwūzi-tŭ 一屋子土 a roomful of dirt; yìzhuōzi-cài 一桌子菜 a tableful of food. In such cases, the nouns are not marked as measures.

MA-Movable Adverb

Movable adverbs may stand before or after the subject of a sentence. Wŏ-dāngrán-zhīdao. 我當然知道. or Dāngran-wŏ-zhīdao. 當然我知道. Of course I know.

N-Noun

A noun may be used after a number-measure structure, as in wŭkuai-qián 五塊錢 five dollars. It may modify another noun or be modified by another noun, as in zhuōzi-tuĭ 桌子腿 leg of a table or mùtou-zhuōzi 木頭桌子 wooden table.

A noun may be used either as the subject or predicate of a sentence. But when it is used as the predicate, in most cases the verb shì 是 is dropped, as: Tā-Zhōngguo-ren. 他中國人. (a contraction of Tā-shi-Zhōngguo-ren. 他是中國人.) He is a Chinese. It is similar in structure to the idiomatic English, "Finders keepers, losers weepers."

NU-Number

A number may be used between a specifier and a measure. While bǎi 百 hundred; qiān 千 thousand; wàn 萬 ten thousand; and yì 億 hundred thousand are marked as numbers, they have certain characteristics and they must take another number before them to qualify as complete numbers, as in zhèi-èrbǎi-zhāng-zhǐ 這二百張紙 these two hundred sheets of paper.

Numbers are free forms only in counting, in reading digits or in a mathematical context. In other cases they are bound to measures or nouns.

Cardinal and ordinal numbers in Chinese cannot be identified by themselves (except for liǎng 兩 two, which is always a cardinal number) but they can be identified with other elements in certain structures. Some specifiers such as dì 第, lǎo 老, etc., may indicate an ordinal number, as in dìsānge 第三個 the third one. When certain nouns, such as lóu 樓, yuè 月, etc., are used after the numbers, the numbers become ordinal, as in sānlóu 三樓 third floor; èryuè 二月 the second month of a year, February.

ONO-Onomatopoetic

There are two common ways of using Onomatopoetic words in Chinese.

1. They may be used independently.

   Pūtōng, diàozai-shuǐli-le. 撲通,掉在水裏了. Splash, it fell into the water.

2. They may be reduplicated and followed by de 的 to modify a verb or a noun or to be used independently as a predicate.

   Pūtōng-pūtong-de-xiǎng. 撲通撲通的響. It sounds like something fell.

P-Particles

Particles are grammatical function words which are used in certain positions in the structure of a sentence or a phrase. Some can be used only at the end of a sentence while others may be used with a verb or with certain structures of a phrase. The usage and the grammatical meaning of each one are described under each entry.

PR-Pronoun

Pronouns are substitutes for nouns, usually for personal nouns. Personal pronouns are made plural by adding the suffix men 們. They are used as subjects or objects of sentences and as modifiers of nouns.

PV-Post-Verb

A post-verb is a verb which is used immediately after the main verb and before a noun or a place word. There are only five verbs which may be used this way. They are: zài 在, gěi 給, dào 到, chéng 成 and zuò 作. Usages and examples are listed under each entry.

PW-Place Word

Place words are basically nouns. Like time words, they may be used after zài 在 or dào 到 but, unlike time words, they may be used between dào... qù 到 ... 去 go to...; cóng...lái 從 ... 來 come from ...; etc. They may also function as adverbs. Any noun plus a localizer or any localizer plus the suffix biānr 邊兒 , miàn 面 , tóu 頭 , bù 部 , etc., will form a place word.

lĭtou	裏頭	inside.
wūzili	屋子裏	inside the room.
Mĕiguo hĕn-dà.	美國很大.	America is very big.
Shū-zài-zhuōzishang.	書在桌子上.	The books are on the table.
Jiāli méi-you-rén.	家裏沒有人.	There isn't anyone at home.
Tā-dào-năr-qu-le?	他到那兒去了?	Where has he gone?

RE-Resultative Ending

All resultative endings are verbs, usually stative verbs or intransitive verbs. A resultative ending indicates the result obtained from the action of the verb or the state of the stative verb which precedes it. However, certain verbs used as resultative endings carry a meaning which is different from the meaning of the verb when it is used as the main verb of a sentence. qĭ 起 used as a main verb can never mean "afford", but used as a resultative ending it may mean "can or cannot afford" in the potential forms. All the verbs which carry different meanings when used as resultative endings are listed and noted. All stative verbs which carry the same meaning as when used as resultative endings are not listed.

xĭbugānjing	洗不乾淨	cannot wash clean.

Since gānjing 乾淨 means clean and the meaning does not change when it is used as a resultative ending, gānjing 乾淨 is not listed as a resultative ending.

RV-Resultative Verb

A resultative verb is formed by a verb, either a stative verb, transitive verb or intransitive verb, and a resultative ending. Generally, there are four transformational forms of each resultative verb. These four forms are divided into two groups: actual forms and potential forms.

Actual forms:

V - RE - le	chībăo-le	吃飽了	have enough to eat and be satisfied.
méi-V-RE	méi-chībăo	沒吃飽	didn't eat enough.

Potential forms:

V- de-RE	chīdebăo	吃得飽	can be satisfied.
V- bu-RE	chībubăo	吃不飽	cannot be satisfied.

The potential forms indicate whether the result indicated by the resultative ending can or cannot be achieved.

S-Structure

When two or more items are often used discontinuously in sentence formation, they are marked as a structure. That is, under a certain structure, the items may be used and carry the meaning listed. No detailed description of the structure is given; however, the illustrative sentences will serve as examples.

SP-Specifier

Specifiers are bound forms and are used before number-measure structures. They are used to point to a definite person or thing. However, the specifiers zhèi 這, nèi 那 and nĕi 那 may be used as subjects of a sentence. When the number is yĭ 一, the number may be dropped. Then, the specifier looks the same as when it is used before a measure.

Zhèi(yi)ge.	這（一）個.	This one.

SV-Stative Verb

Stative verbs are in the same class as verbs because they may be preceded by bù 不 and followed by le 了. They are different from other verbs,however, since they may be used before a noun to modify it, instead of taking the noun as an object.

They may, as auxiliary verbs, be preceded by certain adverbs, such as duóma 多麼, hĕn 很, tài 太, etc. They may also be followed by certain particles indicating degree, such as tòule 透了, jîle 極了, dehĕn 的很, etc.

They may be used as the main verb of the bĭ-structure, followed by certain complements, such as the number-measure structure.

Tā-bĭ-wŏ-gāo-liăngcùn.	他比我高兩寸.	He is two inches taller than I am.

They may be used as resultative endings.

Tā-zhăngdà-le.	他長大了.	He is grown up now.

They may be reduplicated plus de 的 to form expressions which may be used to modify a noun or a verb which may be omitted. When they are reduplicated, the last syllable may be changed into level tone and an r 兒 sound added.

If the SV has two syllables, such as AB, the reduplicated form is AABB.

kuàikuāirde-zŏu	快快兒的走	walk fast.
qĭngqingchuchūde-yijiu-huà	清清楚楚的一句話	a clear sentence.

TV-Transitive Verb

Transitive verbs are verbs which may take a noun, verb or a clause as an object.

tĭng-xì	聽·戲	listen to opera.
tĭng-chàng	聽唱	listen to singing.
tĭng-chàng-xì	聽唱戲	listen to operatic singing.
tĭng-ta-chàng-xì	聽他唱戲	listen to him singing opera.

Transitive verbs may be reduplicated. The reduplicated form of a transitive verb, as V V, is a contractional form of V-yiV, which is a transformation of V-yihuĭr V- 一 會 兒 do something for a little while or V-yixiàr V- 一 下 兒 do something a little bit. If the TV has two syllables, such as AB, the reduplicated form is ABAB.

kànkan-shū	看 看 書	read for a while
shōushi-shōushi-wūzi	收 拾 收 拾 屋 子	clean up the room a little

TW-Time Word

Time words are basically nouns but they may be used after zài or dào 到 , and they may also function as adverbs.

Wŏ-yízhí-xiĕdao-shídian-zhong.	我 一 直 寫 到 十 點 鐘.	I wrote all the way until ten o'clock.
Kāi-huì-de-shíjiān găizai-xiàwu-le.	開 會 的 時 間 改 在 下 午 了.	The time of the meeting was changed to the afternoon.
Jīntian shi-lĭbàiyī.	今天是禮拜一.	Today is Monday.
Jīntiande-bào lái-le.	今天的報來了.	Today's newspaper has come.
Jīntian wo-bu-qù.	今天我不去.	I am not going today.

VO-Verb-Object Structure

A verb-object structure is formed by either a transitive verb or an intransitive verb plus a nominal word. In most cases, the nominal word is a noun, but in other cases it is a measure, as in dăle-sānzhēn 打 了 三 針 got three shots.

Verb-object structures can produce many transformational forms which are very useful and common, some of which are shown below.

They may be used with a NU-M structure or a modifier of the noun, as in chī-sānwan-fàn 吃 三 碗 飯 eat three bowls of rice; chī-Zhōngguo-fàn 吃 中 國 飯 eat Chinese food.

The object may be transposed to a position before the verb, as in Fàn nĭ-chīle-meiyou? 飯 你 吃 了 沒 有 ? Have you eaten? Yŏu-fàn-chī. 有 飯 吃 . There is food to eat. They may be followed by de 的 to form a noun phrase, as in mài-bào-de 賣 報 的 newspaper seller.

The verb may be reduplicated to make the action casual, as in sànsan-bu 散 散 步 take a stroll.

A verb-object structure can never take another object. To show the relation with another noun, either a co-verb is used with the noun or the noun is used between the VO, as in gēn-ta-jié-hūn 跟 他 結 婚 marry her; shēng-wŏde-qì 生 我 的 氣 mad at me.

The relation between the action of the verb and the object is not always the relation of action-receiver, but is sometimes rather loose and may produce various types of relationships.

chī-fàn	吃飯	eat or eat rice.
chī-fànguănr	吃飯館兒	eat in a restaurant.
chī-nǚzhāodài	吃女招待	eat the food served by a waitress.
chī-jiào	吃教	make a living from religion.

Parts of speech, both in Chinese and in English are useful only in surface structure. A refined analysis of the sophisticated parts of speech in more advanced grammar will be too complicated to be helpful for students on the elementary level.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR ENGLISH PARTS OF SPEECH

(n)	noun	(adv)	adverb
(pron)	pronoun	(prep)	preposition
(v)	verb	(conj)	conjunction
(a)	adjective	(inter)	interjection

ABBREVIATIONS FOR CHINESE PARTS OF SPEECH

AD	Adverb	NU	Number
AV	Auxiliary Verb	ONO	Onomatopoetic (pertaining to imitation of sounds)
B	Bound Form	P	Particle
B-	Bound chiefly to a following syllable or syllables	PR	Pronoun
		PV	Post-Verb
-B	Bound chiefly to a preceding syllable or syllables	PW	Place Word
		RE	Resultative Ending
CV	Co-Verb	RV	Resultative Verb
I	Interjection	S	Structure
IV	Intransitive Verb	SP	Specifier
L	Localizer	SV	Stative Verb
M	Measure	TV	Transitive Verb
MA	Movable Adverb	TW	Time Word
N	Noun	VO	Verb-Object Compound

A

A, AN (article) (1) (before a noun specifying merely an indefinite example of the item named by the noun) a) without any translation. Is there a restaurant near here? Fùjin yǒu-fànguǎnr-ma? 附近有飯館兒嗎? I don't have a book. Wǒ-méi-yǒu-shū. 我沒有書. b) yi 一 plus a measure; after a verb, the measure can be used without yi 一. Give me a book. Gěi-wǒ-(yi) běn-shū. 給我(一)本書. (2) (each, per) yi 一 (NU), měiyi 每一 (SP-NU). These eggs are fifty cents a dozen. Zhèixie-jīdàn, (měi-) yìdá-wǔmáo-qián. 這些鷄蛋(每)一打五毛錢.

ABANDON (v) (1) (give up) fàngqi 放棄 (TV). Don't abandon your principles. Bié-fàngqi-nǐ-de-yuánzé. 別放棄你的原則. (2) (desert) tuōlí 脫離 (TV), líkai 離開 (RV). He abandoned his family. Tā-gēn-tāde-jiā tuōlí-le. 他跟他的家脫離了.

ABDOMEN (n) dùzi 肚子 (N).

ABILITY (n) (1) (skill) néngli 能力 (N), běnshi 本事 (N). I don't have enough ability. Wǒde-néngli-bu-gòu. 我的能力不够. (2) (talent) cái 才 (N), cáigan 才幹 (N). He has the ability but he's lazy. Tā-yǒu-cái kěshi-lǎn. 他有才可是懶.

ABLE (a) (capable) nénggan 能幹 (SV), yǒu-běnshi 有本事 (SV) (VO), yǒu-néngnai 有能耐 (SV), (VO). She is a very able nurse. Tā-shì-yíge-hěn-nénggan-de-hùshi. 她是一個很能幹的護士. We need five able men. Wǒmen-xūyao-wǔge-yǒu-běnshi-de-rén. 我們需要五個有本事的人.

BE ABLE TO kéyi 可以 (AV), néng 能 (AV), Vdeliǎo V-得了 (RV). Will you be able to come? Nǐ-kéyi-lái-ma? 你可以來嗎? or Nǐ-láideliǎo-ma? 你來得了嗎?

ABNORMAL (a) bu-zhèngchang 不正常. This situation is abnormal. Zhèige-qíngxing bu-zhèngchang. 這個情形不正常.

ABOUT (prep) (concerning) guānyu 關於 (CV). This book is about art. Zhèi-běn-shū shì-guānyu-yìshude. 這本書是關於藝術的.

(adv)(1) (almost, before something happens) chàbuduō 差不多 (AD), jiù-yào...le 就要...

了, kuài-yào...le 快要...了. The time is about up. Shíhou-chàbuduō-dào-le. 時候差不多到了. or Shíhou kuài-yao-dào-le. 時候快要到了. (2) (approximately, of a given figure) chàbuduō 差不多 (AD), zuǒyòu 左右, shàngxià 上下 used after NU-M. about five o'clock chàbuduō-'wǔdiǎn-zhōng 差不多五點鐘 or 'wǔdiǎn-zhōng-zuǒyòu 五點鐘左右. about thirty dollars chàbuduō-sānshikuai-qián 差不多三十塊錢 or sānshikuai-qián-shàngxià. 三十塊錢上下. (3) (around) dàochu-dou 到處都, nǎr-dou 那兒都, shénma-dìfang-dou 甚麼地方都. There are people about the park. Gōngyuán-li dàochu-dou-yǒu-rén. 公園裏到處都有人.

ABOUT FACE! xiàng-hòu-zhuǎn! 向後轉!

HOW ABOUT zěnmayàng(r)? 怎麼樣(兒)? How about tomorrow? Míngtian-zěnmayàng? 明天怎麼樣?

ABOVE (prep) (1) (spatially) shàngbianr 上邊兒 (PW), shàngmian 上面 (PW), shàngtou 上頭 (PW). My room is above his. Wǒde-wūzi zài-tā-wūzi-de-shàngbianr. 我的屋子在他屋子的上邊兒. (2) (numerically) yǐshàng 以上 used after NU-M. above forty sìshí-yǐshàng 四十以上.

(a) (in the foregoing) yǐshàng 以上 (PW), qiánmian 前面 (PW), shàngbianr 上邊兒 (PW). What he mentioned above isn't right. Tā-qiánmian-shuō-de-bú-duì. 他前面說的不對.

ABOVE ALL zuì-yàojǐn-de shi.. 最要緊的是. Above all, bring the money back. Zuìyaojǐn-de shì-bǎ-qián-dàihuilai. 最要緊的是把錢帶回來.

SO FAR ABOVE lí...yǒu NU-M gāo 離...有 NU-M 高 (S). We're one hundred feet above the ground. Wǒmen lí-dì-yǒu-yìbǎi-chǐ-gāo. 我們離地有一百尺高.

ABOVE AVERAGE bǐ-pǔtōng...SV 比普通...SV (S). This car is above average weight. Zhèige-qìchē bǐ-pǔtōng-qìchē-zhòng. 這個汽車比普通汽車重.

ABROAD (adv) (1) (to or in foreign lands) wàiguo 外國 (N). He lived abroad for five years. Tā-zài-wàiguo-zhùle-wǔnián. 他在外國住了五年. (2) (at large, in circulation) is expressed as there are...outside wàitou-yǒu 外頭有. Many rumors are abroad. Wàitou-yǒu-hěn-duō-yáoyan. 外頭有很多謠言.

ABSENT (a) quē-xí 缺席 (VO), méi-dào 沒到 (IV), méi-lái 沒來 (IV). There are five students absent today. Jīntian-yǒu-wǔge-xuésheng méidào. 今天有五個學生沒到.

ABSENT-MINDED ài-wàng-shìqing 愛忘事情. He gets more absent-minded every day. Tā-yuèláiyuè-ài-wàng-shìqing. 他越來越愛忘事情.

ABSOLUTE (a) (perfect, complete) juéduì 絕對 (SV) (AD). absolute majority juéduì-duōshù 絕對多數.

ABSOLUTELY (adv) juéduì 絕對 (SV) (AD). You are absolutely wrong. Nǐ-juéduì-bu-duì. 你絕對不對.

ABSORB (v) (1) (suck up) xīshōu 吸收 (TV). This can absorb water. Zhèige kéyi-xīshōu-shuǐ. 這個可以吸收水. (2) (interest greatly) jízhōng-jīngshen 集中精神 (VO). He is absorbed in his work. Tā-bǎ-tāde-jīngshen dou-jízhōngzai-tade-gōngzuo-shang-le. 他把他的精神都集中在他的工作上了.

ABSURD (a) huāngtang 荒唐 (SV) bu-hélǐ 不合理. His plan is absurd. Tāde-jìhua bu-hélǐ. 他的計劃不合理.

ABUNDANT (a) fēngfu 豐富 (SV). Coal is abundant in China. Zhōngguo méi-hěn-fēngfu. 中國煤很豐富.

ACADEMIC (a) xuéshu 學術 (N). academic world 'xuéshujiè 學術界.

ACADEMY (n) (1) (society of scholars) xuéyuàn 學院 (N), yuàn 院 (-B). academy of sciences kēxuéyuàn 科學院. (2) (private high school) sīlì-zhōngxué 私立中學 (N) (3) (school for special study) xuéxiào 學校 (N). military academy jūnshi-xuéxiào 軍事學校.

ACCENT (n) (1) zhòngyīn 重音 (N). Where is the accent in this sentence? Zhèi-jiu-huà-de-zhòngyīn zài-nǎr? 這句話的重音在那兒? (2) (with source specified) kǒuyin 口音 (N), yīn 音 (N). He speaks English with a French accent. Tā-shuō-Yīngwén dài-Fàguo-yīn. 他說英文帶法國音.

(v) bǎ-zhòngyīn-fàngzai... 把重音放在... (S). You should accent the second word. Nǐ-yīnggāi bǎ-zhòngyīn-fàngzai-dì'èrge-zì-shang. 你應該把重音放在第二個字上.

ACCEPT (v) (1) (take or receive) shōu 收 (TV), yào 要 (TV). Did you accept his gift? Nǐ-shōule-tāde-lǐwù-le-ma? 你收了他的禮物了嗎? He gave me five dollars but I didn't accept. Tā-gěi-wǒ-wǔkuai-qián, wǒ-méi-yào. 他給我五塊錢,我沒要. (2) (agree or consent) jiēshòu 接受 (TV). I accept your terms. Wǒ-jiēshòunĭde-tiáojian. 我接受你的條件.

ACCIDENT (n) (chūde-)shìqing (出的)事情 (N), (yìwài-de-)shìqing (意外的)事情 (N). The accident was not serious. Chūde-shìqing bu-zĕnma-yánzhong. 出的事情不怎麼嚴重.

HAVE AN ACCIDENT chū-shì 出事 (VO). fāshēng-yìwài 發生意外 (VO). We had a car accident yesterday. Zuótian wŏmende-qìchē chū-shì-le. 昨天我們的汽車出事了.

BY ACCIDENT (without appointment) ŏurán 偶然 (MA). I met her by accident. Wŏ-ŏurán-pèngjian-ta-le. 我偶然碰見他了.

ACCOMPANY (v) (1) (as a companion) péi 陪 (CV) gēn 跟 (CV). Let me accompany you to the doctor's office. Wŏ-péi ni dào-yĭsheng-ner-qù-ba. 我陪你到醫生那兒去吧. (2) (to a definite place) sòng 送 (TV). Who will accompany you home? Shéi-sòng-ni-huí-jiā? 誰送你回家? (3) (for protection) băohù 保護 (TV). The army is accompanied by the air force. Lùjūn yóu-kōngjūn-băohù. 陸軍由空軍保護. (4) (by playing an instrument) bànzòu 伴奏 (IV). May I accompany you? Wŏ-kéyi-gĕi-nĭ-bànzòu-ma? 我可以給你伴奏嗎? (5) (enclosed with) fù 附 (TV). His letter was accompanied by a check. Tāde-xìn-li fùzhe yìzhāng zhīpiào. 他的信裏附着一張支票.

ACCOMPLISH (v) dádào 達到 (TV), wánchéng 完成 (TV). accomplish a purpose dádào-'mùdì 達到目的. accomplish a mission wánchéng-rènwu 完成任務. He's already accomplished his goal. Tā-yĭjing-dádao-tāde-'mùdì-le. 他已經達到他的目的了.

BE AN ACCOMPLISHED... shì-yíge-yŏu-chéngjiu-de... 是一個有成就的.... He's an accomplished writer. Tā-shì-yíge-yŏu-chéngjiu-de zuòjiā. 他是一個有成就的作家.

ACCORDING TO (on the authority of, based on) 'ànzhào 按照 (CV), ànzhe 按着 (CV), 'gēnjù 根據 (CV), jù 據 (CV) 'yīzhào 依照 (CV) (TV). According to report, the enemy has retreated. Gēnjù-bàogào, dírén-tùi-le. 根據報告,敵人退了. The work is proceeding according to plan. Gōngzuo ànzhe-jìhua-jìngxíng. 工作按着計劃進行.

ACCOUNT (n) (1) (financial) zhàng(mu) 帳(目) (N). The company's accounts are very messy. Zhèige-gōngsī-de-zhàng(mu) hĕn-luàn. 這個公司的帳(目)很亂. (2)

(in a bank) 'hùtóu 户頭 (N). How much money is there in your account? Nĭde-'hùtóu-li yŏu-duōshao-qián? 你的户頭裏有多少錢? (3) (explanation) jiĕshi 解釋 (N). I demand you give me a reasonable account. Wŏ-yāoqiu-ni gĕi-wŏ-yíge-hé-lĭ-de-jiĕshi. 我要求你給我一個合理的解釋.

ON ACCOUNT OF yīnwei 因為 (MA). The game was postponed on account of rain. Bĭsài yīnwei-xià-yŭ yán-qī-le. 比賽因為下雨延期了.

ON NO ACCOUNT wúlùn-zĕnmayàng-yĕ... 無論怎麼樣也... plus a negative verb. On no account should you forget it. Nĭ-wúlun-zĕnmayàng yĕ-bié-wàng-le. 你無論怎麼樣也别忘了.

ACCOUNT FOR jiĕshi 解釋 (TV). How do you account for that money? Nèibĭ-qián nĭ-zĕnma-jiĕshi? 那筆錢你怎麼解釋?

ACCOUNTANT (n) kuàijìshī 會計師 (N).

ACCUMULATE (v) (1) (collect) zăn 攢 (TV). He accumulated a lot of money. Tā-zănle-hĕn-duō-qián. 他攢了很多錢. (2) (pile up) duī 堆 (TV). The work accumulated while I was gone. Wŏ-líkai-de-nèige-shíqī gōngzuo-dōu-duīqilai-le. 我離開的那個時期工作都堆起來了.

ACCURATE (a) zhŭn(que) 準(確) (SV). My watch is accurate. Wŏde-biăo-hĕn-zhŭn(que). 我的表很準(確).

ACCUSE (v) (blame, charge with doing wrong) is expressed as say shuō 說 (TV). They accused me of making the mistake. Tāmen-shuō wŏ-zuòcuò-le. 他們說我作錯了.

ACCUSTOM (v) shúxi or shóuxi 熟習 (TV). I must accustom myself to the rules. Wŏ-dei-shúxi-shuxi-zheixiē-guīju. 我得熟習熟習這些規矩.

BE ACCUSTOMED TO guàn 慣 (TV) (RE). I am accustomed to getting up early. Wŏ-zăo-qĭ-guàn-le. 我早起慣了.

ACHE (v) téng 疼 (SV) usually specified as an ache in any part of the body. headache tóuteng 頭疼, toothache yáteng 牙疼.

ACHIEVE (v) (1) (accomplish) chéngjiu 成就 (TV) I didn't achieve anything. Wŏ-méi-you-shénma-chéngjiu. 我没有甚麼成就 (2) (get by effort) dádao 達到 (TV). achieve a goal dádao-'mùdì 達到目的.

ACID (n) (chemical) suān 酸 (N). (a) (1) (sour) suān 酸 (SV). I like acid food. Wŏ-ài-chī-'suān-dōngxi. 我愛吃酸東西. (2) (sharp, biting, of speech) kèbo 刻薄 (SV). acid remarks kèbo-de-huà 刻薄的話.

ACKNOWLEDGE (v) (1) (admit or

recognize) chéngrèn 承認 (TV). He is acknowledged as an expert. Dàjiā-dou-chéngrèn tā-shi-zhuānjiā. 大家都承認他是專家. (2) (respond to a greeting, letter, etc.) tōngzhī... shōudào 通知...收到. We acknowledged his letter. Wŏmen-yĭjing-tōngzhī-ta shōudao-tade-xìn-le. 我們已經通知他收到他的信了.

ACQUAINTANCE (n) is expressed verbally by have met jiànguo-miàn 見過面 (VO). He is only an acquaintance of mine, that's all. Wŏ-buguò-gēn-ta-jiànguo-miàn, jiu-shì-le. 我不過跟他見過面, 就是了.

ACQUIRE (v) (get as one's own) dé 得 (TV). acquire knowledge dé-zhīshi 得知識. I have acquired a valuable painting. Wŏ-dézhao-yizhang-yŏu-jiàzhi-de-huàr. 我得着一張有價值的畫兒.

ACRE (n) Yīngmŭ 英畝 (M). twenty acres of land èrshi-Yīngmŭ-dì 二十英畝地.

ACROSS (adv) (1) (in combination with come and go) guò 過 (IV). come across guòlai 過來 (RV) go across guòqu 過去 (RV). (2) (with other verbs) guòlai 過來 or guòqu 過去 (RE). run across (toward the speaker) păoguolai 跑過來 (RV). Walk across the bridge (away from the speaker). Zŏuguo-qiáo qu. 走過橋去.

(prep) (on the opposite side of a street, road, river, etc.) zài... duìmiànr 在...對面兒 zài... duìguòr 在...對過兒 (S). The school is across the street from my house. Xué-xiào zài-wŏ-jiā-duìmiànr. 學校在我家的對面兒.

ACT (n) (1) (decision of a legislative body) yìjuéàn 議決案 (N), făàn 法案 (N), fă 法 (-B). Child Labor Act Tónggōngfă 童工法. (2) (of a play) mù 幕 (M). the second act dì'èrmù 第二幕.

(v) (1) (in a play) yăn 演 (TV), biăoyăn 表演 (TV). They act well. Tāmen-yănde-hĕn-hăo. 他們演的很好. (2) (do) zuò 作 (TV), bàn 辦 (TV). Why don't you act? Nĭ-zĕnme-hái-bu-zuò? 你怎麼還不作?

ACT LIKE xiàng... shìde 像...似的 (S). Don't act like a child. Bié-xiàng-ge-xiăoháir-shìde. 別像個小孩似的.

ACT IN tì 替 (TV), dàitì 代替 (TV).

Who will act in your place after you're gone? Nĭ-zŏule-yĭhòu, shéi-tì-ni? 你走了以後誰替你?

ACTION (n) (1) (movement) dòng-zuo 動作 (N). There is no action now. Xiànzài-méi-you-shenma-dòngzuo. 現在沒

有甚麼動作 · (2) (military) zhànshì 戰事 (N), zhàndòu 戰鬪 (N). There's no action at the front. Qiánxiàn méi-you-zhànshi. 前線沒有戰事 · (3) (person's behavior) jŭdong 擧動 (N), xíngwei 行為 (N). His actions have been strange lately. Tāde-xíngwei 'jìnlái-hĕn-qíquài. 他的行為近來很奇怪·

BE IN ACTION (zhèngzai) jìnxíng (正在) 進行 (TV). Is your plan in action? Nĭde-jìhuà zhèngzai-jìnxíng-ma? 你的計劃正在進行嗎·

PUT INTO ACTION shíxíng 實行 (TV). Can you put this plan into action? Nĭ-néng-shíxíng-zhèige-jìhua-ma? 你能實行這個計劃嗎?

ACTIVE (a) (1) (of a child) huópo 活潑 (SV). (2) (in political or social life) huódong 活動 (SV), huóyuè 活躍 (SV). Mrs. Chang has been very active lately. Zhāngtaitai 'jìnlái-fēichang huódong. 張太太近來非常活動·

ACTIVITY (n) (action, movement) huódong 活動 (N). There is a lot of business activity in this area. Zhèige-dìfang shāngye-huódong-hĕn-duō. 這個地方商業活動很多·

ACTOR (n) yănyuán 演員 (N).

ACTUAL (a) shízài 實在 (SV) (MA). actual situation shízài-de-chíngxing 實在的情形·

ACTUALLY (adv) (1) (in fact) shíjìshang 實際上 (MA). Actually, he's not poor at all. Shíjìshang tā-bìng-bù-qiáng. 實際上他並不窮 · (2) (really) used before an adjective, zēn 真 (AD), shízai 實在 (MA). She's actually good. Tā-zhēn-hăo. 他真好·

ADD (v) jiā 加 (TV). We have to add two more people. Wŏmen-hái-dĕi-jiā-liăngge-rén. 我們還得加兩個人· Add it to my bill. Jiāzai-wŏde-zhàng-shang. 加在我的帳上·

ADD(...) TOGETHER jĭazai(...) yîkùar 加在(...)一塊兒 (S). Add all the numbers together. Bă suóyŏude-shùmu jiāzai-yíkuàir. 把所有的數目加在一塊兒·

ADD UP jiāqilai 加起來 (RV). Add up all the money you spent. Bă-nĭ-huāde-qián dōu-jiāqilai. 把你花的錢都加起來·

ADD UP TO jiāqilai yígong-shi 加起來一共是 · How much does your debt add up to? Nĭde-zhàng jiāqilai-yígòng-shi-duōshao? 你的帳加起來一共是多少?

ADDING MACHINE jìsuànjī 計算機 (N).

ADDITION (n) (1) (result of adding) jiāqilai-de-shùmu 加起來的數目 · (2) (things added) lìngwài-jiā-de 另外加的 (N). The garage is an addition to the house. Zhèige-chēfáng shì-lìngwài-jiā-de. 這個車

房是另外加的. (3) (person added) a) expressed verbally as add a person. zēngjia-rénshou 增加人手 (VO), or tiān-rén 添人 (VO). We need many additions to our staff. Wǒmen-děi-zēngjia-hěn-duo-rénshou. 我們得增加很多人手. b) tiān-de-rén 添的人. He is a recent addition to our staff. Tā-shi-wǒmen-zhèr-xīn-tiān-de-rén. 他是我們這兒新添的人.

IN ADDITION lìngwài 另外 (AD). Do you need anything in addition? Lìngwài nǐ-hái-yào-shenma-ma? 另外你還要甚麼嗎?

IN ADDITION TO... chúle... (yǐwài) 除了...(以外) (S). In addition to your brother, who else wants to go? Chúle-nǐ-dìdi-(yǐwài), hái-yǒu-shéi yào-qù? 除了你弟弟(以外)還有誰要去?

ADDRESS (n) (1) (location) a) (of a place) dìzhǐ 地址 (N). b) (of a person's residence) zhùzhǐ 住址 (N). (2) (formal talk) yǎnjiǎng 演講 (N) (VO), jiǎngyǎn 講演 (N) (VO), yǎnshuō 演說 (N).

(v) (1) (give a speech) a) (general) duì... yǎnjiǎng 對...演講 (S), duì... jiǎngyǎn 對...講演 (S), duì... yǎnshuō 對...演說 (S). The principal addressed the students. Xiàozhǎng duì-xuésheng-yǎnshuō. 校長對學生演說. b) (a superior to subordinates) duì... xùnhuà 對...訓話 (S). The police commissioner addressed the whole force. Jǐngchájúzhǎng duì-quántǐ-jǐngchá-xùnhuà. 警察局長對全體警察訓話. (2)(address a communication to someone.) a) (letter) xiégei 寫給. To whom should I address the letter? Zhèifēng-xìn wǒ-xiégei-shéi? 這封信我寫給誰? b) (telegram) dágei 打給. To whom should I address this cable? Zhèige-diànbào wǒ-dágei-shéi? 這個電報我打給誰? c) (write the address) xiě-dìzhǐ 寫地址. Did you address the letter yet? Nèifēng-xìn nǐ-xiě-xìngmíng-dìzhǐ-le-ma? 那封信你寫姓名地址了嗎? This telegram was addressed incorrectly. Zhèige-diànbào-shang-de-dìzhǐ xiěcuò-le. 這個電報上的姓名地址寫錯了. (3)(address A as B) guǎn A jiào B 管 A 叫 B (S), chēnghu 稱呼 (TV). How should I address him? Wǒ-guǎn-ta-jiào-shénma? 我管他叫甚麼? or Wǒ-chēng-hu-ta-shénma? 我稱呼他甚麼?

ADMIRAL (n) hǎijūn-'jiàngguān 海軍將官 (N) rear admiral hǎijūn-shàojiàng 海軍少將. vice admiral hǎijūn-zhōngjiàng 海軍中將. full admiral hǎijūn-shàngjiàng 海軍上將.

ADMIRE (v) (1) (respect) pèifu 佩服 (TV), qīnpèi 欽佩 (TV). I admire you greatly. Wǒ-hěn-pèifu-ni. 我很佩服你. (2) (enjoy) xīnshang 欣賞 (TV). I'm admiring the scenery. Wǒ-zài-xīnshang-'fēngjǐng. 我在欣賞風景.

ADMISSION (n) (1) (price of entrance) piàojià 票價 (N). (2) (of a school, club or organization) is expressed verbally as to enter jìn 進 (IV). Admission into that school is difficult. Jìn-nèige-xuéxiào hěn-nán. 進那個學校很難. (3) (acknowledgment) is expressed verbally as to admit. chéngrèn 承認 (TV).

ADMIT (v) (1) (acknowledge) chéngrèn 承認 (TV). He has already admitted his faults. Tā-yǐjìng-chéngrèn-tāde-cuòwu-le. 他已經承認他的錯誤了. (2) (give the right to enter) a) (an organization) shoū 收 Not a single school would admit him. Meiyou-xuéxiào yuànyi-shoū-ta. 没有學校願意收他. b) (a place) xǔ...jìnlai 許...進來 (S), jiào...jìnlai 叫...進來 (S), ràng...jìnlai 讓...進來 (S). Don't admit him! Bié-jiao-ta-jìnlai! 别叫他進來!

ADOPT (v) (1) (take a child) a) (an infant) bào 抱 (TV). They adopted a son. Tāmen-bàole yige-nánháizi. 他們抱了一個男孩子. b) (a child within the family) gòuji 過繼 (TV). He wants to adopt his brother's child. Tā-yào-guòji-ta-dìdi-de-háizi. 他要過繼他弟弟的孩子. (2) (take over and use) 'cǎiqǔ 採取 (TV), 'cǎi-yòng 採用 (TV), yòng 用 (TV). I can't adopt your plan. Wǒ-bù-néng-cǎiyòng-nǐde-bànfa. 我不能採用你的辦法.

ADULT (n) a) (formal) chéng-niánren 成年人 (N). b) (informal) dàren 大人 (N). BE AN ADULT chéng-rén 成人, chéng-nián 成年 (VO). He's not yet an adult. Tā-hái-méi-chéng-nián-ne. 他還没成年呢.

ADVANCE (n) (progress) jìnbù 進步 (N), jìnzhǎn 進展 (N).

(v) (1) (lend on security) xiān-jiè 先借 yùzhī 預支 (TV). Can you advance me some money? Nǐ-néng-xiān-jiègei-wo-yidiǎnr-qián-ma? 你能先借給我一點兒錢嗎? (2) (raise price) zhǎng-jiàr 漲價兒 (VO). The price of milk has advanced again. Niúnǎi yòu-zhǎngjiàr-le. 牛奶又漲價兒了 (3) (move forward) qiánjìn 前進 (IV). The enemy troops advanced forty miles. Dírende-jūnduì qiánjìnle-sìshilǐ. 敵人的軍隊前

進了四十里. (4) (raise to a higher rank) shēng 升 (IV). They advanced him. Tāmen-gěi-ta-shēng-le. 他們給他升了. You can be advanced next year. Nǐ-míngnian jiu-kéyi-shēng-le. 你明年就可以升了.

ADVANCE someone to ... bǎ... shēngcheng... 把 ... 升成 .... I advanced him to major. Wǒ-bǎ-ta-shēngcheng-shàoxiào-le. 我把他升成少校了.

IN ADVANCE yùxiān 預先 (MA). Tell me in advance. Yùxiān-gàosong-wo. 預先告訴我.

ADVANTAGE (n) (favorable condition) hǎochu 好處 (N). What advantage is there to going? Qù yǒu-shénma-hǎochu? 去有甚麼好處?

HAVE ADVANTAGES yǒu-lì 有利, yǒu-hǎochu 有好處.

BE TO someone's ADVANTAGE duì...yǒulì 對...有利 (S). This is to your advantage. Zhèige duì-nǐ-yǒulì. 這個對你有利.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF (1) (use to help or benefit oneself) lìyòng... jīhuì 利用...機會 (S), chènzhe...jīhui 趁着...機會 (S). You should take advantage of his absence to do it fast. Nǐ-yīngdāng-chènzhe-ta-búzài-de-jīhui gǎnkuài-zuò. 你應當趁着他不在的機會趕快作. (2) (gain at someone else's expense) zhàn-piányi 佔便宜 (VO). Don't take advantage of anyone. Bié-zhàn-biéren-de-piányi. 别佔别人的便宜.

ADVENTURE (n) màoxiǎnde-shìqing 冒險的事情. Climbing that mountain was quite an adventure. Pá-nèige-shān zhēn-shi-yijian-màoxiǎnde-shìqing. 爬那個山真是一件冒險的事情.

ADVERTIZE (v) (1) (to promote sales, rentals, etc.) a) (by newspaper, broadcasting) dēng-guǎnggào 登廣告 (VO). They're advertizing in the paper. Tāmen zài-bàozhǐ-shang dēng-guǎnggào. 他們在報紙上登廣告. b) (pass out handbills) sàn-guǎnggào 散廣告 (VO), sā-guǎnggào 撒廣告 (VO). c) (post bills) tiē-guǎnggào 貼廣告 (VO). (2) (to gain recognition) xuānchuan 宣傳. They want to advertise what they did. Tāmen-yào-bǎ-tāmen-zuò-de-shì xuānchuan-xuānchuan. 他們要把他們作的事宣傳宣傳.

ADVERTIZEMENT (n) guǎnggào 廣告 (N).

ADVICE (n) (1) 'quàngào 勸告 (N) (2) is expressed verbally. See ADVISE.

ADVISE (v) (1) (give advice to) quàn 勸 (TV), jiànyì 建議 (TV). I advise you to take a rest. Wǒ-quàn nǐ-xiūxi-yíxiàr. 我勸

你休息一下兒. I advise that everyone donate five dollars. Wǒ-jiànyì měi-rén-juān-wǔkuài-qián. 我建議每人捐五塊錢. (2) (give information) gòngxian-yìjian 貢獻意見 (VO), chūzhúyi 出主意 (VO). He advises the president. Tā-gěi-zǒngtǒng-gòngxian-yìjian.他給總統貢獻意見.

BE ADVISED OF tīngshuō 聽說 (TV). We have been advised of his death. Wǒmen-yǐjing-tīngshuō tā-sǐ-le. 我們已經聽說他死了.

ADVISER (n) gùwèn 顧問 (N). legal adviser fǎlü-gùwèn 法律顧問 . He is an adviser to the president. Tā-shi-zǒngtǒng-de-gùwèn. 他是總統的顧問.

ADVOCATE (n) zhǔzhāng... de-rén 主張...的人 . She is an advocate of world peace. Tā-shi-zhǔzhang-shìjie-héping-de-rén. 他是主張世界和平的人.

(v) zhǔzhāng 主張 (TV). He advocates revolution. Tā-zhǔ-zhǎng-gémìng. 他主張革命.

AFFAIR (n) shì(qing) 事(情) (N). That is a very serious affair. Nèi-shi-hěn-yénzhongde-shìqing. 那是很嚴重的事情.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS wàijiāobù 外交部.

LOVE AFFAIR àiqing 愛情 (N). Their love affair ended tragically. Tāmende-àiqing jiéguǒ-hěn-cǎn. 他們的愛情結果很慘.

AFFECT (v) (1) (act upon or influence) yíngxiang 影響 (TV). What he did didn't affect me at all. Tā-zuò-de-shi bu-yíng-xiang-wo. 他作的事不影響我 . (2) (make a show of) jiǎzhuāngr 假裝兒 (TV), zhuāng 裝 (TV). He affects ignorance but he knows what's going on. Tā-zhīdao-shi-zěnma-hui-shì, kěshi tā-jiǎzhuāngr-bu-zhīdào. 他知道是怎麼回事，可是他假裝兒不知道. (3) (touch or move emotionally) gǎndong 感動 (TV). I was deeply affected by his words. Tāde-huà wǒ-tīngle hěn-shòu-gǎndong. 他的話我聽了很受感動.

AFFECTION (n) is expressed verbally as to love ài 愛 (TV). He has great affection toward children. Tā-hěn-ài-háizi. 他很愛孩子.

AFFILIATE (v) gēn ... yǒu-guānxi 跟...有關係. He is no longer affiliated with that company. Tā-gēn-nèige-gōngsī-méi-you-guānxi-le. 他跟那個公司沒關係了.

(n) expressed verbally. See (v). That company has four small affiliates. Yǒu-sige-xiǎo-gōng-sī gēn-zhèige-gōngsī yǒu-guān-xi. 有四個小公司

跟這個公司有關係·

AFFORD (v) (1) (have sufficient means for) is expressed by qǐ 起 (RE), with a suitable verb. That house is too expensive, I cannot afford it. Nèige-fángzi-tài-guì wǒ-zhùbuqǐ. 那個房子太貴我住不起· (2) (endure with advantage) xíng 行 (SV). Can you afford to miss the meeting? Nǐ-bu-qu-kāi-huì xíng-ma? 你不去開會行嗎? You can't afford to fail the test. Yàoshi-nǐ-kǎode-bu-jīgé bu-xíng. 要是你考得不及格不行· (3) (furnish, provide) ràng 讓 (TV), jiào 叫 (TV), shǐ 使 (TV). That book afforded me great pleasure. Nèiben-shū ràng-wo-hěn-gāoxìng. 那本書讓我很高興·

AFRAID (a) pà 怕 (TV) (SV), hàipà 害怕 (SV). Don't be afraid! Bié-pà! 别怕!

BE AFRAID OF pà 怕 (TV). I'm not afraid of him. Wǒ-búpà-ta. 我不怕他·

BE AFRAID THAT juéde 覺得 (AD), 'kǒngpà 恐怕 (TV). I'm afraid that I can't go. Wǒ-'kǒng-pà wǒ-bù-néng-qù. 我恐怕我不能去·

BE AFRAID TO pà 怕 (TV). I'm afraid to go out at night alone. Wǒ-pà-yèli-yíge-rén-chūqu. 我怕夜裏一個人出去·

AFTER (prep.) (1) (behind, said of a place) hòubianr 後邊兒 (PW), hòumian 後面 (PW), hòutou 後頭 (PW). My house is after the school. Wǒ-jiā zài-zúexiào-de-hòubianr. 我家在學校的後邊兒· (2) (later in time than) a) (after an action) yǐhòu 以後 (TW). after dinner chīfan-yǐhòu 吃飯以後· After he goes, we shall eat. Tā-zǒu-yǐhòu, wǒmen-jiu-chī-fàn. 他走以後,我們就吃飯· b) (after a certain time on the clock) guò 過 (IV), yǐhòu 以後 (TW). I'll come after five thirty. Wǒ-guò-wǔdiàn-bàn-lái. 我過五點半來· or Wǒ-wǔdiǎn-bàn-yǐhòu-lái. 我五點半以後來· (3) (next in order) guò 過 (IV). What's the next street after this? Guòle-zhèitiáo-jiē 'xiàyitiáo-jiào-shénma-jiē? 過了這條街下一條叫甚麼街? (4) (modeled on) fǎng 仿 (TV), xué 學 (TV). This is modeled after a European car. Zhèige-shi-fǎng-Ōuzhou-qìchē-de-yàngzi. 這個是仿歐洲汽車的樣子· (5) (in pursuit of) a) (search for) zhǎo 找 (TV). The police are after him. Jǐngchá-zhǎo-ta-ne. 警察找他呢· b) (pursue) juī 追 (TV), juīqiu 追求 (TV). He's after Miss Chang. Tā-juī-Zhāng-xiaojie-ne. 他追張小姐呢·

AFTER ALL dàodǐ 到底 (MA),

jiūjìng 究竟 (MA). After all, who are you? Nǐ-dàodǐ-shi-shéi? 你到底是誰？

AFTER THAT hòulai 後來 (TW). What happened after that? Hòulai zěnmayàng-le? 後來怎麼樣了？

AFTER THIS cóngcǐ(-yǐhòu) 從此（以後）(MA), cóngjìn yǐhòu 從今以後 (MA). I'll never promise people anything after this. Cóngcǐ(-yǐhòu) wǒ-zàiyě-bù-dāying biéren-shénme-shì-le. 從此（以後）我再也不答應别人甚麼事了.

DAY AFTER DAY yìtiān-yìtiān-de 一天一天的.

YEAR AFTER YEAR yìnián-yinián-de 一年一年的.

AFTERNOON (n) 'xiàwǔ 下午 (TW), 'xiàbàntian 下半天 (TW), 'hòubàntian 後半天 (TW). I'll go in the afternoon. Wǒ-'xiàwǔ-qù. 我下午去.

AFTERWARD(S) (adv) yǐhòu 以後 (TW), hòulai 後來 (TW). What happened afterwards? Yǐhòu zěnmayàng-le? 以後怎麼樣了？

AGAIN (adv) (1) (once more) a) (repetition of an action) yòu 又 (AD). He tried once again. Tā-yòu-shìle-yícì. 他又試了一次. It will rain again tomorrow. Míngtian-yòu-yao-xià-yǔ. 明天又要下雨. b) (used in commands, suggestions or suppositional phrases) zài 再 (AD). I want to write him again. Wǒ-xiǎng-zài-gěi-ta-xiě-yifeng-xìn. 我想再給他寫一封信. c) (continuation of a previous activity) hái 還 (AD). If you say it again, I'll hit you again. Yàoshi-nǐ-zài-shuō wǒ-hái-dá-ni. 要是你再說我還打你. I have to go again tomorrow. Wǒ-míngtian hái-dei-qù. 我明天還得去. (2) (in addition, besides) zài-duō 再多. Buy half as much again. Zài-duo-mǎi-yíbànr. 再多買一半兒.

AGAIN AND AGAIN yícì(-yòu)-yícì-de 一次（又）一次的 (AD). He tried again and again. Tā-yícì-yòu-yícìde-shì. 他一次又一次的試.

NEVER AGAIN zài(-yě)-bu...le 再（也）不…了 (S), bú-zài...le 不再…了 (S). I'll never drink again. Wǒ-zài(-yě)-bù-hē-jiǔ-le. 我再（也）不喝酒了.

AGAINST (prep) (1) (facing, near) duì(zhe) 對（着）(CV), chòng-(zhe) 衝（着）(CV). He's sitting against the window. Tā-chòng-(zhe)-chuānghu-zuòzhe. 他衝（着）窗户坐着. (2) (detrimental to) duì...búlì 對…不利. (S). His looks are against him. Tāde-xiàngmao-duì-ta-búlì. 他的相貌對他不利. (3) (in a proportion of) dùi 對 (TV). 100 votes against 30 votes Yìbǎipiào-dùi-sānshipiào 一百票對三十票. (4) (against wind, storm) dǐng 頂 (TV). Walk against the wind. Dǐngzhe-fēng-zǒu. 頂着風走.

AGAINST one's WILL búshi... 'yuànyi 不是願意. I did it against my will. Wǒ-zuòle, kěshi-búshi-wǒ-'yuànyi-zuò-de. 我作了, 可是不是我願意作的.

BE AGAINST (a person, policy, proposal, etc.) fǎnduì 反對 (TV). Everyone is against him. Shéi-dou-fǎnduì-ta. 誰都反對他. I'm against your proposal. Wǒ-fǎndui-zhèige-tíyì. 我反對這個提議.

BE AGAINST THE LAW fàn-fǎ 犯法 (VO). It's against the law to smoke here. Zài-zhèr-chōu-yān fàn-fǎ. 在這兒抽烟犯法.

GO AGAINST one's CONSCIENCE bèizhe-liángxin 背着良心.

LEAN(...)AGAINST kào 靠 (TV). I was leaning against the door. Wǒ-kàozai-ménshang. 我靠在門上. Lean the chair against the wall. Bǎ-yǐzi kàozai-qiáng-ner. 把椅子靠在牆那兒.

TALK AGAINST gěi...shuō-huài-huà 給…說壞話 (S), shuō...de-huài-huà 說…的壞話 (S), fǎnduì 反對 (TV). He was talking against you. Tā-shuō-nǐde-huài-huà-laizhe. 他說你的壞話來着.

WORK AGAINST TIME gǎnzhe-zuò 趕着作. We all work against time here. Zài-zhèr wǒmen-dōushi-gǎnzhe-zuò. 在這兒我們都是趕着作.

AGE (n) (1) (year of age) suìshu 歲數 (N), niánji 年紀 (N), suì 歲 (M). What is his age? Tā-'duó-da-suìshu? 他多大歲數? or Tā-'jǐsuì? 他幾歲? (2) (era) shídài 時代 age of space tàikōng-shídài 太空時代

(v) (1) (wine, cheese. etc.) fàng 放 (TV). This wine has aged for five years. Zhèige-jiǔ yǐjing-fàngle-wǔnián-le. 這個酒已經放了五年了. (2) (people) lǎo 老 (SV). He's aged a great deal lately. Zuìjìn tā-lǎole-hěn-duō. 最近他老了很多.

THE AGED (PEOPLE) shàng-suìshu-de(-rén) 上歲數的(人) (N).

AGENT (n) (representative person) dàilǐrén 代理人 (N), dàibiǎo 代表 (N). (2) (representative store) dàilǐ-diàn 代理店 (N).(3) (means) yuándònglì 原動力 (N). Money is the most important agent. Qián shi-zuì-yàojǐn-de-yuándònglì 錢是最重要的原動力. (4) (secret agent) tèwu 特務 (N), tègōng 特工 (N), jiāndié 間諜 (N).

AGGRAVATE (v) (1) annoy, irritate) ràng...juéde-tǎoyàn 讓…覺得討厭 (S). That person aggravates me. Nèige-ren ràng-wo-juéde-tǎoyàn. 那個

人讓我覺得討厭. (2) (make worse) nònghuài 弄壞 (RV). The situation was aggravated by his remarks. Tāde-huà bǎ-qíngxing-nònghuài-le. 他的話把事情弄壞了.

AGGRESSION (n) 'qīnluè 侵略 (N) (TV). war of aggression qīnlue-de-zhànzhēng 侵略的戰爭.

AGITATE (v) (excite or stir up) 'shāndòng 煽動 (TV), 'gǔdòng 鼓動 (TV). He is agitating the people. Tā-'gǔdòng-nèixie-rén. 他鼓動那些人.

AGO (adv) qián 前 (L), yǐqián 以前 (TW). three years ago sānnian-(yǐ)qián 三年(以)前.

A WHILE AGO cái 才 (AD), gāng 剛 (AD), gāngcái 剛才 (TW). He was here a while ago. Tā-gāngcái-zài-zher-laizhe. 他剛才在這兒來着.

LONG AGO zǎojiu 早就 (AD), hěn-jǐu-yǐqián 很久以前 (TW). He left long ago. Tā-zǎo-jiu-zǒu-le. 他早就走了. or Tā-shi-hěn-jiǔ-yǐqián-zǒu-de. 他是很久以前走的.

NOT VERY LONG AGO Vle-méi-duó-jiǔ V-了没多久 (S). He left not very long ago. Tā-zǒule-méi-duó-jiǔ. 他走了没多久.

AGREE (v) (1)(be consistent) yízhì 一致 (SV). What they said doesn't agree. Tāmen-shuō-de bù-yízhì. 他們說的不一致. (2) (consent) tóngyì 同意 (TV), zànchéng 贊成 (TV). We agree on what you said. Wǒmen-tóngyì-nǐ-suǒ-shuō-de. 我們同意你所說的. (3) (be the same) yíyàng 一樣 (SV), xiāngtóng 相同 (SV). Our ideas totally agree. Wǒmende-yìjian wánquan-yíyàng. 我們的意見完全一樣.

AGREE WITH (1) (of food) chīle-shūfu 吃了舒服. This fish does not agree with me. Zhèizhong-yú wǒ-chīle-bu-shūfu. 這種魚我吃了不舒服. (2) (of life, enviroment, work, etc.) duì. . . héshì 對…合適. The climate doesn't agree with her. Qìhou duì-tā bù-héshì. 氣候對她不合適.

AGREEMENT (n) (1) (the act of coming into accord) is expressed verbally as agree tóngyì 同意 (TV). They could not reach an agreement. Tāmen-bu-néng-tóngyì. 他們不能同意. (2) (covenant or treaty) (tóngyì-de-)tiáojian (同意的)條件. The agreement between us was made yesterday. Wǒmen-zuótian bǎ-tiáojian-shuōhǎo-le. 我們昨天把條件說好了.

AGRICULTURE (n) (1) (farming) 'nóngyè 農業 (N). (2) (as a field of study) nóngxué 農學 (N).

AH (inter) (used to indicate

surprise, triumph, satisfaction, etc.) Ā 啊 (I). Ah! Now I understand. Ā! Xiànzài-wǒ-míngbaile. 啊！現在我明白了. Ah! This is good coffee. Ā! Zhèige-kāfēi-zhēn-hǎo. 啊！這個咖啡真好. Ah! This is the way I wanted it done. Ā! Wǒ-jiùshi-yào-zuòcheng-zhèiyangr. 啊！我就是要作成這樣兒.

AHEAD (adv) (1) (toward the front) wàng-qián 往前 Go straight ahead. Yìzhí wàng-qián-zǒu. 一直往前走. (2) (at the front) qiánbianr 前邊兒 (PW), qiántou 前頭 (PW), qiánmian 前面 (PW). The car ahead of us has stopped. Wǒmen-qiántou-de-nèiliang-chē tíngzhù-le. 我們前頭的那輛車停住了.

BE AHEAD (in a game) lǐngxiān 領先 (IV). Who's ahead? Shéi-lǐngxiān? 誰領先?

GET AHEAD OF... gǎnguo... qu 趕過…去 (S). I want to get ahead of him. Wǒ-xiǎng-gǎnguo-ta-qu. 我想趕過他去.

GO AHEAD is expressed by the verb describing the specific action. If you want to do it, go ahead. Yàoshi-nǐ-yào-zuò jiu-zuò. 要是你要作就作.

AID (n) (1) (help) 'yuánzhù 援助 (N), or is expressed verbally, See (v). (2) (financial) a) (general) jīngjishang-de-'yuánzhù 經濟上的援助. b) (subsidy) jīntiē 津貼 (N). government aid zhèngfǔ-jīntiē 政府津貼.

(v) (1) (help) bāng 幫 (TV), bāngzhu 幫助 (TV), bāngmáng 幫忙 (VO). I aid him in the matter. Nèi-jian-shì wǒ-bāng-tāde-máng. 那件事我幫他的忙 (2) (of a charitable organization or the government) jiùji 救濟 (TV). The government aids refugees. Zhèngfǔ-jiùji-nànmín. 政府救濟難民.

AIM (n) (1) (goal) mùbiāo 目標 (N). His aim is to make money. Tāde-mùbiāo shi-zhuàn-qián. 他的目標是賺錢. (2) (ambition in life) zhìxiang 志向 (N). His aim is to be a doctor. Tāde-zhìxiang shi-yào-dāng-dàifu. 他的志向是要當大夫.

(v) (1) (point a weapon) miáo 瞄 (TV). Aim the gun this way. Bǎ-qiāng xiàng-zhèibianr-miáo. 把鎗向這邊兒瞄. (2) (plan) dǎsuan 打算 (AV), xiǎng 想 (AV). I aim to be a teacher. Wǒ dǎsuan zuò-jiàoyuán. 我打算作教員.

AIM AT (1) is expressed nominally a) (goal) mùbiāo 目標 (N). b) (objective) duìxiàng 對象 (N). (N) This book is aimed at high school students. Zhèiběn-shū-de-duìxiàng shi-zhōngxué-de-xuésheng. 這本書的對象是中學的學生. (2) (direct remarks to) zhǐzhe... shuōde 指着…說的 (S). His remarks are aimed at you. Tā-shi-zhǐzhe-nǐ-shuō-de. 他是指着你說的.

AIR (n) (atmosphere) kōngqì 空氣 (N). fresh air xīnxian-kōngqì 新鮮空氣. The air at the meeting is very tense. Huìchǎngde-kōngqi hěn-jǐnzhang. 會場的空氣很緊張. (2) (sky) tiānshang 天上 (PW), tiānkōng 天空 (PW). The birds are flying in the air. Niǎor-zai-tiānshang-fēi. 鳥兒在天上飛. (3) (manner) tàidu 態度 (N). mysterious air shénmide-tàidu 神秘的態度.

(v) (1) (of clothes, etc.) liàng 晾 He's airing the blankets. Tā-liàng-tǎnzi-ne. 他晾毯子呢. (2) (of a room, etc.) jiao... guòguo-fēng 叫…過過風. Would you air the room? Nǐ-jiào-zhèijian-wūzi-guòguo-fēng hǎo-ma? 你叫這間屋子過過風好嗎? (3) (make known) gēn... shuō 跟…說, gěi... kàn 給…看. He aired his plan to me. Tā-bǎ-tade-jìhua dōu-gēn-wo-shuō-le. 他把他的計劃都跟我說了.

BE ON THE AIR guǎngbō 廣播 (TV). This radio station hasn't been on the air for three days. Zhèige-diàntái sāntian-méi-guǎngbō -le. 這個電台三天沒廣播了.

BY AIR (1) (for passengers) zuò-fēijī 坐飛機 (CV-O). (2) (for freight) yòng-fēijī 用飛機 (CV-O). (3, (for mail) See BY AIRMAIL.

OPEN-AIR lùtiān 露天 (B-) open-air restaurant lùtiān-fànguǎnr 露天飯館兒.

AIR BASE (n) kōngjūn-jīdì 空軍基地 (N).

AIRCRAFT (n) fēijī 飛機 (N).

AIRCRAFT CARRIER hángkōng-mǔjiàn 航空母艦 (N).

AIRFIELD (n) See AIRPORT.

AIR FORCE (n) kōngjūn 空軍 (N).

AIR MAIL (n) hángkōngxìn 航空信 (N).

BY AIRMAIL yòng-hángkōng 用航空 I'll send this letter by airmail. Zhèifeng-xìn wǒ-yòng-hângkōng-jì. 這封信我用航空寄.

AIRPLANE (n) fēijī 飛機 (N).

AIRPORT (n) fēijīchǎng 飛機場 (N).

AISLE (n) zǒudào 走道 (N).

ALARM (n) (1) (military danger signal) jǐngbào 警報 (N). air-raid alarm kōngxi-jǐngbào 空襲警報. (2) (warning) jǐnglíngr 警鈴兒 (N).

(v) jǐngdong 驚動 (TV) The noise alarmed the whole town. Shēngyin-jǐngdong-quán-chéng. 聲音驚動全城.

ALARM CLOCK (n) nàozhōng 鬧鐘 (N).

ALARMING (a) jiào-rén-xīn-jīng 叫人心驚. The situation is quite alarming. Zhèige-qíngxing jiào-rén-xīnjīng.這個情形叫人心驚.

ALAS (int) (exclamation of disappointment, regret, sorrow, etc.) Āiyā 哎呀 (I) Alas! we are wrong again. Āiyā! Wŏmen-'yòu-cuò-le. 哎呀! 我們又錯了.

ALBUM (n) usually specified by the contents of the album. bĕnzi 本子 (N) photograph album zhàoxiàng-bĕnzi 照像本子 record album chàngpiānr-bĕnzi 唱片兒本子.

ALCOHOL (n)(1)(for chemical or medical use) jiŭjīng 酒精 (N), huŏjiŭ 火酒 (N). (2) liquor jiŭ 酒 (N).

ALERT (a) zhù-yì 注意 (VO)(SV), liú-shén 留神 (VO)(SV). He is always very alert. Tā-lǎoshi-hĕn-zhù-yì. 他老是很注意.

(v) ràng...zhù-yì 讓... 注意, ràng...liú-shén 讓...留神. We must alert the troops. Wŏmen-dĕi-ràng-jūnduì-zhù-yì. 我們得讓軍隊注意.

(n) See ALARM (n).

ALGEBRA (n) dàishu(r) 代數(兒) (N).

ALIEN (n) wàiqiáo 外僑 (N), wàiguoren 外國人 (N).

ALIKE (a) xiāngtóng 相同 (SV), yíyàng 一樣 (SV). These houses are all alike. Zhèixie-fángzi dōu-yíyàng. 這些房子都一樣.

(adv) (in the same way) tóngyàngrde 同樣兒的 (ADV). We treat all visitors alike. Wŏmen-tóngyàngrde-zhāodài-suŏyŏude-kèren. 我們同樣兒的招待所有的客人.

LOOK ALIKE kànzhe-yíyàng 看着一樣. These two bowls look alike. Zhèi-liǎngge-wǎn kànzhe-yíyàng. 這兩個碗看着一樣.

ALIVE (a) (1) (still living) huózhe-ne 活着呢. He's still alive. Tā-hái-huózhe-ne. 他還活着呢. (2) (not dead) huóde 活的 (N). This fish is alive. Zhéitiao-yú shi-huóde. 這條魚是活的.

BE ALIVE TO lǎo-dīfangzhe... 老提防着... I'm very much alive to him. Wŏ-lǎo-dīfangzhe-ta. 我老提防着他.

BE ALIVE WITH shénma-dìfang-dou-shì 甚麼地方都是, dàochu-dou-shì 到處都是, nǎr-dou-shì 那兒都是. The station was alive with soldiers. Huŏchezhàn-li dàochu-dou-shi-bīng. 火車站裏到處都是兵.

COME ALIVE WITH hūrán-biàn-de-yŏu-shēngqi-le. 忽然變的有生氣了. The radio came alive with music. Wúxiàndiàn yŏule-yīnyue hūranbiànde-yŏu-shēngqi-le. 無線電有了音樂.忽然變得有生氣了.

ALL (adv) (1)(wholly) dōu 都 (AD) quán 全 (AD), quándōu 全都 (AD). Let's all go. Wŏmen-dōu-qù-ba. 我們都去吧. I like all of your students. Nĭde-xuésheng wŏ-dōu-xĭhuan. 你的學生我都喜歡. (2) (each, apiece) mĕi-M...NU-M 每-M...NU-M, yi M...NU-M 一 M...NU-M. The score was one all. Jìlù shi-yìbiānr-yìfēnr. 紀錄是一邊兒一分兒.

(a) (1) (the total of things) usually expressed by using yíqiè 一切 (N), suŏyŏude 所有的 (N) with dōu 都 (AD), quán 全 (AD), or quándou 全都 (AD), before the main verb. I gave him all (of) my money. Wŏ-bă-wŏ-suŏyŏu-de-qián dōu-gĕi-ta-le. 我把我所有的錢,都給他了. (2) (the whole group of people) a) if the subject is a noun, usually expressed by using suŏyŏude 所有的 (N) with dōu 都 (AD), quán 全 (AD), or quándou 全都. All the students are gone. Suŏyŏude-xuésheng dōu-zŏu-le. 所有的學生都走了.

b) if the subject is a pronoun, then expressed by using dàjiā 大家 (N) following the pronoun. All of us know him. Wŏmen-dàjiā dou-rènshi-ta. 我們大家都認識他. (3) (the whole) yi-M 一-M, yì-zhĕng-M 一整-M. She cried all night. Tā-kūle-yi(-zhĕng)yè. 她哭了一(整)夜. (4) (followed by a clause which modifies it) jiù 就 (AD), zhĭ 只 (AD). All I can say is he is honest. Wŏ-jiù-néng-shuŏ tā-hĕn-chéngshi. 我就能說他很誠實.

ALL ALONG cóng-kāishĭ-jiu... 從開始就... He has been unwilling all along. Tā-cóng-kāishĭ-jiu-bu-yuànyì. 他從開始就不願意.

ALL AROUND (everywhere) quán-V-biàn-le. 全-V遍了. I have been all around inthe United States. Mĕiguo wŏ-quán-zŏu-biàn-le. 美國我全走遍了.

ALL AT ONCE hūrán-jiu 忽然就 (AD). All at once the weather changed. Tiānqi hūran-jiu-biàn-le. 天氣忽然就變了.

ALL BUT jiù-chà...le 就差...了. They are all but getting married. Tămen-jiù-chà-jié-hūn-le. 他們就差結婚了.

ALL KINDS OF gèzhŏng 各種 (N), gèyàngr 各樣兒 (N), gèzhŏng-gèyàngr 各種各樣兒 (N) They sell all kinds of cigarettes. Tāmen-mài-gèzhŏng-xiāngyān. 他們賣各種香煙.

ALL THE BETTER gèng-hăo 更好.

ALL THE SAME (háishi)-zhào-

yàngr (還是) 照樣兒.
But I hate you all the same. Wǒ-háishi-zhàoyàngr-hèn-ni. 我還是照樣兒恨你.

ALL THE TIME lǎo 老 (AD), zǒng 總 (AD). They eat fish all the time. Tāmen-lǎo-chī-yú. 他們老吃魚.

ALL THE WAY dàodǐ 到底 (RE). Walk all the way. Zǒu-daodǐ. 走到底.

BE ALL THE SAME méi-you shénma-fēnbie 沒有甚麼分別. You can take either car, it's all the same. Nǐ-suíbiàn-zuò-něiliang-chē, méi-you-shénma-fēnbie. 你隨便坐那輛車, 沒有甚麼分別.

IF AT ALL yàoshi-zhēn(... dehuà) 要是真(...的話), rúguǒ-zhēn(... dehuà). 如果真(...的話). If he has the money at all, you may sell it to him. Rúguǒ-tā-zhēn-yǒu-nèibǐ-qián(-dehuà), nǐ-jiu-kéyi-mài-gei-ta. 如果他真有那筆錢(的話), 你就可以賣給他.

IN ALL yígòng 一共 (AD). There are ten in all. Yígòng-yǒu shíge. 一共有十個.

NOT ALL(OF)... bù-dōu 不都 (AD), méi-dōu 沒都 (AD), bù-quán 不全 (AD), bù-quándōu 不全都 (AD), méi-quándōu 沒全都. I don't want to buy all of the books. Nèixie-shū, wǒ-bu-dōu-yào-mǎi. 那些書, 我不都要買.

NOT AT ALL (1) wánquán-bù 完全不, wánquán-méi 完全沒, yìdiǎnr-dou-bu 一點兒都不, yidiǎnr-dou-méi 一點兒都沒. I didn't speak at all. Wǒ-wán-quán-méi-shūo-huà. 我完全沒說話. I don't know it at all. Wǒ-yìdiǎnr-dou-bu-zhī-dào. 我一點兒都不知道. (2)(answer to thank you) méishenma 沒甚麼, bu-xiè 不謝.

ALL-ROUND, ALL-AROUND (a) shénma-dou 甚麼都 He's an all-around performer. Tā-yǎn-'shénma-dou-xíng. 他演甚麼都行.

ALLEY (n) (narrow street) xiǎo-xiànzi 小巷子 (N), hútòngr 胡同兒 (N).

ALLIGATOR (n) èyú 鱷魚 (N).

ALLOW (v) (1) (permit) a) (informal) jiào 叫 (TV), ràng 讓 (TV). She won't allow me to go. Tā-bu-ràng-wo-qù. 他不讓我去. b) (formal) xǔ 許 (TV), zhǔn 准 (TV). Smoking is not allowed. Bù-xǔ-chōu-yān. 不許抽烟. (2) (leave more space) fàng 放 (TV). Allow two inches on the waistline. Zhèijiàn-yīshang yāo-nèr-děi-fàng-liǎng-cùn. 這件衣裳腰那兒得放兩吋. (3) (figure in) dǎchulai 打出來 (RV). Allow an extra hour for traveling. Lùshang děi-duō-dǎchulai-yige-zhōngtóu. 路上得多打出來一個鐘頭.

ALLOW FOR yuánliang 原諒 (TV). You must allow for his bad health. Nǐ-děi-yuánliang-tade-shēnti-bu-hao. 你得原諒他的身體不好.

ALLOW so much FOR (pay or loan on security) suàn 算 (TV). How much will you allow me for this diamond? Zhèige-zuànshí nǐ-suàn-duōshao-qian? 這個鑽石你算多少錢?

ALLOWANCE (n) (1) (amount given regularly) líng(yong)qián 零(用)錢 (N). How much is your allowance each week? Nǐ-měige-lǐbài yǒu-duōshao líng-(yong)qián? 你每個禮拜有多少零(用)錢? (2) (amount allowed) is expressed verbally. suàn 算 (TV). They gave me an allowance of $500 for my old car. Wǒde-jiù-qìche tāmen-géi-wo-suànle-wǔbǎikuai-qián. 我的舊汽車他們給我算了五百塊錢. (3) (consideration for circumstances) is expressed verbally as to expect dǎ 打 (TV). We must make allowances for errors. Wǒmen-děi-dǎzhe-yǒu-cuòr. 我們得打着有錯兒.

ALLOY (n) héjīn 合金 (N). Is brass an alloy? Huángtóng shi-héjīn-ma? 黃銅是合金麼? (v) huàzai-yíkuàir 化在塊兒. alloy silver with copper bǎ-yínzi-gen-tóng huàzai-yikuàir 把銀子跟銅化在一塊兒

ALL RIGHT (1) (without error, correct) dōu-duì 都對. (2) (yes) hǎo-ba 好吧. (3) (certainly) hǎo-le, hǎo-le. 好了, 好了. (4) (in good health) hǎi-hǎo, méi-shenma 還好, 沒甚麼. (5) (satisfactory) hái-guòdequ 還過得去. My new cook is all right. Wǒ-xīn-gù-de-chúzi hái-gùdequ. 我新雇的厨子還過得去.

ALLY (n) (country) yǒubāng 友邦 (N), méngbāng 盟邦 (N).

ALMANAC (n) (1) (calendar) lìshū 曆書 (N). (2) (chronicles) niánjiàn 年鑑 (N), dàshìjì 大事紀 (N).

ALMOND (n) xìngrén(r) 杏仁(兒) (N).

ALMOST (adv) chàbuduō 差不多 (MA), chà(yi)diǎn(mei) 差(一)點兒(沒) (AD), jī(ji)hū(mei) 幾(幾)乎(沒) (AD). He almost died. Tā-jī(ji)hū(mei-)sǐ-le. 他幾(幾)乎(沒)死了. It's almost six o'clock. Chàbúduō-liùdiǎn-le. 差不多六點了.

ALONE (adv) (1) (by oneself) zìjǐ 自己 (AD), yíge-rén 一個人 (AD). Can you do it alone? Nǐ-néng-zìjǐ-zuò-ma? 你能自己做嗎? (2) (only, merely) zhǐ-yǒu 只有 (AD). You alone can do this. Zhí-you-nǐ něng-zuò-zhèige. 只有你能做這個.

LEAVE...ALONE bié-lǐ... 别

理 ... Leave him alone. Bié-lǐ-ta. 别理他.

ALONG (prep) (on or by the whole length of) yánzhe 沿着 (CV). He walks along the river. Tā-yánzhe-hé-zǒu. 他沿着河走.
(adv)(onward) jiēzhe 接着 (AD), jìxù 繼續 (AD). Walk along. jīezhe-zǒu. 接着走.
ALONG WITH gēn 跟 (CV), tóng 同 (CV), hé 和 (CV). I'll go along with you. Wǒ-gēn-ni-qù. 我跟你去.
GET ALONG (1) (advance) zěnmayàng 怎麼樣 (IV). How are you getting along lately? Nǐ-'jìnlái zěnmayàng? 你近來怎麼樣? (2) (relation between two or more people) a) (positive) chùdelái 處得來 (RV), hédelái 合得來 (RV). We get along very well. Wǒmen-hěn-chùdelái. 我們很處得來. b) (negative) chùbulái 處不來 (RV), hébulái 合不來 (RV). We don't get along very well. Wǒmen-hébulái. 我們合不來. (3) (go away) zǒu 走 (IV), qù 去 (IV), zǒukai 走開 (RV). Get along with you! Qù-nǐde-ba! 去你的吧!
TAKE ALONG dài 帶 (TV). Do you want to take this trunk along? Nǐ-yào-dài-zhèige-xiāngzi-ma? 你要帶這個箱子嗎?

ALOUD (adv) dàshēng 大聲 (AD). We read aloud in class everyday. Wǒmen-tiāntiān zài-bān-shang dàshēngde-niàn-shū. 我們天天在班上大聲的念書.

ALPHABET (n) zìmǔ· 字母 (N).

ALREADY (adv) yǐjing...le 已經...了 (AD), dōu...le 都...了 (AD). He has already come. Tā-yǐjing-lái-le. 他已經來了. It's five o'clock already. Dōu-'wǔ-diǎn-le. 都五點了.

ALSO (adv) (1) (too) yě 也 (AD). I also go. Wǒ-yě-qù. 我也去. (2) (in addition, furthermore) yòu-jiāshang 又加上. Also, it was raining, so I couldn't go. Yòu-jiāshang-xià-yǔ suóyi-wǒ-bù-néng-qù. 又加上下雨, 所以我不能去.

ALTER (v) gǎi 改 (TV). This suit is too tight, it must be altered. Zhèitao-yīshang tài-jǐn, děi-gǎi-yigai. 這套衣裳太緊, 得改一改.

ALTERNATE (n) (a replacement) hòubǔ 候補 (IV). If one delegate cannot go, we must have an alternate. Yàoshi-yǒu-yíge-dàibiǎo-bù-neng-qù, wǒmen-děi-yǒu-yíge-hòubǔde. 要是有一個代表不能去, 我們得有一個候補的.
(v) (go from one thing to another and back) gǎi 改 (TV). My interests alternate from day to day. Wǒde-xìngqu yìtian-yitiānde lǎo-gǎi. 我的興趣一天

一天的老改.

ALTERATION (n) is expressed verbally as to alter gǎi 改 (TV). Several alterations have already been made. Yǐjing-gǎile-háojicì-le. 已經改了好幾次了.

ALTERNATIVE (n) (1) (two or more things to choose from) is expressed as these several zhèiji-M 這幾 -M. None of the alternatives is acceptable. Zhèijige dōu-bu-xíng. 這幾個都不行. (2) (remaining choice) biéde 別的 (N) lìngwàide 另外的 (N). What alternative is there? Hái-yǒu-biéde-fázi-ma? 還有別的法子嗎?

ALTHOUGH (conj) (1) (despite) (suírán 雖然)... kěshi 可是 or búguò 不過 ... (S). Although I like it very much; I don't have the money. (Suírán-) wǒ-hěn-xǐhuan-nèige, kěshi-wǒ-méi-qián. (雖然) 我很喜歡那個,可是我沒錢. (2) (except that) kěshi 可是 (MA), búguò 不過 (MA). I'll go with you, although you have to buy me a ticket. Wǒ-gēn-ni-qù, búguo-nǐ-děi-gěi-wǒ-mǎi-piào. 我跟你去,不過你得給我買票.

ALTITUDE (n) gāodù 高度 (N).

ALTOGETHER (adv) (1) (completely, entirely) 'wánquán 完全 (AD), quán 全 (AD). This is altogether wrong. Zhèige-wánquán-bu-duì. 這個完全不對. (2) (with everything included) yígòng 一共 (AD). Altogether, twenty people came. Yígòng láile-èrshi-ren. 一共來了二十人. (3) (all things considered) zhěnggèrde-shuō 整個兒的說. Altogether, it wasn't a bad movie. Zhěnggèrde-shuō, zhèige-diànyǐngr bu-huài. 整個兒的說這個電影兒不壞.

ALWAYS (adv) (1) (all the time) lǎo(shi) 老(是) (AD), yǒngyuǎn 永遠 (AD). He is always very cheerful. Tā-lǎoshi-hěn-gāoxing. 他老是很高興. (2) (in the past, since some remote point of time) cónglái 從來 (MA), xiànglái 向來 (MA), yíxiàng 一向 (MA). He's always been like that. Tā-cónglái-jiùshi-nèige-yàngzi. 他從來就是那個樣子. (3) (from now on) yǒngyuǎn 永遠 (AD). Always remember today. Yǒngyuǎn-jìzhu-jīntian. 永遠記住今天.

AM See BE

AMATEUR (n) (1) (one who does something for pleasure, not for pay) is expressed verbally as do something for fun V-zhe-wánr V-着玩兒. Although he is an amateur, his paintings are good. Tā-suíran-jiu-shi-huàzhe-wánr, kěshi-tā-huàde-hěn-hǎo. 他雖然就是

畫着玩兒，可是他畫得的很好. (2) (unskillful person) wàiháng 外行 (N). He is an amateur when it comes to building a house. Gàifáng tā-shi-wàháng. 蓋房他是外行. (3) (of actor) piàoyŏur 票友兒 (N).

(a) (not expert or professional) wàiháng 外行 (SV). That was an amateur job. Nèijian-shì zuòde-hĕn-wàiháng. 那件事作得很外行. (2) (pertaining to or done by amateur) wàiháng 外行 (N) an amateur art show wàiháng-huàr-de-huàzhăn 外行畫兒的畫展.

AMAZE (v) (ràng. . .)juéde-qíquài (讓...)覺得奇怪. His command of the Chinese language amazed everyone. Tāde-Zhōngwén-nènma-hăo shéi-dou-juédeqíguài. 他的中文那麼好誰都覺得奇怪. I was amazed by what he said. Tā-shuō-de-huà ràng-wŏ-juédehĕn-qíguài. 他說的話讓我覺得很奇怪.

AMBASSADOR (n) dàshĭ 大使 (N). AMBASSADOR TO. . . zhù. . . dàshĭ 駐...大使. American ambassador to France Mĕiguozhù-Fà(guo)-dàshĭ 美國駐法(國)大使.

AMBITION (n) (l) (desire to succeed) yĕxīn 野心 (N), zhìqi 志氣 (N). He has no ambition at all. Tā-yìdiănr-zhìqi-douméi-yŏu. 他一點兒志氣都没有. (2) (goal or aim) zhìyuàn 志願 (N). My ambition is to be a writer. Wŏde-zhìyuan shi-yao-dāng-yigezuòjiā. 我的志願是要當一個作家.

AMBITIOUS (a) (l) (desire be eager for) yŏu-zhìqi 有志氣 (VO). If you want to succeed you must be ambitious. Yàoshinĭ-xiăng-chénggōng, dĕi-yŏuzhìqi. 要是你想成功，得有志氣. (2) (challenging) is expressed as too big tài-dà 太大 or too much tài-duō 太多. They are working on a very ambitious project. Tāmen-zuò-de-nèigeshìqing jìhua-tài-dà. 他們作的那個事情計劃太大.

AMBULANCE (n) jiùhuchē 救護車 (N).

AMBUSH (n) (l) (hidden attackers) máifu 埋伏 (N). There was an ambush there. Nèr-yŏu-máifu. 那兒有埋伏. (2) (act of lying in wait) is expressed verbally. See (v).

(v) máifu . . . dă 埋伏...打. The soldiers ambushed the enemy. Máifu-de-bīng bă-dí-réndă-le. 埋伏的兵把敵人打了.

AMERICA (n) (l) (the whole continent) Mĕizhōu 美洲 (PW). South America Nán-mĕizhōu 南美洲 (PW). (2) (the United States of America) Mĕiguo 美國 (PW).

AMONG (prep) (l) (in the number or class of) lĭ(tou)-yŏu 裏(頭)

有. He was among those who were robbed. Bèi-qiǎng-de-rén li(tou) yǒu-tā. 被搶的人裏(頭)有他. (2) (in the midst of) zài...lǐ(tou) 在...裏(頭) (S), zài...dāngzhōng 在...當中 (S). Choose among these. Zài-zhèixie-lǐ(tou)-tiāo. 在這些裏頭挑. (3) (to each of) zìjǐ 自己 (AD), bǐcǐ 彼此 (AD). They divided that money among themselves. Tāmen-bǎ-qián zìjǐ-fēn-le. 他們把錢自己分了.

AMOUNT (n) (1) (numerical sum) shùmu 數目 (N). (2) (quantity) shùliang 數量 (N), duōshao 多少 (N).

(v) (1) (reach to) jiāqilai yígòng... 加起來一共... My debt amounted to $10,000. Wǒde-zhàng jiāqilai-yígòng yǒu-yíwàn-kùai-qian. 我的賬加起來一共有一萬塊錢. (2) (be equal to) děngyu 等於 (TV). His work amounts to nothing. Tāde-gōngzuo děngyu-líng. 他的工作等於零:

TOTAL AMOUNT zǒngshù(r) 總數(兒) (N).

AMPLE (a) zú-gòu 足够 We have ample time to do it. Zuò-nèige, wǒmende-shíhou-zú-gòu. 作那個,我們的時候足够.

AMUSE (v) (1) (of a child) hǒng 哄 (TV). Try to amuse the children. Xiǎng-fár hǒng-háizi. 想法兒哄孩子. (2) (of an adult) ràng...kāikai xīn 讓...開開心 (S), gěi...dòudou-xiàor 給...逗逗笑兒 (S). Tell a joke to amuse her. Shuō-ge-xiàohuar ràng-ta-kāikai-xīn. 說個笑話兒讓她開開心. (3) (of oneself) jiě-mènr 解悶兒 (VO), xiāoqian 消遣 (IV). How do you amuse yourself? Nǐ-zěnma-xiāoqian? 你怎麼消遣?

AMUSEMENT (n) yúlè 娛樂 (N).

AMUSING (a) kěxiào 可笑 (SV), yǒu-yìsi 有意思 (SV). This situation is most amusing. Zhèi-ge-qíngxing zuì-kěxiào-le. 這個情形最可笑了.

ANALYZE (v) fēnxi 分析 (TV). We must analyze the reasons for the difficulties. Kùnnande-lǐyou wǒmen-děi-'fēnxi-fēnxi. 困難的理由我們得分析分析.

ANATOMY (n) (1) (parts of an organism) jiěpōu 解剖 (N). (2) (as a science) jiěpōuxué 解剖學 (N).

ANCESTOR (n) zǔxiān 祖先 (N), 'zǔzōng 祖宗 (N). Chinese people have great respect for their ancestors. Zhōngguo-rén zūnjing-zǔxiān. 中國人尊敬祖先.

ANCHOR (n) máo 錨 (N). weigh anchor bá-máo 拔錨, qǐ-máo 起錨. cast anchor xià-máo 下錨, pāo-máo 拋錨.

ANCIENT (a) (1) (of very great age) gǔdài 古代 (TW). ancient history gŭdàishĭ 古代史. (2) (having existed from remote antiquity) gŭ 古 (SV). This is an ancient painting. Nèizhang-huàr hĕn-gŭ. 那張畫兒很古. (3) (very old) lăo 老 (SV). That idea is very ancient. Nèi-shi-yige-lăo-zhúyi. 那是一個老主意.

(n) (one who lived in ancient times) 'gŭ-rén 古人 (N).

AND (conj) (1) (as well as, with) gēn 跟 (CV), hé 和 (CV), tóng 同 (CV), hàn 和 (CV) Peip. You and I Wŏ-gēn-ni 我跟你. often not translated when the nouns are parts of a set. father and mother fùmŭ 父母. mother and child mŭzĭ 母子. brothers and sisters xiōngdìjiĕmèi 兄弟姐妹. table and chairs zhuōyĭ 桌椅. (2) (again) yòu 又 (AD). I cried and cried. Wŏ-kūle-yòu-kū. 我哭了又哭. (3) (then) jiù 就 (AD). The sun came out and the grass dried. Tàiyang chūlaile, căo jiù gānle. 太陽出來了草就乾了. (4) (between two parallel clauses, no translation is necessary) He went his way and I went my way. Tā-zŏu-tā-de-lù, wŏ-zŏu-wŏde-lù. 他走他的路,我走我的路.

AND SO suóyi 所以 (MA), yīncĭ 因此 (MA). And so he left. Suóyi-ta(jiu) zŏule. 所以他(就)走了.

AND SO FORTH... dĕngdĕng... 等等... shénmade... 甚麼的. towels, soap, and so forth shŏujin, féizào, dĕngdĕng 手巾,肥皂,等等.

AND THAT érqiĕ 而且 (MA). He sings, and that like a professional. Tā-chàng érqiĕ-chàngde-xiàng-ge-nèiháng. 他唱而且唱得像個內行.

AND THEN (1) (immediately after) jĭn-gēnzhe 緊跟着 (MA), măshàng 馬上 (MA), lìkè 立刻 (MA). Put it into the pot and then put the lid on. Fàngzai-guōli, măshang-bă-gàir-gàishang. 放在鍋裏馬上把蓋兒蓋上. (2) (secondly, after that) a) (in the past)... yĭhòu-jiù... ... 以後就... (S), ...ránhòu jiù... ... 然後就...(S). He looked around and then closed the door. Tā-zhōuwéi-kànle-yikan, ránhòu jiu-bă-mén-guānshangle. 他周圍看了一看然後就把門關上了. b) (in the future) ... yĭhòu-zài... ... 以後再... (S), ... ránhòu zài... ... 然後再 ... (S). You look around and then close the door. Nĭ-zhōuwéi-kàn-yikan, ránhòu zài bă-mén-guānshang. 你周圍看一看,然後再把門關上.

AND YET kĕshi 可是 (MA), búguò 不過 (MA). You are very smart, and yet you did a foolish thing. Nǐ-hěn-cōngming, kěshi nǐ-zuò-le-yíjiàn-shǎ-shì. 你很聰明，可是你作了一件傻事．

BOTH... AND... a) followed by a statement indicating result. yòu...yòu... 又 ... 又 ...(S). She is both clever and beautiful therefore. everybody likes her. Tā-yòu-cōngming yòu-piàoliang, suóyi-rén-dou-xǐhuan-ta. 他又聰明又漂亮，所以人都喜歡他． b) followed by a statement indicating paradoxical result. yě...yě... 也 ... 也 ... She's both clever and beautiful, but she hasn't a boy friend. Tā-yě-cōngming yě-piàoliang, kěshi-méi-yǒu-nán péngyou. 他也聰明也漂亮，可是沒有男朋友．

ANESTHETIC (n) máyào 麻藥 (N), mázuìyāo 麻醉藥 (N).

ANGEL (n) (1) (general) tiānshǐ 天使 (N). (2) (Roman Catholic) tiānshén 天神 (N).

ANGER (n) qì 氣 (N). As soon as he mentioned it, my anger arose. Tā-yi-tí-nèige, wǒde-qì jiu-láile. 他一提那個我的氣就來了．

(v) shēng-qì 生氣 (VO) (SV). They were angered. Tāmen-shēng-qì-le. 他們生氣了．

ANGLE (n) (1) (geometry) jiǎor 角兒 (N). (2) (aspect) 'jiǎodù 角度 (N). look at it from this angle cóng-zhèige-jiǎodù-lai-kan 從這個角度來看．

ANGRY (a) shēngqì 生氣 (SV) (VO). He's very angry. Tā-hěn-shēngqì. 他很生氣．

BE ANGRY WITH... shēng...de-qi 生 ... 的氣． nǎo 惱 (TV). Are you angry with me? Nǐ-shēng-wǒde-qì-ma? 你生我的氣嗎？

ANIMAL (n) (1) (member of the animal kingdom) dòngwu 動物 (N). (2) (wild) yěshòu 野獸 (N). (3) (as contrasted with human) chùlei 畜類 (N), chùsheng 畜牲 (N). (4) (livestock) shēngkou 牲口 (N).

ANKLE (n) jiǎo-wànzi 腳腕子 (N).

ANNEX (v) (add to present holdings) zhànju 佔據 (TV) annex a territory zhànju-lǐngtǔ 佔據領土．

(n) hòu-jiā-de 後加的 It's an annex to the main building. Zhèi-shi-zhèng-lóu-yǐwài hòu-jiā-de. 這是正樓以外後加的．

ANNIVERSARY (n) zhōunián-jìniàn 周年紀念． the third wedding anniversary jiéhun-sānzhōunian-jìniàn 結婚三周年紀念．

ANNOUNCE (v) (1) (give formal or public notice of) xuānbù 宣布 (TV). They announced that they are engaged. Tāmen-xuānbù-dìng-hūn-le. 他們宣布訂婚了． (2) (make known, make evident) gōngbù 公布 (TV) usually the subject is government or an institution. The government has announced the budget for next year. Zhèngfǔ yǐjing-bǎ-míngniande-yùsuàn gōngbù-le. 政府已經把明年的預算公布了.

ANNOUNCEMENT (n) a)(verbal or written)shēngmíng 聲明 (N), b)(written only)bùgào 布告 (N).

ANNOUNCER (n) (broadcasting) guǎngbōyuán 廣播員 (N).

ANNOY (v) (ràng...) juéde-tǎoyàn (讓...)覺得討厭. That noise annoys me. Nèige-shēngyin ràng-wo-juéde-tǎoyàn. 那個聲音讓我覺得討厭. He was very annoyed by the result. Nèige-jiéguǒ-ta-juéde-hěn-tǎoyàn. 那個結果他覺得很討厭.

ANNUAL (a) yìnián-yicì 一年一次.

ANNUAL SALE yìnián-yicì-de-dà-jiǎnjià 一年一次的大減價.

ANOTHER (a) (1) (different) lìng(wài)yi... 另(外)一...., biéde 别的 (N) another man lìng(wài)-yíge-rén 另(外)一個人. (2) (additional) a)(to indicate a suggestion, command or future happening) zài 再 (AD). Give me another cup of tea. Zài-géi-wo-yìbei-chá. 再給我一杯茶. b)(to indicate repetition of a completed action) yòu 又 (AD). He gave me another five dollars. Tā-yòu-gěi-le-wo-wǔkuai-qián. 他又給了我五塊錢.

ONE AFTER ANOTHER yíge-gēnzhe-yíge-de-dōu... 一個跟着一個的都... They fell asleep one after another. Tāmen yíge-gēnzhe-yíge-de dōu-shuìzháo-le. 他們一個跟着一個的都睡着了.

ONE ANOTHER bǐcǐ 彼此 (AD), hùxiāng 互相 (AD). They help one another. Tāmen-bǐcǐ-bāng-máng. 他們彼此幫忙.

ONE WAY OR ANOTHER zǒng-yǒu-fázi... 總有法子... I'll go one way or another. Wǒ-'zǒng-yǒu-fázi-qù. 我總有法子去.

ANOTHER DAY (some other day) guòjitian 過幾天. I'll come another day. Wǒ-guòjitian-lái. 我過幾天來.

ONE DAY... ANOTHER DAY... tóutian... dìèrtian-jiu... 頭天...第二天就... One day he is your friend, another day he is your enemy. Tóutian tā-shi-nǐde-péngyou, dì'èrtian jiu-shi-nǐde-chóuren. 頭天他是你的朋友，第二天就是你的仇人.

ANSWER (v) (1) (respond to a question) 'huídá 回答 (TV), dá 答 (TV). Who can answer this question? Shéi-néng-'huídá-zhèige-'wèntí? 誰能回答這個問題? (2) (when one's name is called) dāying 答

應 (TV). Don't answer. Bié-dāying. 别答應. (3) (of a letter) huí 回 (TV). I haven't answered his letter yet. Wǒ-hái-méi-huí tāde-xìn ne. 我還沒回他的信呢.
(n) (1) (to a phone call or telegram) huídiàn 回電 (N). (2) (to a letter) huíxìn 回信 (N). (3) (reply) dáfu 答覆 (N). (4) (to a mathematical problem, question) dá'àn 答案 (N).

ANSWER A TELEGRAM dǎ-huídiàn 打回電 (VO).

ANSWER THE RINGING PHONE jiē-diànhuà 接電話 (VO).

ANSWER TO (correspond to) gēn... 'fúhé 跟...符合 (S). The contract answers your terms. Zhèige-hétong gēn-nǐde-tiáojian fúhe. 這個合同跟你的條件符合.

BE ANSWERED yìngyan 應驗 (IV). Your prayer has been answered. Nǐde-qídǎo yìngyan-le. 你的祈禱應驗了.

ANTARCTIC (n) (1) (the land) Nánjízhōu 南極洲 (PW). (2) (ocean) Nánbīngyáng 南冰洋 (PW)

ANTENNA (n) (1) (aerial) tiānxiàn 天線 (N). (2) (feelers of an insect) zhùjiāo 觸角 (N).

ANTICIPATE (v) (1) (expect, look forward to) hěn-xīwang 很希望 (TV). I anticipate meeting your parents. Wǒ-hěn-xīwang jiànjian-nǐde- fùmǔ. 我很希望見見你的父母 (2) (precede another in thinking, acting, etc.) yùxiān-zhīdao 預先知道, (yùxiān-)xiǎngdào (預先)想到. He anticipated all my questions. Wǒde-'wèntí tā-dou-yùxiān-zhīdao-le. 我的問題, 他都預先知道了. I anticipated that he would want some tea, so I made extra. Wǒ-(yùxiān-)xiǎngdào ta-yao-hē-chá, suóyi wǒ-duō-zuòle-yi-dianr. 我(預先)想到他要喝茶, 所以我多作了一點兒. (3) (do or use in advance) yùxiān-yòngle 預先用了. He who anticipates his income can never save. Yíge-rén yàoshi-cháng-bǎ-shōurù yùxiān-yòngie, tā-jiu-bu-néng-'chǔxù. 一個人要是常把收入預先用了, 他就不能儲蓄.

ANXIOUS (a) (1) (worried) zhāojí 着急 (SV) (VO). He's very anxious. Tā-hěn-zhāojí 他很着急. (2) (eagerly desiring) jízhe 急着 (AD). He wants to go but his father is even more anxious. Tā-xiǎng-qù kěshi-tā-fùqin gèng-jízhe-yàoqù. 他想去, 可是他父親更急着要去.

BE ANXIOUS ABOUT diànji 惦記 (TV). I'm very anxious about my mother. Wǒ-hěn-diànji-wo-mǔqin. 我很惦記我母親.

ANY (a) (1) (one of many) něiM... doū... 那 M...都...(S), shénma... doū... 甚麼...都...(S), rènhé... doū 任何

... 都 ... (S). Any book will do. Něiběn-shū doū-xíng. 那本書都行. (2) (some) shénma 甚麼 (N)or needs no translation. Do you have any friends here? Zài-zhèr nǐ-yǒu-(shenma)-péngyou-ma? 在這兒你有(甚麼)朋友嗎? I don't have any books. Wǒ-'méi-yǒu-shū. 我沒有書. (3) (in no matter what quantity or number) needs no translation. Do you have any sugar? Nǐ-yǒu-táng-ma? 你有糖嗎?

(pron) (1) a) (thing) shénma 甚麼 (N). I don't want any. Wǒ-búyào-shenma. 我不要甚麼. b) (person) shéi 誰 (PR). I don't know any. Wǒ-búrènshi-shei. 我不認識誰. (2) (some) needs no translation. Have you any? Nǐ-yǒu-ma? 你有嗎?

(adv) (to any extent) needs no translation. Is it any better? Hǎo-yidianr-ma? 好一點兒嗎?

ANY MORE is expressed adverbally as still hái 還 (AD). Do you have any more? Nǐ-hái-yǒu-ma? 你還有嗎?

NOT...ANY (not even one) is expressed in the structure QW -dōu-Neg. as shénma... dou-bu 甚麼...都不, něi... dōu-bu 那...都不, yìM... dou-bu 一 M...都不. I don't like any of them. Nèixie-ren wǒ shéi-dou-bu-xǐhuan. 那些人我誰都不喜歡. or Nèixie-dōngxi wǒ-něige-dou-bu-xǐhuan. 那些東西我那個都不喜歡.

ANYBODY (pron) (1) (any person whatever) a) (someone) yǒurén 有人. Did anybody come after I left? Wǒ-zǒule-yǐhòu, yǒu-rén-lái-ma? 我走了以後, 有人來嗎? b) (anyone) shéi ... dōu ... 誰...都... (S), rènhérén(-dōu) 任何人(都). I don't give it to anybody. Zhèige wǒ-'shéi-dou-bu-gěi. 這個我誰都不給. or Zhèige wǒ-bu-gěi-'rènhé-rén. 這個我不給任何人. (2) (a person of importance) shénma...rén 甚麼...人. Is he anybody important? Tā-shi-shénma-yàojǐnde-rén-ma? 他是甚麼要緊的人嗎?

ANYHOW (adv) bù-guǎn-zěnma-yàng 不管怎麼樣. wúlùn-zěnmayàng 無論怎麼樣, búlùn-zěnmayàng 不論怎麼樣. Anyhow I shall not go today. Wúlun-zěnmayàng wǒ-jǐntian-bu-qù. 無論怎麼樣我今天不去. Anyhow, you still have to do it. Bùguǎn-zěnmayàng nǐ-háishi-děi-zuò. 不管怎麼樣你還是得作.

ANYONE (pron) (1) (any person) See ANYBODY. (2) (any particular thing) něiM... dōu 那-M

都. Anyone is good. 'Nĕige-dou-hăo 那個都好. I'll take anyone. Wŏ-yào-yige. Nĕi-ge-dou-xíng. 我要一個. 那個都行.

ANYTHING (any thing, event or matter whatever) shénma-dōngxi 甚麼東西, shénma-shìqing 甚麼事情 rènhé-dōngxi 任何東西, rèn-hé-shiqing 任何事情. Did you buy anything? Nĭ-măi-shénma-dōngxi-le-ma? 你買甚麼東西了嗎? shénma...shi(qing). 甚麼...事(情). That isn't anything important. Nèi-'bú-shi-shén-ma-yàojĭn-de-shì(qing). 那不是甚麼要緊的事(情). I don't want anything. Wŏ-'shénma-dōngxi-dou-bu-yào. 我甚麼東西都不要.

ANYTHING AT ALL wúlùn-shénma...dōu 無論甚麼...都 (S) rènhé...dōu... 任何...都...(S). Anything will be all right. Wúlùn-shen-ma-dōu-xíng. 無論甚麼都行.

ANYTHING BUT (1) is expressed as definitely not jué-bu... 絕不... He's anything but a hero. Tā-jué-bú-shi-yíge-yīngxiong. 他絕不是一個英雄. (2) is expressed no matter what happens...not wúlun-zĕnmayàng...yĕ-bu 無論怎麼樣...也不 (S). He will sell anything but his piano. Tā-jué-bú-mài-tā-gāngqín. 他絕不賣他的鋼琴 or Tā-wú-lùn-zĕnmayàng yĕ-bu-mài tāde-gāngqín. 他無論怎麼樣也不賣他的鋼琴.

ANYWAY (adv) fănzhèng 反正 (MA), búlùnrúhé(há[illegible]hi) 不論如何(還是) (AD). I'll be there anyway. Fănzhèng-wŏ-yídìng-qù. 反正我一定去.

ANYWHERE (adv) rènhé-dìfang-dōu... 任何地方都...., shénma-dìfang-dōu... 甚麼地方都... You can go anywhere. Nĭ-rènhé-dìfang-dōu-néng-qù. 你任何地方都能去.

APART (adv) (1) (separately) bu-zài-yikuàir... 不在一塊..., fēnzhe 分着 (AD). They live apart. Tāmen-buzài-yí-kuàir-zhù. 他們不在一塊住. (2) (of a distance) xiānggé 相隔 (IV), lízhe 離着 We are twenty miles apart. Wŏmen-xiānggé-èrshilĭ-di. 我們相隔二十里地.

KEEP APART fēnkai 分開 (RV). Keep the children apart. Bă-háizi-fēnkai. 把孩子分開.

KEEP ONESELF APART FROM duŏzhe 躲着 (TV). You'd better keep apart from him. Nĭ-zuì-hăo-duŏzhe-ta-dianr. 你最好躲着他點兒.

TAKE...APART bǎ...chāikai 把…拆開. Take this box apart. Bǎ-zhèige-hézi-chāikai. 把這個盒子拆開.

TELL APART fēnchulai 分出來 (RV). He cannot tell the sounds of "mǎi" and "mài" apart. "Mǎi" gēn "mài" zhèi-liǎngge-shēngyin tā-fēnbuchulái. "買"跟"賣"這兩個聲音他分不出來.

SET APART FOR tè(bié-)wèi...Vde, 特(別)為...V的. This building is set apart for the orphans. Zhèige-lóu shì-tè(bié-)wèi-gū'ér-gàide. 這個樓是特(別)為孤兒蓋的.

APOLOGIZE (v) (1) (express regret for a misdeed) dào-qiàn 道歉 (VO), péi-búshi 賠不是 (VO). After the way you behaved, you should apologize to him. Nǐ-nènma-zuòle-yǐhòu, nǐ-yīngdāng-gěi-ta-dào-qiàn. 你那麼作了以後, 你應當給他道歉. (2) (to explain) jiěshi 解釋 (TV). He apologized to the committee for his new plan. Tā-xiàng-wěiyuanhuì-jiěshi-tāde-xīn-jìhua. 他向委員會解釋他的新計劃.

APOLOGY (n) (1) (statement expressing regret for an error) dàoqiànde-yìsi 道歉的意思, qiànyì 歉意 (N). I'll express my apology to him. Wǒ-yào-xiàng-ta-biǎoshi-qiànyì. 我要向他表示歉意. (2) (a justification or defense) jiěshi 解釋 (N).

APPARENT (a) (1) (evident, easily seen) 'míngxiǎn 明顯 (SV), 'xiǎnrán 顯然 (SV). The answer was apparent. Nèige-dá'àn-hěn 'míngxiǎn. 那個答案很明顯. (2) (seeming) biǎomiànshang-xiàng 表面上像. This problem is more apparent than real. Biǎomiànshang xiàng-yǒu-wèntí, kěshi shíjishang wènti-bu-dà. 表面上像有問題, 可是實際上問題不大.

APPEAL (v) (1) (be attractive, interesting or enjoyable) xǐhuan 喜歡 (AV), juéde-hǎo 覺得好. That book didn't appeal to me. Nèiben-shu wǒ-bu-xǐhuan. 那本書我不喜歡. (2) (make an earnest request) yāoqiu 要求 (TV), qǐngqiu 請求 (TV). He appeals tothe people for help. Tā-qǐngqin-nèi-xie-rén bāng-máng. 他請求那些人幫忙. (3) (resort to a higher authority) shàngsù 上訴 (TV). The case was appealed to the highest court. Nèige-ànzi dao-gāodeng-fǎyuàn-shàngsù-qu-le. 那個案子到高等法院上訴去了.

(n) is expressed verbally. See above.

APPEAR (v) (1) (come in sight) chūxiàn 出現 (IV). The sun appeared on the horizon. Tàiyang-zài-dìpíngxiàn-shang-chūxiàn-le. 太陽在地平線上出現了. (2) (perform in a play or a theatre) chūyǎn 出演 (IV). When did she appear at that theatre? Tā-shi-shénma-shihou zài-nèige-xìyuàn-chūyǎn-de? 她是甚麽時候在黄金戲院出演的? (3) (be published) chū 出 (IV), chūbǎn 出版 (VO). When is your book going to appear? Nǐde-shū-shénma-shíhou-chūbǎn? 你的書甚麽時候出版? (4) (seem, look like) kànzhe-xiàng... (shide) 看着像...(似的). This appears to be right. Zhèige kànzhe-xiàng-duì-le(-shide). 這個看着像對了(似的). He appears very old. Tā-kànzhe xiàng-hěn-lǎo(-shide) 他看着像很老似的.

APPEAR AS... (in a play) yǎn 演 (TV). She appears as the heroine in that play. Tā-zài-nèichū-xì-li yǎn-nǚzhǔ-jiǎor. 她在那齣戲裏演女主角兒.

APPEAR IN COURT chūtíng 出庭 (VO). You need net appear in court. Nǐ-búbì-chūtíng. 你不必出庭.

APPEARANCE (n) (1) (act of appearing) chūxiàn 出現 (N). number of appearances chūxiàn-de-cìshu 出現的次數. (2) (outward look) yàngzi 樣子 (N), wàibiǎo 外表 (N). He has a shabby appearance. Tā-de-yàngzi-hǎoxiàng-hen-qióng. 他的樣子好像很窮.

HAVE THE APPEARANCE OF kànzhe-hǎoxiàng... (shide) 看着好像...(似的). His car has the appearance of being used very hard. Tāde-qìchē kànzhe-hǎoxiàng-yòngde-hěn-lìhai. 他的汽車看着好像用得很利害.

KEEP UP APPEARANCES bǎ-wàibiǎo-nòngde-hěn-hǎo. 把外表弄得很好.

APPENDIX (n) (1) (anatomy) mángcháng 盲腸 (N). (2) (in a book) fùlù 附錄 (N).

APPETITE (n) (1) (desire for food) wèikou 胃口 (N). I have no appetite today. Jīntian wǒ-méi-you-wèikou. 今天我沒有胃口. (2) (strong liking, inclimation) is expressed verbally as desire hěn-xiǎng 很想. He has an appetite for learning. Tā-hěn-xiǎng-xué. 他很想學.

APPLAUSE (n) is expressed verbally as clap hands gǔ-zhǎng 鼓掌 (VO), pāi-shǒu 拍手 (VO). The applause lasted for five minutes. Tāmen-gǔle-wǔ-fēn-zhōng-zhǎng. 他們鼓了五分鐘掌.

APPLE (n) píngguǒ 蘋果 (N), píngguo 蘋果 (N).

APPLICATION (n) (1) (written) shēnqǐngshū 申請書 (N). (2) (act of petition) qǐngqiú 請求 (N). (3) (use, for a practical purpose) is expressed verbally See APPLY.

APPLICATION BLANK shēnqǐngbiǎo 申請表.

APPLY (v) (1) (put on, place in contact) shàng 上 (TV). apply medicine shàng-yào 上藥. (2) (put to use, have bearing) shìyòng 適用 (TV), yìngyòng 應用 (TV). This article of law doesn't apply in your case. Zhèitiáo-fǎlǜ duì-nǐde-ànzi bú-shìyòng. 這條法律對你的案子不適用.

APPLY oneself zhuānxīn zuò 專心作 He applied himself to that task. Tā-zhuānxīn-zuò-nèijiàn-shì. 他專心作那件事.

APPLY FOR shēnqǐng 申請 (TV), qǐngqiú 請求 (TV). Did you apply for a scholarship? Nǐ-shēnqǐng-jiǎngxuéjīn-le-ma? 你申請獎學金了嗎?

APPOINT (v) (1) (name for an office or position) pài... dāng... 派...當...(S). I appointed him section chief. Wǒ-pài-ta dāng-kēzhǎng. 我派他當科長. (2) (assign work to some) pài 派 (TV). I appointed him to represent me. Wǒ-pài-ta-dàibiǎo-wo. 我派他代表我.

APPOINTMENT (n) (1) (engagement) yuē 約 (N), yuēhuìr 約會兒 (N). My appointment is at eight o'clock. Wǒde-yuēhuìr shì-bādiǎn-zhōng. 我的約會兒是八點鐘. (2) (official employment) is expressed verbally as appoint pài 派 (TV). His appointment to the principal made everyone happy. Pài-tā-dāng-xiàozhǎng shéi-dou-gāoxìng. 派他當校長誰都高興.

APPRECIATE (v) (1) (be sensitive to the aesthetic value of) a) (music, art, etc.) xīnshǎng 欣賞 (TV). I can't appreciate modern paintings. Wǒ-bu-néng-xīnshǎng-xiàndài-huàr. 我不能欣賞現代畫兒. b) (characteristic such as talent, ability, etc.) is expressed as admire and respect pèifu 佩服 (TV). He really appreciates your ability. Tā-hěn-pèifu-nǐde-nénglì. 他很佩服你的能力. (2) (be grateful for) gǎnjī 感激 (TV), gǎnxiè 感謝 (TV). I appreciate your good intentions very much. Wǒ-hěn-gǎnjī-Nǐde-hǎojì. 我很感激你的好意. (3) (recognize) liǎojiě 了解 (TV). I appreciate your situation. Wǒ-liǎojiě-nǐde-qíngxing. 我了解你的情形.

APPREHEND (v) (1) (arrest, take into custody) dǎi 逮 (TV). The policemen apprehended the thief. Jǐngchá-bǎ-zéi-dǎizhao-le. 警察把賊逮着了. (2) (understand, grasp) dǒng 懂 (TV), liǎojiě 了解 (TV). I do not apprehend your meaning. Wǒ-bu-dǒng-nǐde-yìsi. 我不

懂你的意思 (3) (expect with dread) pà 怕 (TV). I apprehend danger in doing that. Zuò-nèige-shìqing wǒ-pà-wēixian. 作那個事情我怕危險.

APPROACH (n) (1) (method) lùzi 路子 (N), fázi 法子 (N). Your approach is right. Nǐde-lù-zi duì-le. 你的路子對了. (2) (entrance) jìnkǒur 進口兒 (N). I can't find the approach to this park. Wǒ-zhǎobu-zháo zhèige-gōngyuán-de-jìnkǒur. 我找不着這個公園的進口兒.

(v) (1) (come or go toward a place) a) (toward the speaker) wàng...lái 往...來, xiàng..lái 向...來. b) (away from the speaker) wàng ... qù 往...去, xiàng ... qù 向...去. The enemy is approaching the bridge. Díren wàng-'qiáo-nèi-bianr-qù-le. 敵人往橋那邊兒去了. (2) (contact a person about something) zhǎo 找 (TV). You should approach him about this matter. Zhèijian-shì nǐ-yīngdāng-zhǎo-tā. 這件事你應當找他.

APPROPRIATE (a) héshì 合適 (SV), qiàdang 洽當 (SV). This is not an appropriate gift. Zhèi-ge-lǐwu bu-tai-héshì. 這個禮物不太合適.

(v) (1) (set aside for some use) bō 撥 (TV). They appropriated money for books. Tāmen-bōchu-yibi-qián-lai mǎi-shū. 他們撥出一筆錢來買書. (2) (take for one's own use) ná 拿 (TV). The government appropriated his property. Zhèngfǔ bǎ-tade-chǎnye-náqu-le. 政府把他的產業拿去了.

APPROVAL (n) (1) (favorable opinion) tóngyì 同意 (TV), zànchéng 贊成 (TV). He read the book with approval. Tā-kànle-nèiben-shū, shūli-de-yìjian, tā-dōu-tóngyì. 他看了那本書.書裏的意見他都同意. (2) (sanction, consent) zhǔnxǔ 準許 (TV). The teacher gave his approval. Xiānsheng-zhǔnxǔ-le. 先生準許了.

APPROVE (v) (1) (sanction officially) a) (by one person) pī-zhǔn 批准 (RV). My application hasn't been approved yet. Wǒde-shēnqǐng hái-méi-pīzhǔn-ne. 我的申請還没批准呢. b) (by a group) tōngguò 通過 (TV). The assembly approved the budget. Dàhuì-bǎ-yùsuàn tōngguò-le. 大會把預算通過了. (2) (accept as satisfactory) rèn-wei...hégé 認為...合格 (S). The inspector approved our product. Jiǎncháyuán rèn-wei-wǒmende-chūpǐn-hégé. 檢查員認為我們的出品合格. (3) (have favorable opinion of) zànchéng 贊成 (TV), tóngyì 同意 (TV). I approve his choice. Tā-xuǎnzé-de wǒ-hěn-'zànchéng.

他選擇的我很贊成.

APPROXIMATE (a) dàgài 大概 (MA), dàyuē 大約 (MA). What is the approximate time? Dàgài-shénma-shíhou? 大概甚麼時候?

(v) (estimate) gūji 估計 (TV). Could you approximate how many people are coming? Nǐ-néng-buneng-gūji-yixia, yǒu-duōshao-ren-lái? 你能不能估計一下,有多少人來?

APPROXIMATELY (adv) chàbuduō 差不多 (AD), dàgài 大概 (AD), dàyuē 大約 (AD), shàngxià 上下 (-B) zuǒyòu 左右 (-B), lǐwài 裏外 (-B). The price of the book is approximately fifty dollars. Shūde-jiàqian dàgài-shi-wǔshikuai-qián (-zuǒyòu). 書的價錢大概是五十塊錢(左右).

APRICOT (n) (1) (fruit) xìngr 杏兒 (N). (2) (tree) xìngshù 杏樹 (N).

APRIL (n) sìyue 四月 (TW).

APRON (n) (article of dress) wéiqun 圍裙 (N).

APTITUDE (n) (ability) tiānfen 天分 (N). His aptitude for music is low. Tā-xué-yīnyuede-tiānfen hěn-dī. 他學音樂的天分很低.

ARCH (n) (architectural term) gōngmén 拱門 (N).

ARCHEOLOGY (n) kǎogǔxué 考古學 (N).

ARCHITECT (n) jiànzhushī 建築師 (N).

ARCHITECTURE (n) (1) (construction) jiànzhu-gōngchéng 建築工程 (N). (2) (the study or science) jiànzhùxué 建築學 (N). (3) (architectural product of work) jiànzhu 建築 (N).

ARCTIC (a) běijí 北極 (PW).

ARCTIC CIRCLE běijí-quān 北極圈.

AREA (n) (1) (a space on the surface) miànji 面積 (N). (2) (region) (yídai-)dìfang (一帶)地方 (N). Parking is not allowed in this area. Zhèi-yídài-dìfang bu-xǔ-tíng-chē. 這一帶地方不許停車. (3) (field, scope, extent) fāngmian 方面 (N). I have no knowledge in that area. Zài-nèifāngmian wǒ-yìdiǎnr dōu-bù-zhīdào. 在那方面我一點兒都不知道.

ARGUE (v) (present reasons for) zhēng 爭 (TV), biànlùn 辯論 (TV), jiǎnglǐ 講理 (VO). What are they arguing about? Tāmen-biànlùn-shénma-ne? 他們辯論甚麼呢? (2) (dispute with) gēn... chǎo(-zuǐ) 跟...吵(嘴) (S), gēn... tái-gàng 跟...抬槓 (S). He likes to argue with friends. Tā-ài-gēn-péngyou-chǎo(-zuǐ). 他愛跟朋友吵(嘴).

ARGUE something OUT bǎ... biànlùn-chūlai-yíge-jiéguǒ 把...辯論出來一個結果 We must argue this out. Wŏmen-dĕi-bă-zheige-wèntí biànlun-chulai-yige-jiéguŏ. 我們得把這個問題辯論出來一個結果.

ARGUE someone OUT OF bă... quànde-bu...le. 把…勸的不…了 (S). I argued him out of quitting. Wŏ-bă-ta-quànde bù-cí-zhí-le. 我把他勸的不辭職了.

ARGUMENT (n) (l) (disputation) is expressed verbally. See ARGUE. (2) (reason offered in proof) lĭ 理 (N), lĭyóu 理由 (N). I don't follow your argument. Wŏ-bu-tài-dŏng-nĭde-lĭyóu. 我不太懂你的理由.

ARISE (v) (l) (get up) qĭlai 起來 (RV). I arose at seven o'clock. Wŏ-shi-qīdianzhōng qĭlai-de. 我是七點鐘起來的. (2) (come into being) chū 出 (IV). Some problems arise at every meeting. Mĕicì-kāi-huì dōu-chū-wèntí. 每次開會都出問題.

ARITHMETIC (n) suànshù 算術 (N).

ARM (n) (l) (of human body) băngzi 膀子 (N), gēbei 胳臂 (N). (2) (forelimb of animal) qiántuĭ 前腿 (N). (3) (of furniture) fúshou 扶手 (N).

(v) (supply with weapons) bă... wŭzhuāngqilai 把…武裝起來. He armed the students. Tā-bă-xuésheng dōu-wŭzhuāng-qilai-le. 他把學生都武裝起來了.

ARM IN ARM kuàzhe-gēbei 挎着胳臂 (VO). They went away arm in arm. Tāmen-kuàzhe-gēbai-zŏu-le. 他們挎着胳臂走了.

BE ARMED (carry or have arms) dài-wŭqi 帶武器 (VO). They are armed. Tāmen-dàizhe-wŭqì-ne. 他們帶着武器呢.

KEEP... AT ARM'S LENGTH lĭ... yuănzhe-diănr 離…遠着點兒 (S). You'd better keep those people at arm's length. Nĭ-zuì-hăo lí-nèiqún-rén yuănzhe-diănr. 你最好離那群人遠着點兒.

WITH OPEN ARMS rèliè 熱烈 (AD). They welcomed him with open arms. Tāmen-rèliè-huānyíng-ta. 他們熱烈歡迎他.

ARMISTICE (n) tíngzhàn 停戰 (VO).

ARMISTICE DAY tíngzhàn-jìniàn-rì 停戰紀念日.

ARMOR (n) (l) (for body) jiă 甲 (B). helmet and armor kuĭjiă 盔甲. (2) (for a vehicle or battleship) zhuāngjiă 裝甲 (N). This vehicle's armor is not thick enough. Zhèi-liàng-chēde-zhuāngjiă bu-gòu-hòu. 這輛車的裝甲不够厚.

ARMS (n) (weapons) wŭqì 武器 (N).

ARMY (n) (l) (in contrast to navy)

lùjūn 陸軍 (N). (2) (troops) jūnduì 軍隊 (N). (3) (unit of the armed forces) jūn 軍 (N). The Eighth Army dìbājūn 第八軍.

AROMA (n) wèir 味兒 (N). The aroma is very pleasant. Wèir-hěn-hǎowén. 味兒很好聞.

AROUND (prep) (1) (near in amount, number) zuǒyòu 左右 (-B), shàngxià 上下 (-B), lǐwài 裏外 (-B). around fifty dollars wǔshikuǎi-qián-zuǒyòu 五十塊錢左右. (2) (on all sides of) (zài)... zhōuwéi (在)... 周圍 (S). They planted shrubs around the house. Tāmen-zai-fángzi-zhōuwéi zhòngle-hǎoxiē-shù. 他們在房子周圍種了好些樹. (3) (in a circle, about) ràozhe 繞着, wéizhe 圍着. We walked around the park. Wǒmen-ràozhe-gōngyuán-zǒu. 我們繞着公園走. (4) (within) zài...li 在...裏 (S). The cat is somewhere around the house. Māo jiù-zàijiā-li-ne. 貓就在家裏呢. (5) (somewhere near) fùjin 附近 (PW), pángbiānr 旁邊兒 (PW). Play around the house! Zài-jiā-fùjìn-wánr-a! 在家附近玩兒啊! I'll be around. Wǒ-jiu-zài-fùjìn. 我就在附近.

(adv) (1) (here and there) gèchùr 各處兒 (PW). We walked around. Wǒmen-gechùr-zuǒle-zuo. 我們各處兒走了走. (2) (in a circle) sìxià 四下 (AD), sìzhōuwéi 四周圍 (AD). Look around. Sìxià-kànkan. 四下看看.

AROUND THE CORNER (1) guǎijiǎor-nèibianr 拐角兒那邊兒. He's around the corner. Tā-zai-guǎijiǎor-nèibianr. 他在拐角兒那邊兒. (2) (figurative) kuài-dào-le 快到了. Winter is around the corner. Dōngtian-kuài-dào-le. 冬天快到了.

AROUND THE CLOCK rìyèbùtíng-de 日夜不停的 (AD). We worked around the clock. Wǒmen-rìyèbùtíngde-gōngzuò. 我們日夜不停的工作.

ALL AROUND dōu 都. I shook hands all around. Wǒ-gēn-tamen-dōu-wò-shǒu-le. 我跟他們都握手了.

FOOL AROUND pào 泡 (TV). Don't fool around here. Bié-zai-zhèr-pào. 別在這兒泡.

HANG AROUND zài-zhèr-fùjìn 在這兒附近. He is always hanging around. Tā-chángchang-zài-zhèr-fùjìn. 他常常在這兒附近.

GET AROUND (1) (be mobile) gèchùr-zóuzou 各處走走 As long as he has a car, he can get around. Zhǐyao-ta-yǒu-qìchē, ta-jiu-kéyi-gèchùr-zǒuzou. 只要他有汽車，他就可以各處走走。(2) (evade) duǒ 躲 (TV). If there is no way to get around the problem, we will give up. Yàoshi-méi-fázi bǎ-zhèige-wèntí duǒguoqu, nà-wǒmen-jiu-suàn-le. 要是沒法子把這個問題躲過去，那我們就算了。

AROUSE (v) (1) (awaken) nòngxǐng 弄醒 (RV), xǐng 醒 (RE) used after a verb indicating method of arousing. I was aroused by the noise. Shengyin bǎ-wǒ-nòngxǐng-le. 聲音把我弄醒了。(2) (stir up) (ràng...) xǐngwù (讓...) 省悟。His speech aroused the people. Rén-tīngle-tāde-jiǎngyǎn-yǐhòu, dōu-xǐngwù-le. 人聽了他的講演以後，都省悟了。

ARRANGE (v) (1) (put in the proper order) a) (of general objects) bǎi 擺 (TV). How do you arrange the (things on the) table? Zuōzi-shang-de-dōngxi nǐ-zěmma-bǎi? 桌子上的東西你怎麼擺。 b) (of small items in a special order) mǎ 碼 (TV). He arranged the matches into a flower pattern. Tā-bǎ-yánghuǒ mǎcheng-yìduǒ-huār. 他把洋火碼成一朵花兒。 c) (of furniture, etc.) ānpai 安排 (TV), bùzhi 佈置 (TV). How are you planning to arrange these chairs? Nǐ-dǎsuan-zěnma-bùzhi-zhèixie-yǐzi? 你打算怎麼佈置這些椅子? d) (in rows) pái 排 (TV). Arrange the children in two rows. Bǎ-háizimen páicheng-liǎngháng. 把孩子們排成兩行。 e) (of a schedule) pái 排 (TV). arrange the curriculum pái-kèchéngbiǎo 排課程表。 f) (straighten out) shōushi 收拾 (TV), zhěnglǐ 整理 (TV). Please arrange the things on your desk. Qǐng-nǐ-bǎ-zhuōzi-shang-de-dōngxi shōushi-shoushi. 請你把桌子上的東西收拾收拾。(2) (settle an affair) liàoli 料理 (TV), bàn 辦 (TV), ānpai 安排 (TV), bùzhi 佈置 (TV). Can you arrange this for me? Nǐ-néng-tì-wǒ-bàn-zhèige-ma? 你能替我辦這個嗎? (3) (prepare) a) (plan ahead) yùbei 預備 (TV), zhǔnbei 準備 (TV). Everything has been arranged. Yíqie dōu-yùbeihǎo-le. 一切都預備好了。 b) (to find a way) xiǎngfázi 想法子 (VO). I can arrange to have this house sold. Wǒ-kéyi-xiǎng-fázi-bǎ-zhèige-fángzi-mài-le. 我可以想法子把這個房子賣了。 c) (of an appointment, etc.) yuē 約 (TV). Can you arrange a game for me? Nĭ-néng-ti-wo yuē-yichang-bĭsài-ma? 你能替我約一場比賽嗎? d) (of passage, tickets) dìng 訂 (TV). arrange tickets dìng-piào 訂票.

ARRANGE A JOB for someone āncha 安插 (TV), ānzhi 安置 (TV). Can you arrange a job for him? Nĭ-néng-āncha-ta-ma? 你能安插他嗎?

ARRANGE... WITH a person gēn... shāngliang... 跟…商量…. Have you arranged my brother's request with him? Wŏ-gēge-qĭngqiu-de-shiqing, nĭ-gēn-ta-shāngliang-le-ma? 我哥哥請求的事情你跟他商量了嗎?

ARRANGEMENT (n) is expressed verbally. See ARRANGE.

ARREST (v) dăi or dĕi 逮 (TV). The police arrested two men. Jĭngchá-dăile-liăngge-rén. 警察逮了兩個人.

BE ARRESTED bèi-bŭ 被捕. Why have you been arrested? Nĭ-wèi-shénma-bèi-bŭ-le? 你為甚麼被捕了?

ARREST ONE'S ATTENTION 'yĭnqĭ... de-zhùyì 引起…的注意 (S). That hat will certainly arrest his attention. Nèi-ge-màozi yídìng-huì-'yĭnqĭ-tade-zhùyì. 那個帽子一定會引起他的注意.

ARRIVE (v) (1) (reach a place) dào 到 (IV). When will we arrive in New York? Wŏmen-shénma-shihou kéyi-dào-Niŭyuē? 我們甚麼時候可以到紐約? (2) (come - concerning time, opportunity, etc.) dào 到 (IV). Our opportunity arrived. Wŏmende-jĭhui dào-le. 我們的機會到了. (3) (reach a point of decision) dédào 得到 (TV), yŏu 有 (TV). Did you arrive at a conclusion? Nĭmen-dédào-jiélùn-le-ma? 你們得到結論了嗎?

ARROW (n) jiàn 箭 (N). shoot an arrow shè-jiàn 射箭.

ART (n) (1) (branch of learning appealing to the imagination, esp. drawing, painting, and sculpture; also architecture, poetry, music, dancing, etc.) yìshù 藝術 (N), mĕishù 美術 (N). (2) (skill in performance) juéqiaor 訣竅兒 (N). There's an art to it. Zhè-litou yŏu-yíge-juéqiaor. 這裏頭有一個訣竅兒.

LIBERAL ARTS wénkē 文科 (N).

THE PRACTICAL ARTS shŏuyi 手藝 (N).

INDUSTRIAL ARTS gōngyì 工藝 (N).

ART GALLERY a) (for display purposes only) mĕishŭguăn 美術館 (N). b) (for display and sale purposes) huàláng 畫廊 (N).

ARTERY (n) (blood vessel) dòngmài 動脈 (N), dòngmò 動脈 (N).

ARTHRITIS (n) guānjíeyán 關

節炎 (N), fēngshī 風濕 (N).

ARTICLE (n) (1) (composition) wénzhang 文章 (N). (2) (clause in a document) tiáowén 條文 (N), tiáokuǎn 條款 (N), tiáo 條 (M), xiàng 項 (M). an article yìtiáo-tiáowén 一條條文. third article dìsān-tiáo 第三條. (3) (item) zhǒng 種 (M), jiàn 件 (M), dōngxi 東西 (N). an article of food yìzhǒng-shíwù 一種食物. Do you have any articles of value? Nǐ-yǒu-méiyou-zhíqián-de dōngxi? 你有沒有值錢的東西?

ARTIFICIAL (a) (1) (made by man) rén-zào(de) 人造(的). artificial rubber rénzào-xiàngpí 人造橡皮. (2) (not genuine, affected) jiǎ 假 (SV). His interest is artificial. Tāde-xìngqu shi-jiǎde. 他的興趣是假的.

ARTILLERY (n) (1) (cannon) pào 炮 (N). (2) (part of an army) pàobīng 炮兵 (N).

ARTIST (n) (one who has facility in some form of the fine arts) yìshujiā 藝術家 (N).

AS (adv) (1) (for example) xiàng 像 (TV). Some animals,as dogs and cats, eat meat. Yǒuxie-dòngwu xiàng-gǒu gēn-māo shi-chī-ròu-de. 有些動物像狗跟貓是吃肉的. (2) (just the same) děngyu 等於 (TV). Three is to nine as six is to eighteen. Sān-bǐ-jiǔ děngyu-liu-bǐ-shíba. 三比九等於六比十八.

(conj) (1) (to the same degree or extent that) àn(zhe) 按(着) (CV), zhào(zhe) 照(着) (CV). Do it as he does. Zhào-tā-nà-yàngr-zuò. 照他那樣兒作. Things are good enough as they are. Shìqing-zhào-zhèi-yàngr yǐjing-gòu-hǎo-le. 事情照這樣兒已經够好了. (2) (because) yīnwei 因為 (MA). I must go as it is late. Wǒ-děi-zǒu-le, yīnwei tiān-yǐjing-wǎn-le. 我得走了,因為天已經晚了. (3) (when)... de-shíhou... 的時候. Count the people as they enter. Rén-jìnlai-de-shihou shǔ-yishǔ. 人進來的時候數一數.

(prep) (1) (in the capacity of) dāng 當 (TV). They employed her as a secretary. Tāmen-gù-ta-dāng-mìshū. 他們雇他當秘書. (2) (in the role of) zuò 作 (TV). As your friend, I have to give you some advice. Zuò-nǐde-péngyou wǒ-yīngdāng-quànquan-ni. 作你的朋友我應當勸勸你.

AS...AS (1) (to the same degree) gēn...yíyàng... 跟...一樣... (S), xiàng...nènma... 像...那麼...(S), yǒu...nènma... 有...那麼...(S). He's as tall as his father. Tā-gēn-ta-fùqin-yiyàng-gāo. 他跟他父親一樣高 (2) (to the degree of a given figure) nènma 那麼. I have to pay him as much as five hundred dollars. Wǒ-děi-gěi-ta wǔbǎi-kuài-qián-nènma-duō. 我得給他五百塊錢那麼多. (3) (stressing no matter how much) (wúlùn)... duóma...yě... (無論)...多麼...也... (S). As low as the price may go, I still won't buy it. (Wúlùn-)jiàqian-duóma-piányi wǒ-ye-bù-mǎi. (無論)價錢多麼便宜,我也不買.

AS... AS CAN BE ... jíle ... 極了 (P). He's as rich as can be. Tā-kuò-jí-le. 他闊極了.

AS LONG AS zhǐyao 只要 (MA). You may live here as long as you pay rent. Nǐ-zhǐ-yao-gěi-fáng-qian, nǐ-jiu-kéyi-zài-zhèr-zhù. 你只要給房錢,你就可以在這兒住.

AS SOON AS yi...jiù... 一...就... (S). I'll go as soon as it stops raining. Yǔ-yí-zhù wǒ-jiu-zǒu. 雨一住我就走.

AS A MATTER OF FACT shuō-zhēnde 說真的 (MA), qí-shí 其實 (MA). As a matter of fact, I don't like him. Shuō-zhēnde wǒ-bù-xǐhuan-ta. 說真的我不喜歡他.

AS A RESULT OF yīnwei... jiéguǒ... 因為...結果... (S). As a result of his foolishness, he lost his job. Yīnwei-ta-húdu, jiéguǒ tā-shī-yè-le. 因為他糊塗結果他失業了.

AS A RULE zhào-guīju 照規矩 (VO). As a rule we don't take checks. Zhào-guīju wǒ-men-bù-shōu-zhīpiào. 照規矩我們不收支票.

AS AGAINST (compared to) gēn..bǐ 跟...比. The expenditure amounts to ten thousand dollars this year as against nine last year. Zhīchū jīnnian-shi-yíwànkuài, gēn qùnian-bǐ, qùnian-shi-jiǔqiān-kuai-qian. 支出今年是一萬塊.跟去年比.去年是九千塊錢.

AS IF hǎoxiàng...(shide) 好像...(似的) (S). He scolds me as if he were my father. Tā-mà-wǒ hǎoxiàng-tā-shi-wǒ-fùqin-shìde. 他罵我好像他是我父親似的.

AS THOUGH See AS IF

AS OF cóng...qǐ 從...起 (S). This contract expires as of the first of next month. Zhèi-ge-hétong cóng-xiàyuè-yīhaò-qǐ jiu-wúxiào-le. 這個合同從下月一號起就無效了.

AS FROM See AS OF

AS TO zhìyú 至於 (CV), guānyú 關於 (CV). There's no doubt as to who will be elected. Zhìyú-shéi-dāng-xuǎn yǐjing-méiyou-wèntí-le. 至於誰當選已經沒有問題了.

AS FOR See AS TO

AS WELL yě 也 (AD), yěhǎo 也好. Take this as well. Bǎ-zhèige-yě-názhe-ba. 把這個也拿着吧· or Bǎ-zhèige-názhe, yěhǎo. 把這個拿着.也好.

AS... WOULD SAY... yǒu-yiyù-huà... 有一句話 (S). As Americans would say, "Time is money". Měiguo-ren-yǒu-yíju-huà, "shíhou-jiu-shi-qián". 美國人有一句話"時候就是錢".

BE THE SAME AS gēn... yíyàng 跟…一樣. That's the same as before. Zhèige gēn-yǐ-qián-yíyàng. 這個跟以前一樣·

BE USED AS dàng(zuo)... yòng 當(作)…用 (S). It may be used as a knife. Nèige-dōngxi kéyi-dàng(zuo)-dāozi-yòng. 那個東西可以當(作)刀子用·

JUST AS ye... nènma... 也…那麼…(S). This is just as good. Zhèige-yě-nènma-hǎo. 這個也那麼好·

MAY AS WELL nènma... jiu... ba 那麼…就…吧 (S). You might as well not go. Nèn-ma-nǐ-jiu-búbi-qù-le-ba. 那麼你就不必去了吧·

SO... AS ...Vde... lián... dou ...V得…連…都 (S). He can't be so foolish as to believe that. Tā-bú-huì-shǎde lián-nèi-ge-dōu-xìn-ba. 他不會傻得連那個都信吧·

SO AS TO wèideshi 為的是 (AV), hǎo 好 (AV). I paid him ten dollars so as to keep him silent. Wǒ-gěile-ta-shíkuài-qián, hǎo-ràng-ta-bié-shuōchu-lai. 我給了他十塊錢,好讓他别說出來·

SUCH AS... xiàng... shénmade 像…甚麼的 (S), xiàng ... děngděng 像…等等 (S). He bought a lot of things such as tables, chairs, a bed and so forth. Tā-mǎile-hěnduō-dōng-xi xiàng-zuōzi, yǐzi, chuáng-shénmade. 他買了很多東西像桌子,椅子,床甚麼的·

TAKE... AS... (if it were) ná... dàng(zuo)... 拿…當(作)… They take it as a problem. Tāmen-ná-nèijian-shì dàng(zuo)-yige-wèntí. 他們拿那件事當作一個問題·

ASBESTOS (n) shímián 石棉 (N).

ASH (n) (1) (tree) yángshù 楊樹 (N). (2) (lumber) yángmù 楊木 (N). (3) (residue of something which has burned) huī 灰 (N).

ASHAMED (a) (1) (feeling sorry) cánkuì 慚愧 (SV). I'm ashamed of having done the job so poorly. Zhèige-gōngzuo wǒ-méi-zuòhǎo hěn-cánkuì. 這個工作我没做好很慚愧 (2) (feeling shame) hài-xiū 害羞 (VO), hài-sào 害

臊 (VO). Don't you feel ashamed? Nǐ-bù-juéde-hài-sào-ma? 你不覺得害臊嗎？ (3) (embarrassed) bùhǎoyìsi 不好意思 (SV). I was ashamed to ask for his help. Qǐng-ta-bāng-máng wǒ-hěn-bù-hǎoyìsi. 請他幫忙,我很不好意思·

ASIA (n) Yǎzhou 亞洲 (PW). Asia has more people than any other continent. Yǎzhou-bǐ-'něi-zhoude-rén dōu-duō. 亞洲比那洲的人都多· Southeast Asia Dōngnányǎ 東南亞 (PW).

ASIDE (adv) (1) (on or to one side) pángbiānr 旁邊兒 (PW), yìbiānr 一邊兒 (PW). Stand aside so the cars can pass. Zhànzai-pángbiānr, hǎo-ràng-qìchē-guòqu. 站在旁邊兒,好讓汽車過去·

ASIDE FROM chúle 除了 (CV), chúqu 除出 (CV). Aside from you, nobody else went. Chúle-nǐ méi-'biérén-qù. 除了你没别人去·

ASK (v) (1) (inquire) wèn 問 (TV). May I ask you a question? Wǒ-kéyi-wèn-ni-yíge-wèntí-ma? 我可以問你一個問題嗎？ (2) (demand, want) yào 要 (TV). How much are you asking for that? Nèige nǐ-yào-duōshao-qián? 那個你要多少錢？ (3) (request) qǐng 請 (TV), (beg, implore) qiú 求 (TV). I have to ask you to excuse me. Wǒ-děi-qǐng-nín-yuánliang-wo. 我得請您原諒我· May I ask you a favor? Wǒ-qiú-nín-diǎnr-shi, xíng-bu-xing? 我求您點兒事,行不行？

ASK ABOUT (1) (inquire) dǎting 打聽 (TV), wèn 問 (TV). Mr. Wang is asking about you. Wáng-xiānsheng-dǎting-ni-ne. 王先生打聽你呢· (2) (send regards to) wèn...hǎo 問…好 (S). He asked about you. Tā-wèn-ni-hǎo. 他問你好·

ASK FOR (1) (claim for something) yāoqiu 要求 (TV). He asked for a raise. Tā-yāoqiu-jiā-xīn. 他要求加薪 (2) (look for someone) zhǎo 找 (TV). Who asked for me? Shéi-'zhǎo-wǒ-laizhe? 誰找我來着？

ASLEEP (a) (be asleep or fall asleep) shuìzháo 睡着 (RV). I must have been asleep. Wǒ-yídìng shi-shuìzháo-le. 我一定是睡着了·

ASPARAGUS (n) lóngxūcài 龍鬚菜 (N), lúsǔn 蘆筍 (N).

ASPECT (n) (1) (side or facet) fāngmian 方面 (M). I don't understand this aspect. Zhèi-fāngmian wǒ-bu-míngbai. 這方面我不明白 (2) (look or appearance) is expressed as appearance yàngzi 樣子 (N). This morning he had an gloomy aspect about him. Jīntiān-zǎoshang-tā-liǎnshang-yǒu-bu-gāoxìng-de-yàngzi. 今天早上他臉上有不高興的樣子.

ASPIRIN (n) àsīpīlíng 阿斯匹靈 (N).

ASS (n) (1) (donkey) lǘ 驢 (N). ride an ass qí-lǘ 騎驢. (2) (stupid person, fool) bèn-huò 笨貨 (N), shǎ-guā 傻瓜 (N). Don't be such an ass. Bié-dāng-shǎguā. 别當傻瓜.

ASSAULT (v) (attack) (1) (military) gōngjī 攻擊 (TV). assault the enemy's position gōngjī-'dírén 攻擊敵人. (2) (strike a person) dǎ 打 (TV). Two thieves assaulted him. Yǒu-liǎngge-zéi bǎ-ta-dǎ-le. 有兩個賊把他打了.

(n) is expressed verbally. See (v).

ASSEMBLE (v) (1) (put together) ān 安 (TV). Can you assemble this machine? Nǐ-néng-bǎ-zhèi-ge-jīqi ānqilai-ma? 你能把這個機器安起來嗎? (2) (gather together) jù 聚 (TV). A large crowd assembled outside. Wàitou-jùle-yída-qún-rén. 外頭聚了一大群人.

ASSEMBLY (n) (1) (group, meeting) huì 會 (N). Everyone is attending the assembly. Rén-dōu-qu-kāi-huì. 人都去開會. (2) (legislative body) dàhuì 大會 (N).

ASSET (n) (1) (valuable thing) is expressed as capital zīben 資本 (N), běnqian 本錢 (N). Intelligence is his greatest asset. Tā-zuì-dà-de-běnqian jiu-shi-cōngming. 他最大的本錢就是聰明. (2) (property, cash, etc.) 'cái-chǎn 財產 (N). What are all the assets of that bank? Zhèi-ge-yínhang-de-'cáichǎn dōu-shi-shénma? 這個銀行的財產都是甚麼?

ASSIGN (v) (1) (allot, give) a) (for classroom work) liú 留 (TV). The teacher assigned five problems. Xiānsheng-liú-le-wǔdao-tí. 先生留了五道題. b) (for jobs) pài 派 (TV). He was assigned to sweep the floor. Pài-ta-sǎo-dì. 派他掃地. (2) (designate) dìng 定 (TV). We'll assign a day for the test. Wǒ-men-dìng-yige-rìze-kǎoshì. 我們定一個日子考試.

ASSIGNMENT (n) (1) (appointment to a job) gōngzuo 工作 (N), shìqing 事情 (N). He was very happy to get an assignment in New York. Tā-zài-Niǔyue-zhǎole-yige-gōngzuo, hěn-gāoxìng. 他在紐約找了一個工作,很高興. (2) (said of a lesson or task) a) (lesson) liúde-gōng-ke 留的功課. b) (task) pài-de-shìqing 派的事情 He didn't finish his assignment. Gěi-ta-liú-de-gōngke, ta-méi-zuòwán. 給他留的工課,他沒作完. or Pài-ta-zuò-de-shìqing, ta-méi-zuò-wán. 派他作的事情他没作完·

ASSIST (v) bāng 幫 (TV), bāngzhu 幫助 (TV), bāng-máng 幫忙 (VO). I'll assist you. Wǒ-bāng-ni. 我幫你·

ASSISTANT (n) zhùshǒu 助手 (N), zhùlǐ 助理 (N).

ASSOCIATE (n) (partner, colleague) tóngshì 同事 (N). He is a business associate of mine. Tā-shi-wǒde-tóngshì. 他是我的同事·

(a) (subordinate to another in status or priviledge) fù 副 (B-). associate professor fùjiàoshòu 副教授 (N).

(v) (1) (combine, join together) jiārù 加入 (TV), cānjiā 參加 (TV). He associated himself with the company. Tā-jiārù-nèige-gōngsī-le. 他加入那個公司了·(2) (make a mental connection) yi... jiu-xiángqi...lai 一...就想起...來· Foreigners associate Americans with money. Wàiguo-ren yi-tí-Měiguo-ren, jiu-xiángqi-qián-lai-le. 外國人一提美國人,就想起錢來了· (3) (be in the company of) láiwang 來往 (IV). Don't associate with them. Bié-gen-tamen-láiwang. 別跟他們來往·

ASSOCIATION (n) (1) (organization) huì 會 (N). When did you join that association? Nǐ-shénma-shihou-jiājù-de-nèige-huì? 你甚麼時候加入的那個會? (2) (connection of ideas in thought) expressed verbally, see ASSOCIATE (v) (2). (3) (connection, relationship) guānxi 關係 (N). What is your association with him? Nǐ-gen-ta yǒu-shénma-guānxi? 你跟他有甚麼關係?

ASSORTED (a) gèzhǒng 各種 gèyàngr 各樣兒, gèzhǒng-gèyangr 各種各樣兒· He sells assorted items. Tā-mài-gèzhǒngde-dōngxi. 他賣各種的東西·

ASSORTMENT (n) gèzhǒng, 各種 (N), gèyàngr 各樣兒 (N), gèzhǒng-gèyàngr 各種各樣兒· He has quite an assortment of paintings. Tā-yǒu-gèzhǒng-gèyàngr-de-huàr. 他有各種各樣兒的畫兒·

ASSUME (v) (1) (take for granted) jiǎdìng 假定 (TV). I assume that everyone is going. Wǒ-jiǎdìng-dàjiā-dōu-qù. 我假定大家都去 (2) (take on, put on) is expressed as change biàn 變 (TV), gǎi 改 (TV), huàn 換 (TV). The problem assumed a new aspect. Qíngxing-gǎi-le. 情形改了· The actor assumed a new role. Nèige-yǎnyuán huàn-le-yige-xīn-juése. 那個演員換了一個新角色· (3) (take upon oneself, undertake) dānrèn 担任 (TV),

fù(-zé) 負(責)(VO). He assumed responsibility for that job. Nèi-jian-shìqing yóu-tā-fù-zé. 那件事情由他負責.
(4) (pretend) zhuāng 裝 (TV), jiǎzhuang 假裝 (TV). Why do you assume ignorance? Nǐ-wèi-shénma-zhuāng-bu-zhīdào? 你為甚麼裝不知道?

ASSURE (v) shuō...yídìng...說...一定...(S). He assured us that he would be there. Tā-gēn-wǒmen-shuō ta-yídìng-dào. 他跟我們說他一定到.

ASTHMA (n) qìchuǎn(bìng) 氣喘(病)(N).

ASTONISH (v) (fill with sudden surprise) 'jīngyà 驚訝 (SV). The news astonished me. Tīng-jian-zhèige-xiāoxi wǒ-hěn-'jīngyà. 聽見這個消息我很驚訝.

ASTRONOMY (n) tiānwénxué 天文學 (N).

ASYLUM (n) (1) (protective institution) a) (for the insane) fēngrēnyuàn 瘋人院 (N). b) (for orphans) gū'éryuàn 孤兒院 (N). c) (for other unfortunate persons) usually yuàn 院 (-B) preceded by the specified class. (2) (refuge) a) (from disaster) nànmín-shōurǒngsuǒ 難民收容院 (N). b) (political refugee) zhèngzhì-pìhù 政治庇護 (N). ask for asylum qǐngqiú-zhèngzhi-pìhù 請求政治庇護.

AT (prep) (1) (in, on, by, near) (being at a place) zài 在 (IV). at school zài-xuéxiào 在學校, at the entrance zài-ménkǒur 在門口兒. (2) (to, toward) duì 對 (CV). aim at the target duì-mùbiāo-miáozhǔn 對目標瞄準. (3) (on or near the time of) a) (specifying time when) zài 在 (CV) which is usually omitted. at noon (zài) zhōngwǔ (在) 中午, at the age of twenty-three (zài)èrshi-'sānsuì-de-shíhou (在)二十三歲的時候. b) (of doing something (zhèng) zài...ne (正)在...呢. Those two countries are at war. Nèi-liǎngguó zhèngzai-dǎ-zhàng-ne. 那兩國正在打仗呢. (4) (for) no translation needed. The apples are sold at fifty cents a dozen. Píngguo mài-wǔmáoqian-yidá. 蘋果賣五毛錢一打.

ARRIVE AT (1) (of a place) dào 到 (TV). He arrived at the border. Tā-dào-biānjiè-le. 他到邊界了. (2) (of a conclusion) dédao 得到 (TV). We haven't arrived at a conclusion yet. Wǒmen hái-méi-dédao-jié-lùn-ne. 我們還沒得到結論呢.

GUESS AT cāi 猜 (TV). I'm just guessing at it. Wǒ-buguò-shi-cāi-yicai. 我不過是猜一猜.

LAUGH AT xiào 笑 (TV), xiàohua 笑話 (TV). Don't langh at me. Bíe-xiàohua-wǒ. 別

笑話我.

LOOK AT kàn 看 (TV), qiáo 瞧 (TV). What are you looking at? Nĭ-kàn-shénma-ne? 你看甚麼呢?

AT ANY RATE wúlùn-rúhé 無論如何 (MA), bù-guǎn-zěnmayàng 不管怎麼樣 (MA). At any rate, you have to come. Wúlùn-rúhé nĭ-děi-lái. 無論如何你得來.

AT ALL COST See AT ANY RATE.

AT BEST dĭngduō 頂多 (MA), zuì-hǎo-yě-buguò-shi... 最好也不過是...(S). He can make two hundred dollars at best. Tā-dĭngduō zhuàn-liǎngbǎikuài-qián. 他頂多賺兩百塊錢.

AT ONE'S BEST ...de-náshou-shi... ...的拿手是... (S). He's at his best in telling jokes. Tāde-náshou shi-shuō-xiàohuar. 他的拿手是說笑話.

AT EASE (1) (not tense) zìrán 自然 (SV). He's never at ease when talking with his girl friend. Tā-gēn-ta-nǚpéngyou-shuō-huà-de-shíhou zǒng-bu-zìran. 他跟他女朋友說話的時候總不自然. (2) (military command) shào'xī 稍息.

AT FIRST qĭchū 起初 (MA), qĭtóur 起頭兒 (MA). At first we didn't like this place. Qĭchū-wǒmen bù-xĭhuan-zhèige-dìfang. 起初我們不喜歡這個地方.

AT LAST (1) (after anxious expectation) kě 可 (AD). At last the train has arrived. Huǒchē-'kě-dào-le. 火車可到了. (2) (finally) jiéguǒ 結果 (MA), zuìhòu 最後 (MA). We won at last. Jiéguǒ wǒmen-yíng-le. 結果我們贏了.

AT LEAST zhìshǎo 至少 (MA), zuìshǎo 最少 (MA). It'll take at least three days. Zhìshǎo děi-sāntiān. 至少得三天.

AT (SOME) LENGTH bàntiān 半天 (NU-M), hěn-jiǔ 很久 (SV). I stood there at some length. Wǒ-zài-nèr-zhànle-bàntiān. 我在那兒站了半天.

AT MOST zhìduō 至多 (MA), zuìduō 最多 (MA). He's at most forty. Tā-zhìduō sìshisuì. 他至多四十歲.

AT ONCE lìkè-(jiu) 立刻(就) (AD), mǎshàng(-jiu) 馬上(就) (AD). Can you come at once? Nĭ-néng-lìkè-jiu-lái-ma? 你能立刻就來嗎?

AT THE SAME TIME (1) (meanwhile) tóngshí 同時 (MA). We arrived at the same time. Wǒmen shi-tóngshí-dào-de. 我們是同時到的. (2) (however) kěshi 可是 (MA), tóngshí 同時 (MA). You may use this one, at the same time, you may choose your own. Nĭ-kéyi-yòng-zhèige, kěshi(-ne), nĭ-yěkéyi-xuǎn-nǐ-zìjǐ-xǐhuan-de. 你可以用這個，可是(呢)你也可以選你自己喜歡的．

AT TIMES yǒu(de)-shíhou 有(的)時候 (MA). At times I like you very much. Yǒu(de)-shíhou wǒ-hěn-xǐhuan-ni. 有(的)時候我很喜歡你.

AT WILL suíbiàn 隨便 (AD). You may come here at will. Nǐ-kéyi suíbiàn-dào-zhèr-lái. 你可以隨便到這兒來．

...AT A TIME yícì... 一次... with another NU-M . one question at a time yícì yíge-wèntí 一次一個問題．

BE AT A LOSS TO jiǎnzhíde-méi-fázi... 簡直的没法子 ...(S). I'm at a loss to talk to him. Wǒ-jiǎnzhíde-méi-fázi-gēn-ta-shuō-huà. 我簡直的没法子跟他說話．

BE GOOD AT (duì...) hěn-xíng (對...)很行． He's good at piano. Tā-(duì-)tán-gāng-qín hěn-xíng. 他(對)彈鋼琴很行．

BE STILL AT IT hái-jiēzhe 還接着，'jìxù 繼續 (AD). Are you still at it? Nǐ-hái-zài-jiēzhe-zuò-ne-ma? 你還在接着作呢嗎？

NOT AT ALL (1) (not a little bit) yìdiǎnr-yěbu... 一點也不...(S). I'm not tired at all. Wǒ-yìdiǎnr yě-bú-lèi. 我一點兒也不累． (2) (in answering thanks) bié-kèqi 别客氣，méi-shenma 没甚麼 bú'suàn-shenma 不算甚麼．

ATHLETE (n) yùndòngyuán 運動員 (N).

ATHLETICS (n) tǐyù 體育 (N).

ATLANTIC (n) Dàxiyáng 大西洋．

ATMOSPHERE (n) (air in any given place) (literal or figurative) kōngqì 空氣 (N). See AIR.

ATOM (n) yuánzǐ 原子 (N).

ATOMIC (a) yuánzǐ 原子 (N).

ATOMIC BOMB (n) yuánzǐdàn 原子彈 (N).

ATOMIC ENERGY (n) yuánzǐnéng 原子能 (N).

ATOMIC WARFARE (n) yuánzǐ-(dà)zhàn 原子(大)戰．

ATTACH (v) (1) (join together) expressed by the method of attaching. a) (paste) tiē 貼 (TV). Attach the picture to the wall. Bǎ-huàr tiēzai-qiáng-shang. 把畫兒貼在牆上 b) (staple) dīng 釘 (TV). Attach the papers together. Bǎ-zhǐ-dīngzai-yikuàir. 把紙釘在一塊兒． (2) (tie by devotion) is expressed as relation is very close guānxi-hěn-jìn 關係很近. They are attached to each other. Tā-men-liǎngge-rénde-guānxi hěn-jìn. 他們兩個人的關係很近． (3)(attribute importance to) kànde-hěn-zhòng 看得很重，zhòngshi

重視. He attached a great deal of importance to that job. Tā-bǎ-nèige-shìqing kànde-hěn-zhòng. 他把那個事情看得很重.

ATTACHÉ (n) (l) (civilian) suíyuán 隨員 (N). (2) (military) wǔ-guān 武官 (N).

ATTACK (v) (l) (advance against militarily) jìngōng 進攻 (TV), gōngjī 攻擊 (TV). We've already attacked the enemy position. Wǒmen yǐjing-jìngōng-dírende-zhèndì-le. 我們已經進攻敵人的陣地了. (2) (talk or write against) gōngjī 攻擊 (TV). That paper attacked the mayor again. Nèige-bào yòu-gōngjī-shìzhǎng-le. 那個報又攻擊市長了. (3) (begin to work on) zháo-shǒu 着手 (VO) (AV). Let's attack that problem from this angle. Nèige-wèntí wǒmen-cóng-zhèi-fāng-mian-zháo-shǒu-ba. 那個問題我們從這方面着手吧.
(n) (l) (act of attacking) gōngjī 攻擊 (N). (2) (sudden occurrance of illness) fàn-bìng 犯病 (VO). I had a heart attack last night. Zuótian yèli wǒ-fàn-le-yícì-xīnzàngbìng. 昨天夜裏我犯了一次心臟病.

ATTAIN (v) dádào 達到 (TV). He hopes to attain his goal. Tā-xīwang-dádao-'mùdì. 他希望達到目的.

ATTEMPT (v) (l) (make an effort at) shì 試 (TV). That was the first time she had attempted to cook. Nà-shi-ta-dì'yícì shìzhe-zuòfàn. 那是他第一次試着做飯. (2) (try but not succeed) (xiǎng) yào... kěshi-méi... (想)要 ... 可是沒 .... He attempted suicide yesterday. Zuótian ta-(xiǎng) yào-zìzhā, kěshi-méi-sǐ. 昨天他想自殺,可是沒死. They attempted to rob the bank. Tāmen (xiǎng) yào qiǎng-yínháng, kědshi-méi-qiǎngliǎo. 他們(想)要搶銀行,可是沒搶了.
(n) (l) (the act of making an effort to accomplish something difficult) is expressed verbally See (v) (l). (2) (the act of trying, but failing) is expressed verbally See (v) (2).

ATTEND (v) (l) (be present at) chū-xí 出席 (VO) (TV), cān-jiā 參加 (TV). I'll attend your wedding next Sunday. Xià-lǐbàitiān wǒ-yídìng-cānjiā-nǐ-mende-hūnlǐ. 下禮拜天我一定參加你們的婚禮. (2) (give care and thought) a) (to work) bàn 辦 (TV). I have a lot of things to attend to. Wǒ-yǒu-hěn-duō-shìqing yào-bàn. 我有很多事情要辦. b) (to be cared for) gěi...kàn-bìng 給...看病 (S). Which doctor attended you? Něige-yī-sheng gěi-nǐ-kàn-bìng? 那個

醫生給你看病？

ATTENDANCE (n) (1) (number present) láide-rén 來的人, qùde-rén 去的人. Attendance is poor today. Jīntian láide-rén bu-duō. 今天來的人不多. (2) (readily available) a) is expressed as wait děng 等 (TV). The hospital has doctors in attendance. Yīyuànli yǒu-dàifu-zài-nèr-děngzhe. 醫院裏有大夫在那兒等着 b) (as a servant cìhou 伺候 (TV).

ATTENTION (n) zhùyì 注意 (N).

ATTRACT ATTENTION yǐnqǐ-zhùyì 引起注意. It didn't attract his attention. Nèige méi-yǐnqǐ-tāde-zhùyì. 那個沒引起他的注意.

PAY ATTENTION liú-shén 留神 (VO), zhùyì 注意 (TV), (VO), yòng-xīn 用心 (VO). Pay attention to what he says. Liú-shén-tīng-tā-shuōde-huà. 留神聽他說的話.

STAND AT ATTENTION lìzhèng 立正 (IV). The soldiers stand at attention. Bīng lìzhèng-ne. 兵立正呢.

ATTITUDE (n) tàidu 態度 (N). He has the wrong attitude. Tāde-tàidu-bu-duì. 他的態度不對. What's your attitude on this problem? Duì-zhèige-'wèntí nǐ-shi-shénma-tàidu? 對這個問題你是甚麼態度？

ATTRACT (v) (1) (arouse) yǐnqǐ 引起 (RV). Try to attract his attention. Xiǎng-fázi-yǐnqǐ-tade-zhùyì. 想法子引起他的注意. (2) (to draw by physical force without apparent mechanical connection) xī 吸 (TV). A magnet attracts iron. Císhí xī-tiě. 磁石吸鐵.

ATTRACTION (n) xīyin-rén-de-dìfang(r) 吸引人的地方(兒), yǒu-yìsi-de-dìfang(r) 有意思的地方(兒). This city has many attractions. Zhèige-chéng yǒu-hěn-duō-you-yìsi-de-dìfang(r). 這個城有很多有意思的地方兒.

AUDIENCE (n) (1) (listeners) tīngzhòng 聽衆 (N). (2) (spectators) guānzhòng 觀衆 (N)

AUDIT (v) (1) (examine and check accounts) chá 查 (TV). He audits the accounts of that company. Tā-chá-nèige-gōngsīde-zhàng-ne. 他查那個公司的帳呢. (2) (attend as a listener only) pángtīng 旁聽 (TV). They permitted me to audit that class. Tāmen-xǔ-wǒ pángtīng-nèimén-kè. 他們許我旁聽那門課.

AUDITOR (n) (1) (account examiner) cházhàngyuán 查帳員 (N). (2) (listener) a) (as of a concert, etc.) pángtīngde-rén 旁聽的人 (N). b) (auditing student) pángting-shēng 旁聽生 (N).

AUDITORIUM (n) (dà)lǐtáng (大) 禮堂 (N).

AUGUST (n) báyuè 八月 (TW).

AUNT (n) a) (father's sister) gūmǔ 姑母 (N), gūgu 姑姑 (N). b) (wife of father's elder brother) bómǔ 伯母 (N). c) (wife of father's younger brother) shūmǔ 叔母 (N). d) (wife of mother's brother) jiùmǔ 舅母 e) (mother's sister) yímǔ 姨母

AUTHOR (n) (1) (professional writer) zuòjiā 作家 (N).(2) (writer of a certain work) zuòzhě 作者 (N).

AUTHORITY (n) (1) (legal power) quánli 權力 (N). What authority do you have to do this? Nǐ-yǒu-shénma-quánli-zènma-bàn? 你有甚麼權力這麼辦? (2) (permission) xǔkě 許可 (N). On whose authority did you do that? Nǐ-nènma-bàn déle-shéi-de-xǔkě-le? 你那麼辦得了誰的許可了? (3) (expert on some subject) quánwēi 權威 (N). He is an authority on Chinese history. Tā-shi-Zhōngguo-lìshǐ-de-quánwēi. 他是中國歷史的權威.

AUTHORITIES (1) (government) dāngjú 當局 (N). local authorities dìfang-dāngjú 地方當局. (2) (persons in charge) fùzérén 負責人 (N). I want to speak to the authorities. Wǒ-yào-gēn-fùzén-rén-shuōhuà. 我要跟負責人說話.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (n) zìzhuàn 自傳 (N).

AUTOCRACY (n) zhuānzhì-zhèngtǐ 專制政體 (N), zhuānzhì-zhèngzhì 專制政治 (N).

AUTOMOBILE (n) qìchē 汽車 (N).

AUTUMN (n) qiūtian 秋天 (TW), qiūjì 秋季 (TW).

AVAILABLE (a) a) (for things) yǒu 有 (TV). This book is no longer available. Zhèige-shū méi-yǒu-le. 這個書沒有了. b) (for person) yǒu-gōngfu 有工夫 (VO). He's not available. Tā-méi-yǒu-gōngfu. 他沒有工夫.

AVENUE (n) mǎlù 馬路 (N), lù 路 (N). Fifth Avenue Wǔ-mǎlù 五馬路.

AVENUE OF ESCAPE shēnglù 生路 (N), chūlù 出路 (N). open up an avenue of escape kāile-yìtiáo-shēnglù 開了一條生路.

AVERAGE (n) (mean value)píngjūnshùr 平均數兒 (N), píngjūnfēnshùr 平均分數兒 (N).

(a) píngjūn 平均 (MA). The temperature is higher than average. Bǐ-píngjūn-wēndù-gāo. 比平均溫度高.

(v) píngjūn 平均 (TV). Average this column of figures for me. Tì-wo-bǎ-zhèiháng-shùmu píngjūn-yíxiar. 替我把這行數目平均一下兒.

ON THE AVERAGE píngjūn 平均 (MA). I spend twenty dollars a week on the average. Wŏ-píngjūn mĕi-yíge-lǐbài huā-èr-shikuài-qián. 我平均每一個禮拜花二十塊錢.

AVERAGE OUT lāpíng-le 拉平了. It averages out in the end. Dàu-zuìhòu jiu-lāpíng-le. 到最後就拉平了.

AVIATION (n) (1) (flying in an airplane) hángkōng 航空 (N). (2) (science of navigating an aircraft) hángkōngxué 航空學 (N).

AVOCATION (n) fùyè 副業 (N).

AVOID (v) (1) (keep away from a person) duŏkai 躲開 (RV), duŏ 躲 (TV). He avoided his girl friend. Tā-duŏ-ta-nǚpéngyou. 他躲他女朋友. (2) (try not doing something) bìmiǎn 避免 (TV). I avoided meeting my mother-in-law. Wŏ-bìmiǎn-gēn-wo-yuèmǔ-jiànmiàn. 我避免跟我岳母見面.

AWAIT (v) (wait for) dĕng 等 (TV). We await your reply. Wŏmen-dĕng-nǐde-huíxìn. 我們等你的回信.

AWAKE (a) (1) (not asleep) xǐngzhe 醒着, méi-shuì 没睡. Are you still awake? Nǐ-hái-xǐngzhe-ne-ma? 你還醒着呢嗎? I was awake most of last night. Wŏ-zuótian-wǎnshang duō-bànyè-méi-shuì. 我昨天晚上,多半夜没睡. (2) (alert) jǐngxing 警醒 (SV). You'd better stay awake throughout the night. Nǐ-yèli dĕi-jǐngxing-yidianr. 你夜裏得警醒一點兒.

AWARD (n) a) (in general) jiǎng 獎 (N). b) (monetary) jiǎng (jīn) 獎(金) (N). c) (physical thing other than money) jiǎng (pǐn) 獎(品) (N). He received an award yesterday. Tā-zuótian-déle-yíge-jiǎng. 他昨天得了一個獎.
(v) (to give something to someone) gĕi-jiǎng 給獎 (VO), gĕi-jiǎngpǐn 給獎品 (VO), gĕi-jiǎngjīn 給獎金 (VO). The judge awarded him one hundred dollars. Fǎguān gĕile-ta-yibǎi-kuai-qián-de-jiǎngjīn. 法官給了他一百塊錢的獎金.

AWARE (a) juéde 覺得 (AV). juéchulai 覺出來 (RV). Are you aware of what happened? Fāshēng-shénma-shì-le? Nǐ-juéchulai-le-ma? 發生甚麼事了? 你覺出來了嗎? I was not aware that he was an Englishman. Tā-shi-Yīngguo-ren. Wŏ-méi-juéchulái. 他是英國人我没覺出來.

AWAY (a) (at a distance from one's usual territory) chū-mén 出門 (VO). Have you been

A

away? Nǐ-chū-ménle-ma? 你出門了嗎?

(adv) (1) (at a distance as far as) lí...(yǒu) NU-M yuǎn 離...(有) NU-M 遠 (S). New York is 80 miles away. Niǔyuē lí-zhèr(yǒu-)bāshi-yīnglǐ. 紐約離這兒(有)八十英里 (2) (in another direction) zǒu 走 (RE) or kāi 開 with a suitable verb precedes it. názǒu 拿走, drive away kāizǒu 開走, go away zǒukai 走開.

AWFUL (a) (dreadful) hěn-huài 很壞 (SV), hěn-bu-hǎo 很不好. The weather is awful. Tiānqi-hěn-huài. 天氣很壞. look awful hěn-bù-hǎokàn 很不好看.

(adv) hěn 很 (AD), 'fēicháng 非常 (AD). He was awful mad. Tā-hěn-shēngqì. 他很生氣.

AWFULLY (adv) (very) hěn 很 (AD), zhēn 真 (AD), 'fēicháng 非常 (AD). He's awfully boring. Tā-hěn-méiyìsi. 他很沒意思.

AWKWARD (a) (1) (clumsy) bèn 笨 (SV), bu-líng 不靈. That boy is very awkward. Nèige-háizi dòngzuo-hen-bèn. 那個孩子動作很笨. (2) (embarrassing) buhǎoyìsi 不好意思. (SV). This is an awkward situation. Zhèige-qíng-xing hen-buhǎoyìsi. 這個情形很不好意思.

AWNING (n) péngzi 棚子 (N).

AX (n) fǔzi 斧子 (N).

AXIS (n) zhóu(xīn) 軸(心) (N).

AXLE (n) chēzhóu 車軸 (N), zhóu 軸 (N).

B

BABY (n) (1) (a very young child) xiăoháir 小孩兒 (N). (2) (the youngest in a family) zuì-xiăode 最小的. I'm the baby of our family. Wŏ-shi-wŏmen-jiā-zuì-xiăo-de. 我是我們家最小的.

(a) (small) xiăo 小 (SV). baby-elephant xiăoxiang 小象.

(v) (treat as a baby) dàng-xiăo-háir-dài... 當小孩兒待... Don't baby me. Bié-dàng-xiăoháir-dài-wo. 別當小孩兒待我.

BACHELOR (n) (1) (a man who has not married) dānshēnhàn 單身漢 (N), guānggùnr 光棍兒 (N). (2) (degree) 'xuéshì 學士 (N). Bachelor of Arts wénxue-'xuéshì 文學學士.

BACK (n) (1) (spine and spinal region) bèi 背 (N), jíniang 脊梁 (N). (2) (upper part of an animal) bèi 背 (N). (3) (part of chair, couch, etc.) bèir 背兒 (N). the back of the chair yĭzi-de-bèir 椅子的背兒. (4) (space behind anything) hòu-bian(r) 後邊(兒) (PW), hòu-tou 後頭 (PW), hòumian 後面 (PW). There's a flower garden in the back of the school. Xuéxiào-de-hòubian yŏu-yíge-huāyuánzi. 學校的後邊有一個花園子. (5) (reverse side) 'bèimiànr 背面兒 (PW), 'fănmiàn 反面 (PW). The back of the paper is red. Zhĭ-de-bèimianr shi-hóngde. 紙的背面是紅的.

(v) (1) (support) zhīchí 支持 (TV). I'll back you. Wŏ-zhīchí-ni. 我支持你. (2) (move backward) tuì 退 (TV). wàng-hòu-tuì 往後退. The snake backed into the hole. Shé-tuìdao-dòngli-qu-le. 蛇退到洞裏去了.

(adv) (1) (at, into or toward an earlier place, position, etc.) huílai or huíqu 回來 or 回去. I'll be back soon. Wŏ-yìhuĭr jiu-huílai. 我一會兒就回來. Please send the book back. Qĭng-bă-zheiben-shū sònghuiqu. 請把這本書送回去.

(2) (ago) qián 前 (SP), yĭqián 以前 (TW). two years back qián-liăngnian 前兩年.

BACK TO BACK bèi-duì-bèi 背對背. They stand back to back. Tāmen-bèi-duì-bèi zhànzhe. 他們背對背站着.

BEHIND one's **BACK** zài...

de-bèihòu 在…的背後 (S). They attacked me behind my back. Tāmen-zài-wǒde-bèi-hòu gōngji-wo. 他們在我的背後攻擊我.

BACK DOWN ràngbù 讓步 (VO). He backed down again. Tā-yòu-ràngbù-le. 他又讓步了.

BACK OUT (withdraw) a) (from an organization) tuìchū 退出 (TV). I'll never back out. Wǒ-yǒngyuǎn-búhui-tuìchū. 我永遠不會退出. b) (change one's mind) shuōle... bu-suàn 說了…不算. He backed out of the agreement. Tā-shuō-tā-tóngyì-le, kěshi-you-bu-suàn-le. 他說他同意了, 可是又不算了.

BACK UP (a vehicle) dào 倒 (TV). back up a car dào-chē 倒車.

GIVE BACK huángei 還給 Give the money back to him. Bǎ-qián huángei-ta. 把錢還給他.

HOLD... BACK a) (conceal some facts) mán 瞞 (TV), yǐnmán 隱瞞 (TV). I didn't hold anything back from you. Wǒ-shénma-dou méi-mán-ni. 我甚麼都没瞞你. b) (stop someone from doing something) lánhuiqu 攔回去. I couldn't hold your wife back, sorry. Wǒ-méi-néng bǎ-nǐ-tàitai-lánhuiqu, duì-buqǐ. 我没能把你太太攔回去, 對不起.

MOVE BACK tuì 退. Please move back a little bit. Qǐng-'tuì-yìdiǎnr. 請退一點兒.

PAY BACK huán 還 (TV). Pay back the five dollars to me. Bǎ-wǔkuai-qián huángei-wo. 把五塊錢還給我.

SEND BACK tuìhuiqu or tuì-huilai 退回去 or 退回來. If you don't like it, you may send it back. Yàoshi-nǐ-bù-xǐhuan, nǐ-kéyi-bǎ-ta-tuì-huiqu. 要是你不喜歡你可以把它退回去.

TALK BACK huán-zuǐ 還嘴 (VO). This child always talks back when I scold him. Zhèi-haizi wǒ-mà-tāde-shíhou-lǎo-huánzuǐ. 這孩子我罵他的時候老還嘴.

HIT BACK huán-shǒu 還手 (VO).

BACKBONE (n) jíniangǔ 脊梁骨 (N), jízhuī 脊椎 (N), jízhuī-gǔ 脊椎骨 (N).

BACKGROUND (n) (1) (earlier conditions) lìshǐ 歷史 (N), bèijǐng 背景 (N). (2) (surface against which things are seen or on which things are made or placed) dìr 地兒. On this material, the pattern is red and the background is blue. Zhèi-kuài-liàozi dìr shì-lánde, huār shi-hóngde. 這塊料子地兒是藍的花兒是紅的. (3) (part of a picture or scene toward the back) bèijǐng

背景 (N). The background of your portrait should be simpler. Nǐ-huàxiàng-de-bèijǐng yīngdāng-jiǎndan-yidianr. 你畫像的背景應當簡單一點兒.

IN THE BACKGROUND (not prominent) ànzhōng 暗中 (AD). He stopped his activities in the background. Tā-tíngzhǐ-àn-zhong-huódòng-le. 他停止暗中活動了.

BACKWARD (a) (1) (reversed) xiāngfǎn 相反 (IV). This is just backward. Zhèi-zhèng-xiāngfǎn. 這正相反. (2) (behind in growth or development) luò-hòu 落後 (SV). That country is very backward. Nèi-ge-guójiā hěn-luòhòu. 那個國家很落後.

(adv) (1) (to the rear) xiàng-hòu 向後, wàng-hòu 往後. Take two steps backward. Xiàng-hòu-zǒu-liǎngbù. 向後走兩步. (2) (with the back foremost) fǎn 反 (IV). The child put his pants on backward. Xiǎo-hái-zi bǎ-kù-zi-chuàn fǎn-le. 小孩子把褲子穿反了.

BACKWARD AND FORWARD (thoroughly) chèdǐ 徹底. He knows that subject backward and forward. Tā-duì-nèige-tímu zhīdàode hen-chèdi. 他對那個題目知道的很徹底.

BACON (n) xiánròu 鹹肉 (N).

BACTERIA (n) wēishēngwù 微生物 (N), xìjūn 細菌 (N).

BAD (a) (1) (not good) huài 壞 (SV), bù-hǎo 不好. Don't tell him this bad news. Bié-bǎ-zhèige-huài-xiāoxi gàosong-ta. 別把這個壞消息告訴他. (2) (sick injured) huài 壞 (SV), yǒubìng 有病 (VO). Which one is your bad leg? Nǐ-něitiao-tuǐ shi-huàide? 你那條腿是壞的? (3) (worthless) bu-néngyòng 不能用 a) (of money) jiǎde 假的 (SV). That banknote is a bad one. Nèizhang-piàozi shi-jiǎde. 那張票子是假的. b) (of a check) kōngtóu 空頭 (-B). a bad check kōngtou-zhīpiào 空頭支票. (4) (serious, severe) lìhai 利害 (SV), yánzhong 嚴重 (SV). Is his case bad? Tāde-qíng-xing hěn-yánzhong-ma? 他的情形很嚴重嗎? I have a bad cold. Wǒ-shāng-fēng shāngde-hen-lìhai. 我傷風傷得很利害.

FROM BAD TO WORSE yuè-laiyuè-huài 越來越壞. The weather went from bad to worse. Tiān-qi yuèlai-yue-huài. 天氣越來越壞.

BE BAD FOR duì...yǒu-hài 對…有害. Smoking is bad for your health. Chōu-yān duì-nǐde-jiànkāng yǒu-hài. 抽烟對你的健康有害.

BE IN BAD HUMOR bútòngkuai 不痛快 (SV), bùgāoxìng 不高興 (SV). She's in bad humor today. Tā-jīntian bútòngkuai. 他今天不痛快·

BE IN PRETTY BAD SHAPE huàide-búxiàng-yàngzi 壞的不像樣子· Our furniture is in pretty bad shape. Wǒmen-de-jiāju huàide-bù-xiàng-yàngzi-le. 我們的傢俱壞的不像樣子了·

BAD LUCK bù-jíli 不吉利· It's bad luck to break a mirror. Bǎ-jìngzi-dǎpòle bù-jíli. 把鏡子打破了不吉利·

HAVE BAD MANNERS méi-you-lǐmao 沒有禮貌 (SV).

BAD MISTAKE dà-cuò(r) 大錯(兒) (N).

BAD TIMES (financially) bù-jǐngqi 不景氣 (SV).

FEEL BAD juéde-bù-shūfu 覺得不舒服· Everyone feels bad at a time like this. Měige-rén zhèi-shihou dōu-juéde-bù-shūfu. 每個人這時候都覺得不舒服·

FEEL BAD ABOUT duì... juéde-nánguò 對...覺得難過 (S). I feel bad about your situation. Duì-nǐde-qíngxing wǒ-juéde-hěn-nánguò. 對你的情形我覺得很難過·

GO BAD huàile 壞了 (IV). If you don't eat this cake, it will go bad. Yàoshi-nǐ-bùchī-zhèige-dàngāo, jiùyao-huài-le. 要是你不吃這塊蛋糕就要壞了·

SMELL BAD yǒu-wèir 有味兒 (VO), chòu 臭 (SV), bu-hǎowén 不好聞 (SV). This dog smells bad. Zhèitiáo-gǒu yǒu-hěn-dàde-wèir. 這條狗有很大的味兒·

TASTE BAD a) (solid food) bù-hǎochī 不好吃 (SV). This steak tastes bad. Zhèikuai-niú-ròu bù-hǎochi. 這塊牛肉不好吃. b) (liquids) bù-hǎohē 不好喝 (SV). This wine tastes bad. Zhèige-jiǔ bù-hǎohē. 這個酒不好喝·

THAT'S TOO BAD. (either sympathetic or sarcastic) Zhèishi-zěnma-shuōde. 這是怎麼說的·

BAG (n) (1) (container) a) (common purpose container) kǒudai 口袋 (N), dàizi 袋子 (N). b) (hand luggage) shǒutíbāo 手提包 (N). (2) (result of hunting) is expressed verbally. See (v) (1).

(v) (1) (kill or catch in hunting) dǎ 打 (TV). He bagged two rabbits. Tā-dǎle-liǎngzhi-tùzi. 他打了兩隻兔子· (2) (hang out) gǔchulai 鼓出來 (RV). Her dress bags at the waist line. Tāde-yīshang 'yāo-nèr gǔchulai-le. 他的衣裳腰那兒鼓出來了·

BE IN THE BAG (assured) méi-you-'wèntí 沒有問題·

The votes are in the bag. Xuǎn-piào-méi-you-wèntí. 選票沒有問題.

HOLD THE BAG (with evidence indicating guilt or in an undesireable affair) tì... wéinán 替...為難. You can't leave us holding the bag. Nǐ-bù-néng-zìjǐ-pǎo-le jiao-wǒmen-tì-ni-wéinán. 你不能自己跑了叫我們替你為難.

BAGGAGE (n) xíngli 行李 (N). baggage car xíngli-chē 行李車 (N).

CHECK BAGGAGE dǎ-xíngli-piào 打行李票 (VO). Do you want to check all your baggage? Nǐ-dǎsuan suóyǒude-xíngli dōu-dǎ-xíngli-piào-ma? 你打算所有的行李都打行李票嗎?

BAIL (n) (money to set a person free from arrest until he is to appear for trail) usually is expressed as money qián 錢.

(v) (1) (obtain freedom by paying bail) ná-qián...bǎo 拿錢...保 (S). Go to bail him out. Qù-ná-qián bǎ-ta-bǎochulai. 去拿錢把他保出來. (2) (dip water from) yǎo 舀 (TV), kuǎi 舀 (TV). Bail the water out of the basin. Cóng-pénli bǎ-shuǐ-yǎochulai. 從盆裏把水舀出來.

BAIT (n) (food used to attract fish or animals so that they may be caught) a) (for fish) yúshí 魚食 (N). b) (for big game) no general term, is expressed by the specific objects.

(v) (1) (tempt) zhāo 招 (TV), yǐn 引 (TV). He used a piglet to bait tigers. Tā-yòng-xiǎo-zhūr zhāo-láohu. 他用小豬招老虎 (2) (lead on) dòu 逗 (TV). We baited him for fun. Wǒmen-dòu-ta-wánr-laizhe. 我們逗他玩兒來着. (3) (put bait on or in) a) (on a hook) shàng-yú-shí 上魚食 (VO). b) (in a trap) is expressed by the specific actions for baiting, such as tie, kǔn 捆, put fàng 放 etc.

BAKE (v) (dry and harden by heat) a) (in an oven or by fire) kǎo 烤 (TV). I don't know how to bake bread. Wǒ-bù-zhīdào zěnme-kǎo-miànbāo. 我不知道怎麼烤麵包. b) (in the sun) shài 曬 (TV). He baked in the sun all this afternoon. Tā-jīntian shàile-yíxiàwu-tàiyang. 他今天曬了一下午太陽.

BAKING POWDER fāfěn 發粉 (N).

BAKERY (n) diǎnxinpù 點心舖 (N).

BALANCE (n) (1) (instrument for weighing) a) (movable pivot) chèng 秤 (N). b)(fixed pivot) tiānping 天平 (N). c) (small scale) děngzi 戥子 (N). (2) (difference between the debit and credit sides of an account) cúnkuǎn 存款 (N).

(3) (remainder) shèngxiade 剩下的 (N). You pay the first five dollars, I'll pay the balance. Nǐ-xiān-gěi-wǔkuai-qián, shèngxiade-'wǒ-gěi. 你先給五塊錢,剩下的我給

(v) (1) (bring into or keep at equilibrium) is expressed as prevent from falling bú-ràng...diàoxialai 不讓…掉下來. He can balance a pencil on one finger. Tā-néng-yòng-yíge-shǒuzhítou twōzhe-qiānbǐ bú-ràng-ta-diào-xialai. 他能用一個手指頭托着鉛筆.不讓他掉下來. (2) (of an account) pínghéng 平衡 (SV). This account isn't balanced. Zhèige-zhàng shōurù-gen-zhīchū bu- pínghéng. 這個帳收入跟支出不平衡 (3) (literary or figurative) chèn 稱 (TV), lāpíng 拉平.

KEEP one's BALANCE wěn 穩 (SV) (RE). He drank so much that he couldn't keep his balance. Tā-hē-jiǔ-hēde-tài-duō-le, zhànbuwěn-le. 喝酒喝得太多了站不穩了.

LOSE one's BALANCE is expressed by steady wěn 穩 (SV) (RE) negatively. I lost my balance and fell down. Wǒ-méi-zhànwěn shuāidǎo-le. 我沒站穩,摔倒了.

BALCONY (n) (1) (platform outside the upper floor of a building yángtāi 陽台 (N). (2) (gallery in a theatre) lóushàng(-zuòwei) 樓上（座位）

BALD (a) (1) (without hair on the head) tū-tóu 禿頭 (SV), tū 禿 (SV). He has been bald for ten years. Tā-tū-tóu yǐjing-yǒu-shínián-le. 他禿頭已經有十年了. (2) (plain and frank) míngxiǎn 明顯 (SV). That is a bald lie. Zhè-hěn-míngxiàn-de-shige huǎng. 這很明顯的是個慌.

BALE (n) (large bundle) bāo 包 (M). a bale of cotton yìbāo-miánhua 一包棉花.

BALL (n) (1) (spherical object) qiú(r) 球（兒）(N). (2) (ball game) qiú 球 (N). a game of basket ball yìchǎng-lánqiú 一場藍球. (3) (dance) (tào-) wǔhui（跳）舞會 (N).

PLAY BALL dǎ-qiú(r) 打球（兒）(VO), wánr-qiú 玩兒球 (VO). Do you want to play ball? Nǐ-yào-dǎ-qiú-ma? 你要打球嗎?

ALL BALLED UP ràohúdu-le 繞糊塗了. I got all balled up. Wǒ-ràohúdu-le. 我繞糊塗了.

BAMBOO (n) zhúzi 竹子 (N).

BAMBOO SHOOT zhúsǔn 竹筍 (N), sǔn 筍 (N).

BAN (n) (prohibition) is expressed verbally jìn-zhǐ 禁止 (TV). There is a ban on smoking in this school. Zhèige-xuéxiào jìnzhǐ-xī-yān. 這個學校禁止吸烟.

(v) (restrict, prohibit) jìnzhǐ

禁止 (TV). The government banned all exports. Zhèngfǔ-jìnzhǐ-suǒyǒude-huòwu-chū-kǒu. 政府禁止所有的貨物出口.

BANANA (n) a) (fruit) xiāngjiāo 香蕉 (N). b) (tree) bājiāo 芭蕉.

BAND (n) (1) (group of people or animals) yìqún 一羣 (NU-M). a band of students yìqún-xuésheng 一羣學生. (2) (group of musicians) yuèduì 樂隊 (N). (3) (stripe) tiáo 條 (-B) (M), iron band tiě-tiáo 鐵條. a blue band yìtiáo-lán-yánse 一條藍顏色. (4) (anything that ties, binds, unites) rubberband xiàngpi-quānr 橡皮圈兒.
(v) (unite in a group) héqilai 合起來 (RV). We banded together to buy a car. Wǒmen-héqilai mǎile-yíliàng-chē. 我們合起來買了一輛車.

BANDAGE (n) (1) (strip) bēngdài 繃帶 (N). (2) (gauze) shābù 紗布 (N). (3) (adhesive tape) xiàngpí-gāo 橡皮膏 (N).

BANDIT (n) tǔfěi 土匪 (N), qiángdao 強盜 (N).

BANG (n) pāng 砰 (ONO). I heard a bang but I didn't see anything. Wǒ-tīngjian-pāng-de-yìshēng, kěshi méi-kàn-jian-shenma. 我聽見砰的一聲，可是沒看見甚麼.
(v) (1) (beat or strike heavily) pāngpāngde-dǎ 砰砰的打. He banged his hand on the table. Tā-yòng-shǒu pāngpāngde-dǎ-zhuōzi. 他用手砰砰的打桌子. (2) (make a loud sound) pāngpāngde-xiǎng 砰砰的響. The gun banged several times. Qiāng pāngpāngde-xiǎngle-jisheng. 槍砰砰的響了幾聲.

BANGED UP (injured) shòu-shāng 受傷 (VO). He was banged up in that accident. Nèici-chū-shì tā-shòu-shāngle. 那次出事他受傷了.

BANK (n) (1) (mound-like formation or mass) duī 堆 (M). a bank of coal yìduī-méi 一堆煤. (2) (shore) àn 岸 (N). river bank hé-àn 河岸 (N). (3) (an institution for keeping, lending, exchanging money) yínháng 銀行 (N).
(v) (1) (deposit) cūn-zài-yínhangli 存在銀行裏. You need not bank this money now. Nǐ-xianzài hái-búbì-bǎ-zhèibǐ-qián-cúnzai-yǐnhángli. 你現在還不必把這筆錢存在銀行裏. (2) (cover a fire) fēngshang 封上. Don't bank the fire, I still need it. Bié-bǎ-huǒ-fēngshang, wǒ-hái-yào-yòng-ne. 別把火封上我還要用呢. (3) (turn an airplane while in flight) wāi 歪 (IV). Bank your plane to the left. Bǎ-nǐde-

B

fēijī xiàng-zuŏ-wăi-yiwai. 把你的飛機向左歪一歪.

BANK ON (1) (be sure of) xiăng-yídìng huì... 想一定會... I'm banking on his coming. Wŏ-xiăng tā-yídìng-huì-lái. 我想他一定會來. (2) (depend on) zhàngzhe 仗着 (TV), kào(zhe) 靠(着) (TV). I'm banking on his coming. Wŏ-quán-zhàngzhe-tā-lái-le. 我全仗着他來了.

BANKRUPT (a) (insolvent) pò-chăn 破產 (VO). He went bankrupt last year. Tā-qùnian pò-chăn-le.他去年破產了 (n) (insolvent person) expressed verbally. pò-chăn 破產 (VO). The court declared him bankrupt. Făyuàn xuānbu-tā-pò-chăn-le. 法院宣佈他破產了.

BANNER (n) (flag or standard) qí 旗 (B) school banner xiàoqí 校旗. Your school banner is beautiful. Nĭmen-xiào-qí hĕn-hăokàn. 你們校旗很好看.
(a) (outstanding) is expressed as special tè-bié 特別 (SV). Yesterday was a banner day. Zuótiān-shì-ge-tèbié-de-rì-zi. 昨天是個特別的日子.

BANQUET (n) yànhuì 宴會 (N).

BAR (n) (1) (piece of metal or wood) gùnzi 棍子 (N), bàngzi 棒子 (N). an iron bar yìgēn tiĕ-gùnzi 一根鐵根子. (2) (oblong piece) kuài 塊 (M). a bar of soap yí-kuài- féizào 一塊肥皂. a bar of candy yí-kuài-táng 一塊糖. (3) (counter in tavern) jiŭbā 酒吧 (N), jiŭguănr 酒館兒 (N). Let's have a drink at the bar. Wŏmen-zài-jiŭbā hē-yī-bēi. 我們在酒吧喝一杯. (4) (fastening lever) shuān 閂 (N). a bar for the door mén-shuān 門閂. (5) (obstruction) zŭ-'ài 阻礙 (N). This is a bar to progress. Zhè-shi-jìnbù-de-yíge-zŭ'ài. 這是進步的一個阻礙. (6) (legal profession) lǜshī-gōnghuì 律師工會.
(v) (1) (prohibit, exclude) jìn-zhĭ 禁止 (TV). He is barred from leaving the city. Tāmen-jìnzhĭ-ta-líkai-zhèige-chéng. 他們禁止他離開這個城. (2) (fasten, secure) shàng-shuān 上閂 (VO). Bar the door before you go to bed. Nĭ-shuìjiào-yĭqián, bă-mén-shuān-shàngshang. 你睡覺以前把門閂上上.

BARBER (n) lĭfăjiàng 理髮匠 (N), lĭfăshī 理髮師 (N).

BARBER SHOP lĭfăguăn 理髮館 (N).

BARE (a) (1) (naked) guāng 光 (TV). Don't walk around in your bare feet. Bié-guāngzhe-jiăo-zŏu. 別光着脚走.

(2) (empty) kōng 空 (SV). Your room looks bare without pictures. Nĭde-fángzi méi-yŏu-huàr kàn-qilai-hĕn-kōng. 你的房子沒有畫兒看起來很空. (3) (mere) gāng(gang) 剛(剛) (AD), jĭn(jĭn) 僅(僅) (AD), miănqiăng 勉強 (AD). a bare majority gāng(gang)-chāoguo-bànshu 剛(剛)超過半數. a bare possibility jĭn(jĭn)-yŏu-yidiăr-kĕnéng 僅(僅)有一點兒可能.

(v) (expose, reveal) fābiăo 發表 (TV). He bared his ideas to the public. Tā-bă-tāde-yìsi xiàng-dàjiā-fābiăo-le. 他把他的意思向大家發表了.

BARELY (adv) gāng(gang) 剛(剛) (AD), jĭn(jĭn) 僅(僅) (AD), miănqiăng 勉強 (AD). I barely passed the test. Wŏ-gāng(gang)-jĭ-gé. 我剛(剛)及格.

BARGAIN (n) (1) (article offered or bought at a low price) jiăn-jiàhuò 減價貨 (N), piányi-huò 便宜貨 (N). (2) (agreement) jiănghăole-de 講好了的 (N). According to our bargain, I pay one third. ànzhào-wŏmen-jiănghăole-de, wŏ-fù-sānfēnzhiyī. 按照我們講好了的,我付三分之一.

(v) jiăngjiàr 講價兒 (VO), jiăng-jiàqian 講價錢 (VO). I bargained with him for three hours. Wŏ-gēn-ta-jiăngle-sān-ge-zhōngtóude-jiàr. 我跟他講了三個鐘頭的價兒.

BE A BARGAIN măide-hĕn-piányi 買的很便宜. This car was a real bargain. Zhèi-liàng-chē măide-hĕn-piányi. 這輛車買的很便宜.

AT A BARGAIN piányi 便宜.

MAKE A BARGAIN yŏu-yíge-tiáojian 有一個條件. If you insist, I'll make a bargain. Yàoshi-nĭ-yídìng-jiānchí, wŏ-yĕ-yŏu-yíge-tiáojian. 要是你一定堅持,我也有一個條件.

BARK (n) (outside covering of a tree) shùpí 樹皮 (N).

(v) (1) (sound made by a dog) jiào 叫 (IV). The dog barked and barked. Gŏu-jiàole-yòu-jiào. 狗叫了又叫. (2) (shout of a person) rāngrang 嚷嚷 (IV). Don't bark at me. Bié-chòng-wŏ-rāngrang. 別衝我嚷嚷.

BARN (n) (farm building) a) (for storing grain) cāng 倉 (N). b) (for keeping cattle and other live stock) fáng 房 (N). cow barn niúfáng 牛房.

BAROMETER (n) qíngyŭbiăo 晴雨表 (N), qìyābiăo 氣壓表 (N).

BARRACKS (n) bíngyíng 兵營 (N), yíngfāng 營房 (N).

BARREL (n) (1) (container made of boards held by hoops) tŏng

桶 (N). a barrel of oil yìtŏng-yóu 一桶油. (2) (metal tube of a gun) a) (of a cannon) pàoshēn 炮身 (N). b) (of small arms) qiāngguănr 槍管兒 (N).

BARRIER (n) (lit. and fig.) zŭ'ài 阻礙 (N), zhàng'ài 障礙 (N).

BASE (n) (1) (supporting part or bottom) zuòr 座兒 (N). the base of a vase huāpíngrde-zuòr 花瓶兒的座兒. (2) (foundation) jĭchu 基礎 (N), gēnji 根基 (N). (3) (military base) jĭdì 基地 (N), naval base hăijūn-jĭdì 海軍基地. (a) (morally low) bēibĭ 卑鄙 (SV). I never saw such a base person. Wŏ-cónglái-méi-kàn-jianguo-nènma-bēibĭ-de-rén. 我從來没看見過那麼卑鄙的人.

BE BASELESS méi-you-gēnju 没有根據. His words are baseless. Tāde-huà méi-you-gēnju. 他的話没有根據.

BASED ON yĭ...wéigēnju 以...為根據 (S). What are the things you are saying based on? Nĭ-yĭ-shénma wéi-gēnju shuō-zhèizhong-huà? 你以甚麼為根據説這種話?

BASEBALL (n) (1) (the ball) bàn-qiú 棒球 (N). (2) (the game) bàngqiú 棒球 (N).

BASEMENT (n) dìyìnzi 地窨子 (N).

BASIC (a) jĭbĕn 基本 (SV). You must know the basic facts. Nĭ-yídìng-dĕi-zhĭdao jĭbĕnde-shì-shí. 你一定得知道基本的事實.

BASIN (n) (1) (shallow bowl) pén 盆 (N), shuĭpén 水盆 (N). (2) (roundish valley) péndì 盆地 (N).

BASIS (n) gēnju 根據 (N). What is the basis for your statement? Nĭ-shuō-de-huà yŏu-shén-ma-gēnju? 你説的話有甚麼根據.

BASKET (n) (container) lánzi 籃子 (N), kuāngzi 筐子 (N).

BASKETBALL (n) (1) (the ball) lánqiú 籃球 (N). (2) (the game) lánqiú 籃球 (N).

BAT (n) (1) (flying mammal) biănfú 蝙蝠 (N). (2) (wooden club) bàngzi 棒子 (N).

BATH (n) (1) (the room) (xĭ)zăo-fáng (洗)澡房 (N). (2) (the tub) (xĭ)zăopén (洗)澡盆 (N).

PUBLIC BATH zăotángzi 澡堂子 (N).

TAKE A BATH xĭ-zăo 洗澡 (VO). I take three baths a day. Wŏ-yìtiān xĭ-sānci-zăo. 我一天洗三次澡.

BATHROBE (n) yùyī 浴衣 (N).

BATHING SUIT (n) yóuyŏngyī 游泳衣 (N).

BATHTOWEL (n) xĭzăo-máojīn 洗澡毛巾 (N).

BATTERY (n) (1) (electrical current producing cell) (gān)diànchí (乾)電池 (N), (gān)diàn-píng (乾)電瓶 (N). (2)

(fortification equipped with big guns) pàolěi 炮壘 (N). (3) (unlawful beating of another person) ǒudǎ 毆打 (N).

BATTLE (n) zhàn 戰 (B), zhàng 仗 (-B). fight a battle zuò-zhàn 作戰, dǎ-zhàng 打仗. meet in a battle huìzhàn 會戰. battle situation zhànjú 戰局. Where did you fight your battle? Nèi-yizhàng nǐmen-shi-zài-nǎr-dǎ-de? 那一仗你們是在那兒打的?

BATTLE OF WITS dòu-zhì 鬬智 (VO).

BATTLEGROUND (n) zhànchǎng 戰場 (N).

BATTLESHIP (n) zhànjiàn 戰艦 (N), zhǔlìjiàn 主力艦 (N).

BAY (n) (part of a lake or sea) wān 灣 (N).

BAYONET (n) cìdāo 刺刀 (N), qiāncì 鎗刺 (N).

BE (am, are, is, was, were, been, being) (v). (1) (equal, represent) a) (before a noun denoting merely classification) shì 是. This is a table. Zhèi-shì-yìzhang-zhuōzi. 這是一張桌子. b) (before a noun indicating a profession or function) zuò 作, dāng 當. To be your wife is not easy. Zuò-nǐ-tàitai kě-bù-róngyi. 作你太太可不容易. I want to be a lawyer. Wǒ-xiǎng-dāng-lǜshī. 我想當律師. (2) (linking a descriptive expression) needs no translation in Chinese. I am hungry. Wǒ-è-le. 我餓了. He is very tall. Tā-hěn-gāo. 他很高. (3) (before a noun denoting a place) a) (be at) zài 在. Is your wife home? Nǐ-tàitai-zài-jiā-ma? 你太太在家嗎? b) (arrive) dào 到 (IV), qù 去 (IV). I'll be there for sure. Wǒ-yídìng-dào(nèr). 我一定到(那兒).

(adv) (1) (before present participle) a) (referring to action going on) (zhèng)zài...ne (正)在...呢 (S). He is eating now. Tā-xiànzài-zhèngzai-chī-fàn-ne. 他現在正在吃飯呢. b) (referring to action in the future) yào 要 (AV), or without any translation. I am leaving here tomorrow. Wǒ-míngtian-(yào)-líkai-zhèr. 我明天(要)離開這兒. (2) (before past participle to form a passive voice) usually needs no translation, sometimes bèi 被 (AD) (CV), jiào 叫 (CV), ràng 讓 (CV) is used. The date was fixed. Rìzi-yǐjing-dìng-le. 日子已經定了. He was killed. Tā-bèi-shā-le. 他被殺了. or Tā-jiào-ren-shā-le. 他叫人殺了.

BE TO (have to) děi 得 (AV). You are to take the train. Nǐ-děi-zuò-huǒchē. 你得坐火車.

THERE IS, THERE ARE, THERE WERE, etc. yǒu 有 (V). Are there any people? Yǒu-rén-ma? 有人嗎? There are a lot of trees around the house. Fángzi-sìbiānr yǒu-hěn-duō-shù. 房子四邊兒有很多樹.

BE IT AS IT MAY suírán-rúcǐ 雖然如此, suírán-shi-zhèyàngr 雖然是這樣兒. Be it as it may, I'm not going. Suírán-rúcǐ wǒ-háishi-bu-qù. 雖然如此我還是不去.

BEACH (n) hǎi-biānr 海邊兒. I am going to the beach tomorrow. Wǒ-míngtiān qu-hǎi-biānr. 我明天去海邊兒. (v) (ground a boat) gē-qiǎn 擱淺 (VO). The boat was beached by the storm. Chuán bèi-bào-fēngyǔ-guāde-gē-qiǎn-le. 船被暴風雨颳得擱淺了.

BEAD (n) zhūzi 珠子 (N). one string of beads yíchuàn-zhūzi 一串珠子.

BEAK (n) zuǐ 嘴 (N), niǎorzuǐ 鳥兒嘴 (N).

BEAM (n) (1) (main support of a building) liáng 樑 (N), fángliáng 房樑 (N). (2) (crosswise bar of a balance) chènggǎnr 秤桿兒 (N). (3) (radio signal) diànbo 電波. (4) (ray) guāng 光 (N), sunbeam yángguāng 陽光 (N). a beam of moonlight yídào-yuèguāng 一道月光. (5) (width of a ship) chuánfǔ 船輻 (N). (v) (smile radiantly) xiào 笑 (TV). He beamed with joy. Tā-xiàode-hěn-gāoxìng. 他笑得很高興.

BEAN (n) dòuzi 豆子 (N), dòu 豆 (B). string beans biǎndòu 扁豆. soya bean dàdòu 大豆.

SPILL THE BEANS gěi-shuō-chulai 給說出來 (S). It must have been you who spilled the beans. Yídìng-shi-nǐ gěi-shuōchulai-de. 一定是你給說出來的.

DO NOT KNOW BEANS ABOUT ... duì...yìdiǎnr-yě-bu-dǒng 對…一點兒也不懂. I don't know beans about physics. Wǒ-duì-wùlǐ yìdiǎnr-yě-bù-dǒng. 我對物理一點兒也不懂.

BEAR (n) (animal) xióng 熊 (N). (v) (1) (give birth to) a) (of human or animals) shēng 生 (TV), yǎng 養 (TV). She has borne five children. Tā-shēng-guo-wǔge-háizi. 牠生過五個孩子. b) (of animals only) xià 下 (TV). Our dog bore two puppies. Wǒmende-gǒu xiàle-liǎngge-xiǎo-gǒur. 我們的狗下了兩個小狗兒. (2) (produce, yield) a) (of a tree) jiē 結 (TV). That apple tree bore a lot of apples. Nèikē-píngguo-shu jiēle-hěn-duo-píngguo. 那棵蘋果樹結了很多蘋果. b) (of a garden) chū 出 (TV). Does this garden bear Chinese cabbages? Zhèige-càiyuánzi chū-Zhōngguo-báicài-ma? 這個菜園子出中國白菜嗎? (3) (endure) rěn 忍 (TV), shòu 受 (TV), rěnshòu 忍受 (TV). I can't bear it any longer. Wǒ-zài-yě-rěnbuzhù-le. 我再也忍不住了. (4) (can support) jīndezhù 禁的住 (RV). This chair won't bear two hundred pounds. Zhèige-yǐzi jīnbuzhù-liǎngbǎibàng. 這個椅子禁不住兩百鎊.

BEAR ONESELF (demeanor) is expressed nominally. See BEARING (n) (1).

BEAR A GRUDGE duì...huáihèn 對...懷恨 (S), hèn 恨 (TV). I bear him no grudge. Wǒ-duì-ta-yìdiǎnr-yě-bù-huáihèn. 我對他一點兒也不懷恨.

BEAR A SIGNATURE OF... yǒu...deqiānzi 有...的簽字. This letter bears the signature of your father. Zhèi-fēng-xìn-shang yǒu-nǐ-fùqin-de-qiānzi. 這封信上有你父親的簽字.

BEAR ARMS káng-qiāng 扛鎗 (VO). He's too young to bear arms. Tā-tài-xiǎo-le, hái-bù-neng-káng-qiāng-ne. 他太小了,還不能扛鎗呢.

BEAR EVIDENCE zuò-zhèngren 作證人 (VO). I won't bear evidence against him. Wǒ-bú-yuànyi-zuò-zhèngren-'fǎnduì-ta. 我不願作証人反對他.

BEAR RESPONSIBILITY fùzé(ren) 負責(任) (VO). I can't bear the responsibility for what you have done. Nǐ-zuòde-shì wǒ-fùbuliǎo-zé(ren). 你做的事我負不了責(任).

BEAR THE EXPENSE OF fùdān 負擔 (TV). I bear the expense of his tuition. Wǒ-fùdān-tāde-xuéfèi. 我負擔他的學費.

BEAR IN MIND jìzhu 記住 (TV). Bear in mind what you saw. Bǎ-nǐ-kànjian-de dōu-jìzhu. 把你看見的都記住.

BEAR OUT zhèngshí 証實 (IV). This bears out your words. Nǐ-shuō-de-huà dōu-jiào-zhèige-gěi-zhèngshí-le. 你說的話都叫這個給証實了.

BEARD (n) húzi 鬍子 (N).

GROW A BEARD a) (grow naturally) zhǎng-húzi 長鬍子 (VO). He is too young, so he hasn't grown a beard yet. Tā-tài-niánqīng-le, hái-méi-zhǎng-húzi-ne. 他太年青了,還沒長鬍子呢. b) (cultivate a beard) liú-húzi 留鬍子 (VO). I don't want to grow a beard for the time being. Xiànzài wǒ-hái-bù-xiǎng-liú húzi-ne. 現在我還不想留鬍子呢.

BEARING (n) (1) (manner) 'fēngfù 風度 (N), tàidu 態度 (N). Her bearing is good. Tāde-'fēngdù hěn-hǎo. 他的風度很好. (2) (relation) guānxi 關係 (N). This has bearing upon the first problem. Zhèige gēn-dìyíge-'wèntí yǒuguānxi. 這個跟第一個問題有關係. (3) (direction) fāngxiang 方向 (N). I got my bearings from the sun. Wǒ-ànzhe-tàiyang zhǎodào-le-fāngxiàng. 我按着太陽找到了方向.

B

BEAST (n) chùsheng 畜牲 (N), chùlei 畜類 (N). He's simply a beast. Tā-jiǎnzhíde-shi-yíge-chùsheng. 他簡直的是一個畜牲.

BEAT (n) (1) (musical time unit) pāizi 拍子 (N), pāi 拍 (M). (2) (regular route or round made by a policeman) duànr 段兒 (N). Who patrols this beat? Shéi-xúnluó-zhèiduànr? 誰巡邏這段兒?

(v) (1) (strike again and again) dǎ 打 (TV). Don't beat the child. Bié-dǎ-nèi-háizi. 別打那孩子. a) (strike a musical instrument or rap on something lightly) qiāo 敲 (TV). beat a gong qiāo-ló 敲鑼. b) (strike hard with a whip or a stick) chōu 抽 (TV). c) (with a flat surface) pāi 拍 (TV). (2) (compete with) bǎ...yíng-le 把…贏了 (S). Who beat him? Shéi-bǎ-ta-yíng-le? 誰把他贏了? (3) (compare to) bǐ...hǎo 比…好 (S). Speaking of friends, nobody can beat him. Yàoshi-jiǎng-péngyou, méi-yǒu-zài-bǐ-ta-hǎo-de-le. 要是講朋友,沒有再比他好的了. (4) (throb) tiào 跳 (IV). My heart beats fast. Wǒde-xīn tiàode-hěn-kuài. 我的心跳的很快.

BEAT A DRUM dǎ-gǔ 打鼓 (VO).

BEAT A RETREAT (withdraw) chètuì 撤退 (IV). The enemy beat a retreat. Díren-chètuì-le. 敵人撤退了.

BEAT A RECORD dǎpuò-jìlù 打破紀錄. He beat the broad-jumping record. Tā-dǎpuòle-tiàoyuǎnrde-jìlù. 他打破了跳遠兒紀錄.

BEAT THE TIME dǎ-pāizi 打拍子 (VO), pāi-bǎn 拍板 (VO). I'll sing, you beat the time for me. Wǒ-chàng-gēr nǐ-gěi-wǒ dǎ-pāizi. 我唱歌兒,你給我打拍子.

BEAT AROUND THE BUSH dōu-quānzi 兜圈兒 (VO), rào-wānr 繞灣兒 (VO). Don't beat around the bush. Bié-dōu-quānzi-le. 別兜圈子了.

BEAT BACK bǎ...dǎpǎo 把…打跑 (S). He beat back the wolf with bare hands. Tā kōngshǒur bǎ-láng-dǎpǎo-le. 他空手兒把狼打跑了·

BEAT OFF See BEAT BACK

BEAT UP bǎ... dǎ-yídùn 把...打一頓 (S). They beat him up. Tāmen-bǎ-ta 'dǎle-yídùn. 他們把他打了一頓·

GET BEATEN UP āi-yídùn-dǎ 挨一頓打· I got beaten up last night. Zuótian-wǎnshang wǒ-āile-yídùn-dǎ. 昨天晚上我挨了一頓打·

BEAT IT! Qù-ba! 去吧! or Qù-qu-qù! 去去去 !

IT BEATS ME zhèihuí kě-bǎ-wǒ-nánzhu-le. 這回可把我難住了·

BEAT SOMEONE TO IT bǐ... xiānV 比...先V. We started at the sametime but he beat me to it. Wǒmen-shi-tóngshí-dòngshēnde, kěshi-tā-bǐ-wǒ-xiān-dào-le. 我們是同時動的身, 可是他比我先到了·

BEAUTIFUL (a) (1) (pleasing to the eye) piàoliang 漂亮 (SV), hǎokàn 好看 (SV). His wife is very beautiful. Tāde-tàitai hěn-piàoliang. 他的太太很漂亮· (2) (pleasing to the ear) hǎotīng 好聽 (SV). This song is beautiful. Zhèige-gēr hěn-hǎotīng. 這個歌兒很好聽·

BEAUTY (n) (1) (pleasing quality) a) (good point) hǎochu 好處 (N). The beauty of this thing is that it is both good and cheap. Zhèige-dōngxi-de-hǎochu shi-yòu-hǎo yòu-piányi. 這個東西的好處是又好又便宜· b) (aesthetic quality) is expressed as beautiful měi 美 (SV), hǎokàn 好看 (SV). I like the beauty of a sunset. Wǒ-xǐhuan-kàn-yào-lào-de-tàiyang, zhēn-měi. 我喜歡看要落的太陽, 真美· (2) (person or thing of beauty) a) (person) měi-rén 美人· She is a real beauty. Tā-zhēn-shi-ge-měirén. 她真是個美人· b) (thing) is expressed as good looking hǎokàn 好看 (SV), měi 美 (SV). Her beauty is all in her eyes. Tā-hǎokàn dōu-zai-tade-yǎnjing-shang-ne. 她好看都在他的眼睛上呢· (3) (certain grace or charm) měi-de-dìfang 美的地方· hǎokànde-dìfang 好看的地方· She has a certain beauty. Tā-yǒu-yizhong-tè-bié-hǎokànde-dìfang. 他有一種特別好看的地方·

BECAUSE (conj) yīnwei 因為 (MA), yīnwei... suǒyǐ... 因為...所以...(S). I didn't go because it was late. Wǒ-méi-qù, yīnwei-wǎn-le. or (Yīnwei-) wǎn-le, (suǒyǐ-) wǒ-méi-qù. 我沒去因為晚了· or (因為) 晚了(所以)我沒去·

BECAUSE OF THIS yīncǐ 因此 (MA), suóyi 所以 (MA). He treats me like a friend; because of this I respect him. Tā-dài-wo-xiàng-ge-péngyou; yīncǐ-wǒ-hěn-zūnjung-ta. 他待我像個朋友；因此我很尊重他·

BECOME (v) (1) (come to be, grow to be)chéng 成 (TV),biànchéng 變成 (RV). How come my watch has become yours? Wǒde-biǎo zěnma-huì-biàncheng-nǐde-le? 我的表怎麼會變成你的了? Since when did you become a singer? Cóng-shénma-shíhou-qǐ nǐ-chéngle-chànggērde-le?從甚麼時候起你成了唱歌的了? (2) (reach an age) needs no translation in Chinese. When do you become twenty-one? Nǐ-shénma-shíhou jiu-èrshi-yísuì-le? 你甚麼時候就二十一歲了. (3) (be suitable to) duì...hěn-héshì 對…很合適, duì...hěn-pèi 對…很配. This color becomes her. Zhèige-yánse duì-tā-hěn-héshì. 這個顏色對她很合適. (4) (serves as a linking verb between subject and the predicate adjective) is expressed by le 了 indicating change of status. My job becomes more and more difficult. Wǒde-gōngzuo yuèlaiyuè-nán-le. 我的工作越來越難了·

BECOME OF (happen to) zěnmayàng . 怎麼樣 What will become of her? Nǐ-xiǎng tā-huì-zěnma-yàng? 你想 他會怎麼樣?

BED (n) (1) (furniture for sleeping) chuáng 牀 (N). (2) (base, foundation) tái 台 (N). flower bed huārtái 花兒台 (N). GO TO BED shàng-chuáng 上牀 (VO), shuì-jiào 睡覺 (VO). It's time to go to bed. Dàole-shàng-chuáng-de-shíhou-le. 到了上牀的時候了· MAKE A BED pū-chuáng 鋪牀 (VO). Who makes your bed everyday? Měitian 'shéi-gěi-nǐ pū-chuáng? 每天誰給你鋪牀? PUT someone TO BED dài...qu-shuì-jiào 帶… 去睡覺. Put him to bed first. Xiān-dài-ta-qu-shuì-jiào. 先帶他去睡覺· RIVER BED hé-chuáng 河牀 (N).

BEDBUG (n) chòuchong 臭蟲 (N).

BEDCLOTHES (n) a) (sheets) chuáng-dānzi 牀單子 (N). b) (blankets) tǎnzi 毯子 (N). c) (quilts) miánbèi 棉被 (N).

BEDDING (n) pūgai 鋪蓋 (N), bèirù 被褥 (N).

BEDROOM (n) wòfáng 卧房 (N), wòshǐ 卧室 (N), shuìfáng 睡房 (N).

BEE (n) a) (honey bee) mìfēngr 蜜蜂兒 (N). b) (bumblebee) huángfēng 黄

蜂 (N).

BEEHIVE (n) fēngwō 蜂窩 (N).

BEEF (n) niú-ròu 牛肉 (N).

(v) (complain) bàoyuan 報怨 (TV). He beefs about his mother all day. Tā-zhěngtian bàoyuan-ta-mǔqin. 他整天報怨他母親·

BEEFSTEAK (n) níupái 牛排 (N), níupá 牛扒 (N).

BEFORE (prep) (l) (in front of) a) (of a person) (zài)... miànqian (在)... 面前 · How dare you do such a thing before me? Nǐ-zěnma-gǎn-zài-wǒ-miànqian zuò-zhèizhong-shì? 你怎麼敢在我面前作這種事? b) (of a thing) (zai)... qiánmian(在)... 前面 (S), (zai)... qiántou (在)... 前頭 (S), (zài)... qiánbianr (在)... 前邊兒 (S). He is standing before the door. Tā-zài-mén-qianbianr zhànzhe-ne. 他在門前邊兒站着呢· (2) (earlier than) yǐqián 以前 (TW). Come before five o'clock. Nǐ-wǔdiǎn-yǐqián-lái. 你五點以前來 · (3) (confronting) mùqián 目前 (TW), yǎnqián 眼前 (PW). The problem before us is how to get the money. Wǒmen-mùqiánde-'wèntí shi-zěnmayàng-nòngdao-qián? 我們目前的問題是怎麼樣弄到錢? (4) (in advance of, ahead of) zài... qiántou 在…前頭 (S), zài... qiánbianr 在…前邊兒 (S). His name is before mine. Tāde-míngzi zai-wǒde-qiántou. 他的名字在我的前頭·

(adv) (l) (in the past, previously) cóngqián 從前 (TW), yǐqián 以前 (TW). I didn't know him before. Wǒ-cóngqián bú-rènshi-ta. 我從前不認識他 · (2) (earlier) bǐ... zǎo 比…早 (S). Come at five, not before. Wǔdiǎn-zhong-lái, bié-bǐ-nèige-zǎo. 五點鐘來,别比那個早·

(conj) (prior to) (méi)... yǐqián (沒)... 以前 (S). I'll write you before I come. Wǒ-(méi-)lái-yǐqián, wǒ-huì-gěi-nǐ-xiě-xìn-de. 我(沒)來以前我會給你寫信的 . I can't believe you before you give some proof. Zài-nǐ-(méi-) gěi-wǒ-zhèngjù-yǐqián, wǒ-bù-néng-xiāngxìn-ni. 在你(沒)給我証據以前,我不能相信你·

BEFORE LONG kuài... le 快…了 (S), bùjiǔ-jiu... le 不久就…了 · I'll finish this before long. Zhèige wǒ-kuài-zuòwán-le. 這個我快作完了·

BEG (v) (ask earnestly and humbly) qiú 求 (TV), qǐng 請 (TV). They begged us to help them. Tāmen-qiú-wǒmen-bāng-tamende-máng. 他們求我們幫他們的

忙.

BEG FOR yào 要 (TV). They beg for money in streets. Tāmen-zai-jiēshang-yào-qián. 他們在街上要錢.

BEG FOR ALMS huàyuán 化緣 (TV). There are two nuns begging for alms at the door. Ménkǒur yǒu-liǎngge-nígū huàyuán-ne. 門口兒有兩個尼姑化緣呢.

I BEG TO DIFFER Duìbuzhù, wǒ-bù-neng-gēn-nín-tōngyì. 對不住,我不能跟您同意.

BEG one's PARDON a) (for a social error) duìbuqǐ 對不起 (RV), duìbuzhù 對不住 (RV). b) (requesting repetition of a misunderstood remark) Qǐng-zài-'shuō-yícì. 請再說一次.

BEGGAR (n) yàofànde 要飯的 (N). (one who asks for alms or lives by begging) The beggar asked us for some money Yàofànde-gēn-women-yào-qián. 要飯的跟我們要錢.

BEGIN (v) (start) a) (of an action) kāishǐ 開始 (TV). When do you begin to practice? Nǐ-shénma-shíhou-kāishǐ-liànxí? 你甚麼時候開始練習? b) (of a performance) kāiyǎn 開演 (VO). When does that movie begin? Nèige-diànyǐngr-shénma-shihou-kāiyǎn? 那個電影甚麼時候開演? (2) (come into being) expressed by le 了 or qǐlai 起來 (RV). It's b ginning to rain. Xià-yǔ-le. 下雨了. or Xià-qi-yǔ-lai le. 下起雨來了.

(3) (do the first part of) xiān 先 (AD). Let's begin with the difficult one. Wǒmen-xiān-zuò-nánde. 我們先作難的.

BEGIN AT (or from) cóng... qǐ 從...起 (S). Begin at page five. Cóng-dìwǔyè-qǐ. 從第五頁起.

TO BEGIN WITH (firstly) dìyī 第一 (MA). To begin with, I don't like him. Dìyī, wǒ-bù-xǐhuan-ta. 第一,我不喜歡他.

NOT BEGIN TO bìng-bu 並不 (AD), bìng-méi 並沒 (AD). What you said doesn't begin to answer my question. Nǐ-shuō-de-huà bìng-bù-neng-huídá-wǒ-de-'wèntí. 你說的話並不能回答我的問題.

BEGINNING (n) (1) (commencement, a start) kāishǐ 開始 (N). a good beginning yíge-haǒde-kāishǐ 一個好的開始. (2) (time when anything begins) kāishǐde-shíhou, 開始的時候, qǐtóurde-shíhou 起頭兒的時候, kāitóurde-shíhou 開頭兒的時候. I didn't know at the beginning. Kāishǐde-shíhou wǒ-bù-zhīdào. 開始的時候我不知道.

BEHALF (n) (interest, part,

defense) dàibiăo 代表 (TV), tì 替 (TV). This was done in your behalf. Zhèige shi-tì-nĭ-zuòde. 這個是替你作的.

BEHAVE (v) (1) (conduct oneself properly) a) (do proper things in a society) zuò-rén 作人 (VO). You do not know how to behave. Nĭ-bú-huì-zuò-rén. 你不會作人. b) (observe rules) shŏu-guĭju 守規矩 (VO). Behave yourself. Shŏu-diănr-guĭju. 守點兒規矩. (2) (act) zŏu 走 (IV). How is your car behaving? Nĭde-chē-zŏude-zĕnmayàng? 你的車走的怎麼樣?

BEHAVIOR (n) (conduct) 'xíngwéi 行為 (N). His behavior has been strange. Tāde-'xíngwéi zuìjìn-hĕn-qí-guài. 他的行為最近很奇怪.

BEHIND (prep) (1) (at the back of, in the rear of) zài ... hòumian 在 ... 後面, zài...hòubian 在 ... 後邊, zài...hòu tou 在 ... 後頭 (S). Please stand behind me. Qĭng-nĭ-zhàn-zai-wŏde-hòumian. 請你站在我的後面. (2) (in support of) hòutou-yŏu...(zhĭchi) 後頭有...(支持). There are influential people behind him. Tā-hòutou yŏu-yŏu¹ 'shìli-de-rén(zhĭchi). 他後頭有有勢力的人(支持). (3) (scheming) zài-hòutou-caozòng 在後頭操縱. I know definitely that he is behind this. Wŏ-zhĭdao yídìng-shi-tā zài-hòutou-cāozòng. 我知道一定是他在後頭操縱. (4) (the reason for) shi...yuángu 是 ... 緣故 (S). He refused to lend me the money;what's behind it? Tā-jùjué-jiègei-wo-qián, shi-shénma-yuángu? 他拒絕借給我錢;是甚麼緣故?

LEAVE BEHIND (1) (not intend to keep) rēngxia 扔下 (RV), diūxia 丢下 (RV). He went away and left three children behind. Tā-zŏule rēngxia-sān-ge-háizi. 他走了扔下三個孩子. (2) (save for someone) liúxia 留下. Can you leave some money behind? Nĭ-néng-liúxia-yìdianr-qián-ma? 你能留下一點兒錢嗎?

FALL BEHIND làzai-hòutou 落在後頭, làxia 落下 (RV). They have fallen behind in their work. Tāmen-de-gōngzuo làxiale. 他們的工作落下了.

BEHIND SCHEDULE (1) (transportation) wùdiăn 誤點 (VO). The plane is behind schedule. Fēijĭ wùle-diăn-le. 飛機誤了點了. (2) (work) wăn 晚. The project has been behind schedule from the very beginning. Zhèige-gōngzuo yì-kāishĭde-shíhou jiu-wăn-le. 這個工作一開始的時候就晚了.

BEING (n) (1) (person) rén 人 (N). human being rénlèi 人類. (2) (existence) shìshí 事實 (N), zhēnde 真的 (N). His ideas finally came into being. Tāde-lǐxiǎng zuìhòu-chéngle-shìshí-le. 他的理想最後成了事實了.

BELIEF (n) (1) (opinion) yìjian 意見 (N). His beliefs are very strong. Tāde-yìjian hěn-jiānjué. 他的意見很堅決. (2) (doctrine, tenet) xìnyang 信仰 (N). religions beliefs zōngjiào-xìnyang 宗教信仰. (3) (confidence, trust) is expressed verbally xìn 信 (TV). I don't have much belief in what he says. Wǒ-bù-da-xìn-tā-shuō-de-huà. 我不大信他說的話.

BELIEVE (v) (1) (think, suppose) xiǎng 想 (TV), xiāngxìn 相信 (TV). I believe he'll come. Wǒ-xiǎng-tā-huì-lái-de. 我想他會來的. (2) (to take for the truth) a) (person's testimony) xìn 信 (TV), xiāngxìn 相信 (TV). Do,you believe what he says? Nǐ-xìn-tāde-huà-ma? 你信他的話嗎? b) (religious doctrine) xìn 信 (TV). What religion do you believe in? Nǐ-xìn-shénma-jiào? 你信甚麼教?

I BELIEVE NOT bù-shì-ba 不是吧. méi-you-ba 沒有吧. bú-huì-ba 不會吧.

BELIEVE IN (morally should) juéde(...)yīnggāi 覺得(...)應該, juéde(...)yīngdāng 覺得(...)應當, juéde(...)duì 覺得(...)對. I don't believe in war. Wǒ-juéde-bu-yīnggāi-dǎ-zhàng. 我覺得不應該打仗.

BELIEVE ME wǒ-kàn 我看 Believe me, it's going to rain. Wǒ-kàn, yào-xià-yǔ-le. 我看要下雨了.

BELL (n) a) (large) zhōng 鐘 (N). b) (small) líng(r) 鈴(兒) (N), língdang 鈴鐺 (N).

RING A BELL a) (by striking) dǎ-zhōng 打鐘 (VO). b) (by moving with the hand) yáo-líng (dang) 搖鈴(鐺) (VO). c) (by pushing a button) ànlíngr 按鈴兒 (VO).

BELL TOWER (n) zhōnglóu 鐘樓 (N).

BELLOWS (n) (air-producing instrument) fēngxiang 風箱 (N).

BELLY (n) (1) (abdomen) dùzi 肚子 (N). (2) (the bulging part of anything) dùzi 肚子 (N). belly of a plane fēijī-dùzi 飛機肚子.

BELONG (v) (have a proper place) zài...hěn-héshì 在...很合適 (S). This table doesn't belong here. Zhèi-zhang-zhuōzi zài-zhèr bù-héshì. 這張桌子在這兒不合適.

BELONG TO (1) (be the property of) shǔyú 屬於 (TV), shì...de 是 ... 的. This land belongs to my father. Zhèi-kuài-dì shǔyu-wo-fùqin. 這塊地屬於我父親. (2) (be a part of) shi...shàngtou-de 是...上頭的 (S). This screw belongs to the ear-phone. Zhèige-luósi shi ěrjīzi-shàngtou-de. 這個螺絲是耳機子上頭的 (3) (be a member of) a) (of a political party) shì...de(-dǎngyuán) 是...的(黨員). He belongs to the Republican party. Tā-shi-gònghédǎngde(-dǎngyuán) 他是共和黨的(黨員). b) (of an organization) shi...de (-huìyuán) 是...的(會員). He belongs to this club. Tā-shi-zhèige-jùlèbùde(-huìyuán). 他是這個俱樂部的(會員).

BELOVED (a) (greatly loved) kě-'àide 可愛的 (N). our beloved leader wǒmen-kě'àide-lǐngxiù 我們可愛的領袖.

(n) (one greatly loved) zuì-ài-de 最愛的, zuì-xǐhuan-de 最喜歡的. She is my beloved. Tā-shi-wo-zuì-ài-de. 她是我最愛的.

BELOW (adv) (in a lower place) xiàbianr 下邊兒 (PW), xiàmian 下面 (PW), xiàtou 下頭 (PW), dǐxia 底下 (PW). There are a lot of people below. Xiàbianr-yǒu-hěn-duo-rén. 下邊兒有很多人.

(prep) (1) (lower in rank) bǐ...dǐ 比 ... 低 (S), zài...xiàbianr 在 ... 下邊兒 (S). A private, of course, is below a general. Bīng dāngrán-bi-jiāngjun-dǐ. 兵當然比將軍低. (2) (degree of temperature) zài...yǐxiǎ 在...以下. Today's temperature is below 20°. Jīntiande-wēndù zài-èrshi-dù-yǐxià. 今天的溫度在二十度以下. (3) (lower than, under a surface) zài...xiàbianr 在 ... 下邊兒 (S), zài...xiàmian 在...下面 (S), zài...xiàtou 在 ... 下頭 (S), zài...dǐxia 在 ... 底下 (S). He's sitting below the table. Tā-zài-zhuōzi-xiàmian zuòzhe-ne. 他在桌子下面坐着呢.

BELOW DECK zài-cāngli 在艙裏.

BELT (n) (1) (strip, band) dàizi 帶子 (N), dàir 帶兒 (N). a) (at the waist) yāodài 腰帶 (N). b) (of leather) pídài 皮帶 (N). c) (for pants) kùdài 褲帶. (2) (region with distinctive characteristics) qū 區 (-B). cotton belt chǎn-miánqū 產棉區.

TIGHTEN one's BELT jìjǐn-kùdài 繫緊褲帶 (VO). We have to tighten our belts. Wǒmen-děi jìjǐn-kùdài. 我們得繫緊褲帶.

BENCH (n) a) (without back) cháng-dèngzi 長凳子. b) (with back) cháng-yǐzi 長椅

B

子. c) (along a walk) lùyǐ 路椅 (N).

BEND (v) (1) (make curved) wān 彎 (IV) (RE). Don't bend it too much. Bié-bǎ-ta-wānde-tài-lìhai. 别把它彎的太利害. Can you bend this? Nǐ-néng-bǎ-zhèige-nòngwān-le-ma? 你能把這個弄彎了嗎? (2) (submit) qūfú 屈服 (IV). I'll bend under no circumstances. Wúlùn-rúhé wǒ-yě-bù-qūfú. 無論如何我也不屈服. (3) (bow, stoop) wān-yāo 彎腰 (VO). Though he is quite old, he isn't bent. Tā-suírán-hěn-lǎo-le, kěshi-méi-wān-yāo. 他雖然很老了, 可是沒彎腰.

(n) wānr 彎兒 (N), guǎi-wānr-de-dìfang(r) 拐彎兒的地方(兒) (PW).

BEND DOWN wānzhe-yāo 彎着腰 (VO). You'll have to bend down to enter the cave. Nǐ-děi-wānzhe-yāo cái-néng-jìn-nèige-dòng. 你得彎着腰才能進那個洞.

BEND...INTO bǎ...wāncheng ...把...彎成... (S). He bent the rod into a circle. Tā-bǎ-tiětiáo wāncheng-yíge-quānr. 他把鐵條彎成一個圈兒.

BENEATH (prep) (1) (underneath) (zài)...dǐxia (在)...底下. (PW). Don't stand beneath a tree when it is raining. Xià-yǔ-de-shíhou bié-zhànzai-shù-dǐxia. 下雨的時候别站在樹底下. (2) (under, below a level) bǐ...dī 比...低 (S). The price you offered is far beneath what I want. Nǐ-chūde-jiàqian bǐ-wǒ-yàode-dīduōle. 你出的價錢比我要的低多了.

BENEATH...TO... shī-shēnfen 失身份 (VO). It's not beneath me to borrow money from him. Gēn-ta-jiè-qián bìng-bù-shī-wǒde-shēnfen. 跟他借錢並不失我的身份.

BENEATH one's DIGNITY shī-zūnyan 失尊嚴 (VO). It's beneath your dignity to beg him. Nǐ-qu-qiú-tā shī-nǐ-de-zūnyán. 你去求他失你的尊嚴.

LOOK ON... AS BENEATH xiǎokàn 小看 (TV), kānbuqǐ 看不起 (RV). He always looks on poor people as beneath him. Tā-lǎo-kànbuqǐ-quóngrén. 他老看不起窮人.

BENEFIT (n) (1) (advantage) hǎochu 好處 (N). (2) (performance or affair for raising funds) yìwu 義務 (N), císhàn 慈善 (SV), yì 義 (B-). a) (performance) yìyǎn 義演 (N), yìwu-xì 義務戲 (N). b) (dance) císhàn-wǔhuì 慈善舞會 (N). c) (sale) yìmài 義賣 (IV) (N).

(v) (be good for) duì...yǒulì 對...有利· Does this new regulation benefit you? Xīnguī-ju duì-nǐ-yǒulì-ma? 新規矩對你有利嗎?

BENEFIT FROM... ...duì...hěn-yǒu-yòngchu ...對...很有用處· I benefited from his advice. Tāde-quàngào duì-wǒ-hěn-yǒu-yòngchu. 他的勸告對我很有用處·

BENT (a) (not straight) bù-zhí 不直 (SV), (shi-)wānde (是)彎的· This stick is bent. Zhèigēn-gùnzi bú-zhí. 這根棍子不直·

BE BENT ON yídìng-yào... 一定要... He's bent on getting married. Tā-yídìng-yào-jié-hūn. 他一定要結婚·

BERTH (n) (sleeping place) wòpù 臥舖(N).

BESIDE (prep) (by the side of) zài...pángbiānr 在...旁邊兒 (S). We sat beside the rock. Wǒmen-zai-shítou-pángbiānr-zuòzhe. 我們在石頭旁邊兒坐着·

BE BESIDE ONESELF Vde-kuài-fēng-le, V-的快瘋了(S). He's beside himself with joy. Tā-gāoxìngde-kuài-fēngle. 他高興的快瘋了·

BE BESIDE THE POINT lí-tí 離題 (VO). Your question was beside the point. Nǐde-wèntí líle-tíle. 你的問題離了題了·

BESIDES (adv) (more over) érqiě 而且 (MA), bìngqiě 並且 (MA), háiyǒu 還有 (AD), zàishuō 再說 (MA). Besides, I don't have the money. Érqiě wǒ-méi-yǒu-zhèibi-qián. 而且我沒有這筆錢·

(prep) (in addition to) chúle...yǐwài 除了...以外 (S). I have another car besides this one. Chúle-zhèiliang-chē-yǐwài, wǒ-lìngwài-hái-yǒu-yíliang. 除了這輛車以外,我另外還有一輛·

BEST (a) (1) (superlative of good) zuì-hǎo-de 最好的 my best friend wǒ-zuì-hǎo-de-péngyou 我最好的朋友·(2) (most) best qualified zuì-hégé-de 最合格的·

(n) (top quality) zuì-hǎo-de 最好的 (N), shàngděngde 上等的 (N). I want only the best. Wǒ-jiù-yào-zuì-hǎo-de. 我就要最好的·(2) (utmost) zuìdàde-néngli 最大的能力 (N). Do your best! Jìn-nǐ-zuì-dà-de-néngli-zuò-ba! 盡你最大能力作吧!

BEST PART OF one's LIFE ...de- huángjīn-shídài ...的黃金時代·

AT BEST zhì-duō 至多 (MA), dǐng-duō 頂多 (MA). At best, he's a rich man. Tā-dǐngduō shi-ge-kuòren. 他頂多是一個濶人·

BE AT one's BEST shì...de-náshou 是...的拿手 (S).

He's at his best while he's ice skating. Huá-bīng shi-tāde-ná-shou. 滑冰是他的拿手.

GET THE BEST OF zhàn-pianyi 佔便宜 (VO). He tries to get the best of his colleagues. Tā-xiǎng zhàn-tóngshìde-piányi. 他想佔同事的便宜.

BEST MAN (member of a bridal party) bànláng 伴郎 (N).

BETRAY (v) (1) (be disloyal to) bù-zhōngshí 不忠實. He betrayed his country. Tā-duì-tade-guójiā bu-'zhōngshí. 他對他的國家不忠實. (2) (reveal, disclose) lòu 漏 (TV). Someone betrayed our secret. Yǒuren-bǎ-wǒmen-mìmì lòuchuqu-le. 有人把我們的秘密漏出去了. (3) (disappoint) ràng... shīwàng 讓…失望 (S). I trusted him but he betrayed my trust. Wǒ-hěn-xìnren-ta, kěshi tā-ràng-wo-hěn-shīwàng. 我很信任他,可是他讓我很失望.

BETTER (a) (1) (comparative of good) bǐ... hǎo 比…好 (S), hǎo-yidianr 好一點兒. He's better than you. Tā-bǐ-nǐ-hǎo. 他比你好. This is better. Zhèige hǎo-yidianr. 這個好一點兒. (2) (less sick) jiàn-hǎo 見好 (VO). I'm better after taking this medicine. Wǒ-chīle-zhèige-yào jiàn-hǎo. 我吃了這個藥見好.

BETTER AND BETTER yuèlai-yue-hǎo 越來越好. His Chinese is getting better and better. Tāde-Zhōngwén yuèlai-yuè-hǎo. 他的中文越來越好.

THE BETTER PART OF dàbàn 大半, duōbàn 多半. I spent the better part of the day doing home work. Wǒ-zuòle dàbàntian-de-gōngke. 我作了大半天的功課.

THE... THE BETTER yuè... yuè-hǎo 越…越好. The cheaper the better. Yuè-piányi yuè-hǎo. 越便宜越好.

FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE hǎodǎi 好歹 (MA), wúlùn-zěnmayàng 無論怎麼樣. I have to go for better or for worse. Wǒ-hǎodǎi-děi-'qù-yítàng. 我好歹得去一趟.

KNOW BETTER THAN búzhì-yu-húdudao... 不致於糊塗到…(S). You should know better than to believe him. Nǐ-bú-zhìyu-húdudao-xiāngxìn-tā-ba. 你不致於糊塗到相信他吧.

GET THE BETTER OF qīfu 欺負 (TV), zhàn... de-piányi 佔…的便宜. Don't let him get the better of you. Bié-ràng-ta-qīfu-ni. 別讓他欺負你.

HAD BETTER or HAD BEST zuìhǎo 最好 (AD). You'd better not go. Nǐ-zuìhǎo-bú-qù. 你最好不去.

BETWEEN (prep) (in the space or time separating) (zài)... gēn... zhījiān (在)...跟...之間. (zài)... gēn... dāngzhōng (在)...跟...當中. between three and five this afternoon (zài)-jīntian-xiàwu sāndiǎn-gēn-wǔdiǎn-zhījiān 在今天下午三點跟五點之間. between you and me zài-nǐ-gēn-wǒ-zhījiān 在你跟我之間. between the two walls zài-qiáng-gén-qiáng-zhījiān 在牆跟牆之間. (adv) (in an intermediate position or time) zhōngjiànr 中間兒 (PW) (TW), dāngzhōng 當中 (PW) (TW). There's no railroad between. Zhōngjiànr méi-you-tiělù. 中間兒没有鐵路. Are there any other programs in between? Zhōngjiànr-yǒu-biéde-jiému-ma? 中間兒有别的節目嗎?

BETWEEN some people (jointly) dàjiā 大家 (PR). They hired a boat between them. Tāmen-dàjiā gùle-yìzhi-chuán. 他們大家雇了一隻船.

CHOOSE BETWEEN cóng... lǐtou-tiāo. 從...裏頭挑 (S). You may choose between these styles. Nǐ-kéyi-cóng-zhèixie-yàngzi-lǐtou-tiāo. 你可以從這些樣子裏頭挑.

COME BETWEEN a) (physically) bǎ... dǎngzhù 把...擋住 Don't let him come between us. Bié-ràng-ta-bǎ-wǒmen-dǎngzhu. 别讓他把我們擋住. b) (emotionally) shāng-gǎnqing 傷感情 (VO), shāng-jiāoqing 傷交情 (VO). Don't let him come between us. Bié-ràng-tā shāngle-wǒmende-gǎnqing. 别讓他傷了我們的感情.

DIVIDE... BETWEEN... bǎ... gei... ràng... fēn 把...給...讓...分. I'll divide the money between you. Wǒ-xiǎng-bǎ-zhèibi-qián gěi-nǐmen, ràn-nǐmen-fēn. 我想把這筆錢給你們讓你們分.

BEVERAGE (n) hēde-dōngxi 喝的東西. We have several kinds of beverages. Wǒmen yǒu-háojizhǒng-hēde-dōngxi. 我們有好幾種喝的東西.

BEWARE (v) liú-shéng 留神 (VO) (TV), zhù-yì 注意 (VO) (TV), xiǎoxin 小心 (TV) (SV). Beware of the dog! Xiǎoxin-gǒu! 小心狗.

BEYOND (prep) (1) (on or to the farther side of) nèibiānr 那邊兒 (S). His house is beyond the road. Tāde-jiā zài-lù-de-nèibianr. 他的家在路的那邊兒. He moved beyond the mountain. Tā-bān-dao-shān-nèibianr-qu-le. 他搬到山那邊兒去了. (2) (after a point in space or time) guò 過 (TV). There are no more trees beyond this river. Guòle-zhèitiáo-hé jiu-méi-you-shù-le. 過了這條河就沒有樹了. There'll be no dinner served beyond eight o'clock. Guòle-bā dian-zhōng jiu-méi-you-wǎnfàn-le. 過了八點鐘就沒有晚飯了. (adv) (farther away, yonder) nèibianr 那邊兒 (PW). There's nothing beyond. Nèibianr 'shénma-dōu-méiyǒu. 那邊兒甚麼都沒有.

BEYOND CONTROL guǎnbuliǎo 管不了 (RV). The situation is beyond anybody's control. Nèige-júshi shéi-dōu-guǎnbuliǎo. 那個局勢誰都管不了.

BEYOND ANY DOUBT méi-yǒu-'wèntí 沒有問題, yídìng 一定 (AD). Beyond any doubt you are a fool. Nǐ-shi-ge-shǎguā, nà-shi-méiyou-'wènti-de. 你是個傻瓜,那是沒有問題的.

BEYOND HELP méi-fázi-jiù 沒法子救. He's beyond help. Méi-fázi-jiù-ta-le. 沒法子救他了.

BEYOND HOPE méi-xīwang-le 沒希望了. Is he beyond hope? Tā-méi-xīwang-le-ma? 他沒希望了嗎?

BEYOND MEASURE méi-fázi-suàn-le 沒法兒算了. His property is beyond measure. Tāde-cáichǎn (duōde-)méi-fázi-suàn-le. 他的財產(多的)沒法子算了.

BEYOND one's COMPREHENSION méi-fázi-'liǎojiě 沒法子了解. What he said is totally beyond my comprehension. Tā-shuō-de-huà wǒ-wánquán-méi-fázi-'liǎojiě. 他說的話我完全沒法子了解.

BEYOND someone See BEYOND one's COMPREHENSION.

BEYOND one's EXPECTATION méi-xiǎngdào 沒想到 (RV), chūhu...de-yìliào 出乎…的意料. Your coming is beyond my expectation. Wǒ-méi-xiǎngdào-nǐ-dào-zhèr-lái. 我沒想到你到這兒來.

BEYOND one's MEANS Vbu-qǐ V-不起 (RV). A car is beyond my means. Wǒ-zuòbu-qǐ-qìchē. 我坐不起汽車.

BEYOND one's POWER chū-le...de-néngli-fànwéi-le 出了…的能力範圍了. Your request is beyond my power. Nǐde-qǐngqiu chū-le-wǒde-néngli-fàngwéi-le. 你的請求出了我的能力範圍了.

BEYOND one's REACH a) (physically) gòubuzháo 彀不着 (RV). The switch is beyond my reach. Wǒ-gòubu-zháo-diànmén. 我彀不着電門. b) (unattainable) bànbudào 辦不到 (RV). The president is beyond my reach. Jiàn-xiàozhǎng wǒ-bànbudào. 見校長我辦不到.

BIBLE (n) shèngjīng 聖經 (N).

BICYCLE (n) zìxíngchē 自行車 (N), jiǎotàchē 脚踏車 (N).

BID (v) (1) (offer a price) chū-qián 出錢 (VO), gěijiàr 給價兒 (VO). How much would you bid? Nǐ-chū-duōshao-qián? 你出多少錢? or Nǐ-gěi-shénma-jiàr? 你給甚麼價兒? (2) (request) qǐng 請 (TV), jiào 叫 (TV). Bid him go. Qǐng-ta-zǒu-ba. 請他走吧.

ENTER A BID tóubiāo 投標 (VO). I did'nt enter a bid this time. Zhèicì wǒ-méi-tóubiāo. 這次我没投標.

BIG (a) dà 大 (SV). You're a big girl now. Nǐ-xiànzài-shi-dà-gūniang-le. 你現在是大姑娘了.

TALK BIG shuō-dà-huà 說大話. He likes to talk big. Tā-ài-shuō-dà-huà. 他愛說大話.

WHAT'S THE BIG IDEA? Nǐ-shì-shénma-yìsi? 你是甚麼意思?

BIGHEARTED (a) qìliang-dǎ 器量大. He's bighearted. Tā-qìliang hěn-dǎ. 他器量很大.

BIG SHOT (n) dàhāng 大亨 (N). dà-rénwu 大人物 (N).

BILL (n) (1) (account of money owed) a) (invoice, check) zhàngdānr 帳單兒 (N). b) (the account) zhàng 帳 (N). pay a bill huán-zhàng 還帳. (2) (written or printed public notice) a) (advertisement) guǎnggào 廣告 (N). b) (handbill) chuándān 傳單 (N) (3) (paper money) piàozi 票子 (N), chāopiào 鈔票 (N). five dollar bill wǔkuài-qián-de-piàozi 五塊錢的票子. (4) (theater program) jiémudānzi 節目單子 (N), xìdānr 戲單兒 (N). (5) (proposed law) yì'àn 議案 (N). This bill hasn't been voted on yet. Zhèige-yì'àn hái-mei-biǎojué-ne. 這個議案還没表決呢. (6) (bird's mouth) (niǎor) zuǐ (鳥兒) 嘴 (N).

(v) (send a bill to) kāi-zhàng (dānr) 開帳(單兒). I'll bill you at the end of this month. Wǒ-yuèdǐ huì-gěi-nín-kāi-zhàngdānr-lai-de. 我月底會給您開帳單兒來的.

BILL OF EXCHANGE huìpiào 滙票 (N).

BILL OF FARE jiàmubiǎo 價目表 (N).

BILL OF LADING tîhuòdān 提貨單 (N).

BILLBOARD (n) guǎnggàopái 廣告牌 (N)

BILLFOLD (n) píjiāzi 皮夾子 (N), qiánbāor 錢包兒 (N).

BILLION (n) shíwànwàn 十萬

萬 (NU). five billion dollars wǔshi-wanwànkuai-qián 五十萬萬塊錢·

BIND (v) (1) (tie together) kǔn 綑 (TV), bǎng 綁 (TV). Bind him up! Bǎ-ta-'kǔnqǐlai! 把他綑起來! (2) (put a bandage on) guǒ 裹 (TV). Please bind up his wound a little bit tighter. Qǐng-bǎ-tāde-shāng guǒde-jǐn-yidianr. 請把他的傷裹的緊一點兒· (3) (fasten together to form a book) zhuāngdīng 裝釘 (TV), dīng 釘 (TV). My thesis has not been bound yet. Wǒde-lùnwén hái-méi-zhuāngdīng-ne. 我的論文還沒裝釘呢· (4) (put under legal obligation) shòu-xiànzhi 受限制 (VO). Both sides are bound by treaty. Liǎngfāngmian dōu-shòu-tiáoyuē-de-xiànzhi 兩方面都受條約的限制

BINDING (n) (covering of a book) zhuāngdīng 裝釘 (N). The binding of this book is very good. Zhèiběn-shū-de-zhuāngdīng hěn-hǎo. 這本書的裝釘很好·

BIOGRAPHY (n) zhuàn 傳 (N), zhuànji 傳記 (N). Biography of Abraham Lincoln Línkěnzhuàn 林肯傳·

BIOLOGY (n) shēngwùxué 生物學 (N).

BIRD (n) niǎor 鳥兒 (N).

EARLY BIRD zǎo 早 (SV). He is an early bird. Tā-hěn-zǎo. 他很早·

QUEER BIRD guàiwu 怪物 (N). He's a queer bird. Tā-shi-yíge-guàiwu. 他是一個怪物·

BIRDS OF A FEATHER tónglèi 同類 (N).

BIRTH (n) (1) (being born) usually expressed verbally in Chinese. See below, GIVE BIRTH TO. (2) (family status) 'jiātíng 家庭 (N). of humble birth qióngrende-jiātíng 窮人的家庭·

DATE OF BIRTH chūshēngde-rìzi 出生的日子 (N).

GIVE BIRTH TO a) (for humans) yǎng 養 (TV), shēng 生 (TV). She gave birth to a girl last night. Zuótian-yèli ta-shēngle-yíge-nǚháir. 昨天夜裏她生了一個女孩子· b) (for animals) xià 下 (TV). My dog gave birth to three puppies. Wǒde-gǒu xià-le-sānge-xiǎogǒur. 我的狗下了三個小狗兒·

BIRTHDAY (n) shēngri 生日 (N).

CELEBRATE A BIRTHDAY guò-shēngri 過生日 (VO).

HAPPY BIRTHDAY! Bài-shòu! Bài-shòu! 拜壽! 拜壽!

BISCUIT (n) (1) (bread) xiǎomiànbāor 小麵包兒 (N). (2) (British cracker) bǐnggān 餅乾 (N).

BIT (n) (1) (drilling tool) zuàn 鑽 (N). (2) (part of a bridle) jiáozi 嚼子 (N). (3) (small quantity) a) (small piece) xiǎo-kuàir 小塊兒 (M) (N). a bit of cake yìxiǎokuàir-dàngāo 一小塊兒蛋糕． b) (small amount) yìdiǎnr 一點兒 (NU-M). a bit of a difference yìdiǎnr-fēnbie 一點兒分別．

A BIT MORE... yìdiǎnr 一點兒, yǒu-yìdiǎnr 有一點兒． I feel that you're a bit slower. Wǒ-juéde nǐ-yǒu-yidianr-màn. 我覺得你有一點兒慢．

BIT BY BIT yìdiǎnryìdiǎnrde 一點兒一點兒的 (AD). I saved it bit by bit. Wǒ-shi-yìdiǎnr-yìdiǎnr-de-zǎn-de. 我是一點兒一點兒的攢的．

BITE (v) (1) (cut into with teeth) yǎo 咬 (TV). He was bitten by a dog. Tā-jiào-gǒu-yǎo-le. 他叫狗咬了． (2) (sting) dīng 叮 (TV), yǎo 咬 (TV). The mosquito bit him. Wénzi-dīngle-ta-le. 蚊子叮了他了． (3) (take a tight hold on) is expressed as not slip, bu-huá 不滑 or názhu 拿住 (RV), yǎozhu 咬住 (RV). Put sand on the ice so the tires will bite. Bīng-shang fàng-dianr-shāzi chētāi-jiu-bu-huá-le. 冰上放點兒沙子，車胎就不滑了． (4) (take bait) shàng-gōu 上鈎 (VO). Did the fish bite? Yù-shāng-gōu-le-ma? 魚上鈎了嗎？

(n) (1) (wound or sting) yǎode 咬的． This is a dog bite. Zhèi-kuai-shi-gǒu-yǎo-de. 這塊是狗咬的． (2) (of fish) usually expressed verbally See (v) (4).

HAVE A BITE yǎo...kǒu 咬…口． Let me have a bite. Ràng-wǒ-yǎo-yikǒu. 讓我咬一口．

BITING (a) (1) (caustic, sneering) kèbo 刻薄 (SV). She likes to make biting comments. Tā-ài-shuō hěn-kèbo-de-huà. 他愛說很刻薄的話． (2) (cutting, sharp) xiang-dāozi-shide 像刀子似的． biting wind xiàng-dāozi-shide-fēng 像刀子似的風．

BITING COLD lěngde-xiàng-dáozi-láde-shide. 冷的像刀子刺的似的．

BITS (n) suì-kuàir 碎塊兒 (N).

BITTER (a) (1) (unpleasant taste) kǔ 苦 (SV). This medicine is very bitter. Zhèige-yào hěn-kǔ. 這個藥很苦． (2) (painful) kǔ 苦 (SV), 'tòngkǔ 痛苦 (SV). a bitter experience tòngkǔde-jīngyan 痛苦的經驗． (3) (deep) shēn 深 (SV). bitter hatred shēn-chóu 深仇．

A BITTER PILL TO SWALLOW jiào-rén-shòubuliǎo-de-shì 叫人受不了的事．

BITTER WORDS bu-hǎotīng-de-huà 不好聽的話．

BITTER COLD lěngjíle 冷極了．

BITTER ENEMY sǐdí 死敵．

BITTER END zuìhòu 最後. I'll fight to the bitter end. Wŏ-yào-yìzhí-dădao-zuìhòu. 我要一直打到最後.

HAVE A BITTER QUARREL dà-chăo 大吵. I had a bitter quarrel with my sister. Wŏ-gēn-wŏ-jiĕjie dà-chăole-yizhèn. 我跟我姐姐大吵了一陣.

BITTER WIND hĕn-lĕng-de dà-fēng 很冷的大風.

BLACK (a) (1) (dark) àn 暗 (SV), hēi 黑 (SV). The road was very black. Lùshang-hĕn-hēi 路上很黑. (2) (opposite of white) hēi 黑 (SV). black hair hēi-tóu-fa 黑頭髮. (3) (color of bruised skin) qīng 青 (IV). I have a black bruise on my leg. Wŏde-tuĭ 'qīngle-yíkuai. 我的腿青了一塊. (4) (dismal, gloomy) 'àndàn 暗淡 (SV), 'hēi'àn 黑暗 (SV). His future is black. Tāde-'qiántú hĕn-'àn-dàn. 他的前途很暗淡. (5) (evil, wicked) huài 壞 (SV). He's not as black as you think. Tā-bú-xiàng-nĭ-xiăngde-nènma-huài. 他不像你想的那麼壞. (6) (negro) 'hēirén 黑人 (N). His wife is black. Tāde-tàitai shi-yíge-'hēi-rén. 他的太太是一個黑人.

(n) (mourning clothes) xiào 孝 (N). wear black chuān-xiào 穿孝.

GIVE... A BLACK LOOK dèng... yìyăn 瞪...一眼. I gave him a black look. Wŏ-'dèngle-ta-yìyăn. 我瞪了他一眼.

IN BLACK AND WHITE (written down, printed) báizhĭ-xiĕ-hēi-zì 白紙寫黑字 or báizhĭhēizìde-xiĕxialai 白紙黑字的寫下來. I want to put what you've promised down in black and white. Wŏ-yào-bă-nĭ-dăying-de-huà dōu-báizhĭ-hēizìde-xiĕxialai. 我要把你答應的話都白紙黑字的寫下來.

BLACKBOARD (n) hēibăn 黑板 (N).

BLACK OUT (1) (keep dark) bú-ràng...tòu-guāng 不讓...透光 (S). The enemy planes are coming, we have to black out this house. Díren-de-fēijī-yào-lái-le, wómen-bù-néng-ràng-zhéige-fángzi-tòu-guāng. 敵人的飛機來了, 我們不能讓這個房子透光. (2) (eliminate) túqu 塗去. The sign should be blacked out. Zhèige-jìhaor dĕi-túqu. 這個記號得塗去. (3) (become temporarily blind or unconscious) yūnle 暈了. I blacked out as soon as I knew my horse won. Wŏ-yì-tīngjian-wŏde-mă-yíngle, wŏ-jiu-yūnle. 我一聽見我的馬贏了我就暈了.

BLACK SHEEP (1) (of a family) bàijiāzĭr 敗家子兒 (N). (2) (of any other group) hàiqúnzhimǎ 害群之馬 (N).

BLACKSMITH (n) tiějiang 鐵匠 (N).

BLADDER (n) pánghuáng 膀胱 (N), suīpao 尿胞 (N).

BLADE (n) (1) (of a razor) dāopiàn(r) 刀片(兒) (N). (2) (of a knife) dāorènr 刀刃兒 (N). (3) (a leaf of) gēn(r) 根(兒) (M). blade of grass yìgēn(r)-cǎo 一根(兒)草.

BLAME (v) (1) (hold responsible) guài 怪 (TV). You can't blame me if he doesn't show up. Yào-shi-ta-bù-lái, nǐ-bù-néng-guài-wǒ. 要是他不來,你不能怪我. (2) (shift the responsibility unjustly to) lài 賴 (TV). You always blame me whenever anything goes wrong. Yì-chūle-cuòr nǐ-jiu-lài-wǒ. 一出了錯你就賴我.

BE TO BLAME fùzé 負責 (TV) If we lose who's to blame? Yào-shi-wǒmen-shū-le shéi-fùzé? 要是我們輸了誰負責?

TAKE THE BLAME fùzé 負責 I'll take the blame for all mistakes Yíqiède-cuòr dōu-yóu wǒ-f[illegible]. 一切的錯兒都由我負責.

BLANK (n) (1) (empty space) kōnggér 空格兒. Please fill in the blanks. Qǐng-bǎ-kōng-gér tiánsheng. 請把空格兒填上. (2) (printed form) biǎo 表 (N). I haven't received my application blank yet. Wǒ-hái-méi-jiēdao-wǒde shēngqǐng-biǎo-ne. 我還沒接到我的申請表呢. (a) (1) (not written on) bái 白 (B-) kōngbái 空白 (N). His examination paper was blank. Tā-jiāo-de-shi-báijuànr. 他交的是白卷兒. (2) (without interest or expression) méiyou-biǎoqíng 沒有表情. Why do you have such a blank look on your face? Nǐ-liǎnshang wèi-shénma-yìdiǎr-biǎoqíng-yě-méiyǒu? 你臉上為甚麼一點兒表情也沒有?

BLANKET (n) tǎnzi 氊子 (N). (v) (cover) gài 蓋 (TV). The lawn was blanketed with frost. Cǎodì bèi-shuāng-gàishang-le. 草地被霜蓋上了.

BLAST (n) (1) (loud, sudden sound) shēng 聲 (M). He gave three blasts on the horn. Tā-chuīle-sānshēng-lǎba. 他吹了三聲喇吧. (2) (noise, explosion) shēng-yīn 聲音. I heard a loud blast outside. Wǒ-tīngjian-wàibiānr hěn-dà-de-shēng-yin. 我聽見外邊兒很大的聲音. (3) (rush of air) gǔ 股 (M). a blast of cold air yìgǔ-liáng-qì 一股涼氣. (v) (1) (explode) zhàkai 炸開 (TV). They have to blast the rocks to build that road. Zào-nèitiáo-lù, tāmen-děi-zhàkai-nèixiē-shítou. 造那條路,他們得炸開那些

石頭. (2) (criticize strongly) pīpingde-hěn-lǐhai 批評得很利害. Everyone blasted him. Měi-rén-dōu-pīping-ta pīpingde-hěn-lǐhai. 每人都批評他批評得很利害.

BLAST-OFF (n) huǒjiàn-qǐfēi 火箭起飛. The blast off will come at nine o'clock. Huǒjiàn 'jiǔdiǎn-zhōng-qǐfēi. 火箭九點鐘起飛.

BLAZE (n) (1) (fire) huǒ 火 (N). The blaze lasted for three hours. Huǒ-jixu-shāole-sānge-zhōng-tóu. 火繼續燒了三個鐘頭. (2) (brightness, brilliance) liàng-guāng 亮光 a blaze of lights yidao-liàng-guāng 一道亮光.
(v) (1) (burn brightly) zháode-hěn-wàng 着的很旺. The fire blazed and then went out. Huǒ zháode-hěn-wàng, hòulai-jiu-miè-le. 火着的很旺,後來就滅了. (2) (lead the way) kāi 開 (TV). He has blazed many new trails for others to follow. Tā-wèi-biéren kāle-hēn-duo-xīn-lù. 他為別人開了很多新路.

BLEED (v) (1) (lose blood) liú-xuě or liú-xiě 流血 (VO). Your nose is bleeding. Nǐ-bízi liú-xuě-le. 你鼻子流血了. (2) (draw blood from) chōu-xuě or chōu-xiě 抽血 (VO). Doctors used to bleed sick people. Yīshēng cóngqián-cháng cóng-bìngrén-shēnshang-chōu-xuě. 醫生從前常從病人身上抽血.

BLEND (n) (mixture) is expressed verbally See (v).
(v) (1) (mix) chān 攙 (TV), hǔn or hùn 混 (TV), hǔnhé 混合 (TV). Will these two liquids blend? Zhèi-liǎngzhǒng-'yètǐ néng-hǔnhé-qilai-ma? 這兩種液體能混合起來嗎? (2) (harmonize) pèi 配 (SV). This color does not blend with the others. Zhèige-yánse gēn-nèixie-yánse-bu-pèi. 這個顏色跟那些顏色不配.

BLESS (v) (1) (ask God's favor for) gěi...zhùfú 給... 祝福. The priest blessed the students. Shénfu-gěi-xuésheng-zhùfú. 神父給學生祝福. (2) (bestow blessings on) bǎoyòu 保佑 (TV). God bless you. Shàngdì-bǎoyou-ni. 上帝保佑你. (3) (after someone sneezes) yìbǎi-suì 一百歲. (4) (thank) fēicháng-gǎnxiè 非常感謝. Bless you for lending me this money. Nǐ-jiègei-wǒ-zhèibǐ-qián wǒ-fēicháng-gǎnxiè. 你借給我這筆錢,我非常感謝.

BE BLESSED WITH tiān-shēngde 天生的. He is blessed with a pair of skillful hands. Tā-tiānshēngde-liǎngzhi-qiǎo-shǒu. 他天生的兩隻巧手.

BLIND (n) (window shade) (chuānghu-) liánzi (窗户) 簾子 (N).

(a) (not able to see) xiā 瞎 (IV). He's blind in both eyes. Tā-liǎngzhi-yǎnjing dōu-xià-le. 他兩隻眼睛都瞎了.

(v) (1) (make blind) bǎ... nòngxiā 把…弄瞎. That fire blinded him. Nèicì-zháo-huǒ bǎ-tā-nòngxiā-le. 那次着火把他弄瞎了. (2) (to dazzle) bǎ... nòngde-kànbu-jiàn-le 把…弄得看不見了. The sunlight blinded me for a moment. Tàiyang-guāng bǎ-wǒ-nòngde-kànbujiàn-le. 太陽光把我弄的看不見了.

BE BLIND TO bù-zhīdào 不知道 (TV), fēnbuqīng 分不清 (RV), rènbuqīng 認不清 (RV). He's blind to his wife's intention. Tā-bùzhidào ta-tàitai-shi-shénma-yìsi. 他不知道他太太是甚麼意思.

BLIND PERSON xiāzi 瞎子 (N).

BLIND ALLEY sǐhútòngr 死胡同兒 (N).

BLISTER (n) (of skin) suǐpào(r) 水泡 (兒), pào 泡 (N).

(v) chū-suǐpào(r) 出水泡 (兒) (VO), zhǎng-pào 長泡 (VO). My feet blistered in several places. Wǒde-jiǎo-shang zhǎngle-háojige-pào. 我的脚上長了好幾個泡.

BLIZZARD (n) dàfēngxuě 大風雪 (N).

BLOCK (n) (1) (solid piece of) kuài 塊 (M). block of wood yíkuài-mùtou 一塊木頭. (2) (distance between two streets) is expressed by the number of streets jiē 街 one must cross. My home is two blocks away from yours. Wǒ-jiā-lí-nǐ-jiā liǎngtiao-jiē. 我家離你家兩條街.

(v) dǎngzhu 擋住. The road was blocked by the traffic. Lù jiào-chē-gěi-dǎngzhu-le. 路叫車給擋住了.

BLOOD (n) (1) (liquid in veins and arteries) xiě 血 (N), xuě 血 (N). (2) (of race, lineage) xuě 血 (N), xiě 血 (N). He has German blood in him. Tā-yǒu-Déguo-xuě. 他有德國血.

KILL someone IN COLD BLOOD shā-ren bu-zhǎn-yǎn 殺人不眨眼.

HAVE A BLOOD TEST yàn-xiě 驗血 (VO), yàn-xuě 驗血 (VO). I have a blood test every three months. Wǒ-měi-sānge-yuè yàn-yíci-xiě. 我每三個月驗一次血.

LOSE BLOOD liúxiě 流血 (VO), liú-xuě 流血 (VO), chū-xiě 出血 (VO), chū-xuě 出血 (VO). He lost a lot of blood. Tā-liúle-hěn-duō-xiě. 他流了很多血.

BLOOD BROTHER qīn-dìdi 親弟弟 or qīn-gēge 親哥哥

BLOOD PRESSURE xuěyā 血

歷 (N)

BLOOD RELATIVE zuèqīn 血親 (N).

BLOODSHOT (a) (said of the eyes) yŏu-xiĕsīr 有血絲兒 (VO). His eyes were bloodshot. Tāde-yănjing yŏu-xiĕsīr. 他的眼睛有血絲兒.

BLOOD TYPE xuĕ-xíng 血型 (N).

BLOOM (n) (flower) is expressed verbally kāi-huār 開花兒 (VO). The blooms are beautiful. Huār kàide-hĕn-mĕi. 花開的很美.
(v) (to blossom) kāi-huār 開花兒 (VO). The trees bloomed late this year. Shù jīnnian-kāi-huār kāide-hĕn-wăn. 樹今年開花兒開得很晚.

BLOSSOM (n) (flower) huār 花兒 (N). peach blossom táo-huār 桃花兒.
(v) (1) (come into bloom) kāi 開 (IV). Only half of my flowers blossomed this year. Jīnnián wŏde-huār zhĭ-kāile-yíbànr. 今年我的花兒祇開了一半兒. (2) (develop) biàncheng 變成 (RV). He blossomed into a successful actor. Tā-biànchengle-yíge-hĕn-chénggōng-de-yănyuán. 他變成了一個很成功的演員.

BE IN BLOSSOM kāi-huār 開花兒 (VO). The trees are in blossom. Shu kāi-huār-le. 樹開花兒了.

BLOTTER (n) xīmòzhĭ 吸墨紙 (N), chīmòzhĭ 吃墨紙 (N).

BLOW (v) (1) (of wind) guā 刮 (IV), chuī 吹 (IV). The wind blew all night. Fēng guāle-yí-yè. 風刮了一夜. (2) (make sound) xiăng 響 (IV). The whistle blows at noon. Qì-dí zhōngwude-shihou-xiăng. 汽笛中午的時候響. (3) (play an instrument by mouth) chuī 吹 (TV). blow a horn chuī-hào 吹號.

BLOW AWAY guāpăo 刮跑 (RV), chuīpăo 吹跑 (RV). My hat blew away. Wŏde-mào-zi guāpăo-le. 我的帽子刮跑了.

BLOW A BUBBLE chuī-pàor 吹泡兒 (VO).

BLOW UP (1) (explode) zhà 炸 (IV) (TV). Go and blow up the gate. Qù-bă-nèige-mén zhà-le. 去把那個門炸了. The bomb blew up. Zhàdàn-zhà-le. 炸彈炸了. (2) (of a storm) guāqilai 刮起來 (RV), kāishĭ 開始 (IV). The storm has blown up since this morning. Zhèichăng-bào-fēngyŭ jīntian-zăoshang jiu-kāishĭ-le. 這場暴風雨今天早上就開始了. (3) (inflate) bă...dăzú-le-qì 把…打足了氣. Please blow up this tire. Qĭng-nĭ-bă-zhèige-chētāi dăzú-le-qì. 請你把這個車胎打足了氣. (4) (become angry) zhà 炸 (TV). He blew up when he heard the news. Tā-tīngjian-nèige-xiāoxi jiu-zhà-le. 他聽見那個消息就炸了.

BLOW ON a) (to cool) chuīliáng 吹涼. You can blow on your soup and then drink it. Bă-tāng chuīliángle-zai-hē. 把湯吹涼了再喝. b) (to warm) hā 哈 (TV). You can blow on your hands to warm them. Nĭ-kéyi-hāha-nĭde-shŏu jiu-nuănhuo-le. 你可以哈哈你的手就暖和了.

BLOW one's NOSE xĭng-bízi 擤鼻子 (VO), xĭng-bíti 擤鼻涕 (VO).

BLOW OUT a) (explosion of a tire, ballon, etc.) zhà 炸 (IV), fàng-pào 放炮 (VO). The balloon blew out. Qìqiú-zhà-le. 氣球炸了. b) (extinquish) chuīmiè 吹滅. Blow out the candle. Bă-là chuīmiè-le. 把蠟吹滅了.

BLOW OVER (of a storm) literally and figuratively guòqu-le 過去了. The storm has blown over. Bàofēngyŭ-yĭjing-guòqu-le. 暴風雨已經過去了.

BLOW (n) (1) (shock, setback) 'dăjī 打擊 (N). suffer a blow shòu-'dăjī 受打擊. (2) (a forcible stroke) yíxiàzi 一下子 (N). receive a blow 'āi-yíxiàzi 挨一下子. give... a blow dă...yixiazi. 打...一下子. a) (with the fist) dă ...yiquán 打...一拳. b) (with a stick) dă...yígùnzi 打...一棍子. c) (with the palm) dă...yìbăzhang 打...一巴掌.

COME TO BLOWS dòngqin-shŏu-lai 動起手來, dăqĭ-(jià)-lai 打起(架)來. Come here quick, they are coming to blows. Kuài-lái-a! Tāmen-dăqĭ-(jià)-lai-le. 快來呀! 他們打起(架)來了.

STRIKE THE FIRST BLOW xiān-xià-shŏu 先下手, xiān-dòng-shŏu 先動手. Let them strike the first blow. Ràng-tāmen xiān-dòng-shŏu. 讓他們先動手.

BLUE (a) (1) (having the color) lán 藍 (SV). The ink is getting more and more blue. Muòshuĭr yuèlaiyuè-lán-le. 墨水兒越來越藍了. This is blue. Zhèige-shi-lán-de. 這個是藍的. (2) (sad, gloomy) bù-gāoxìng 不高興 (SV), bú-tòngkuai 不痛快 (SV). Why have you been so blue these few days? Zhèijitian nĭ-wèi-shénma-zhènma-bù-gāoxìng? 這些天你為甚麼這麼不高興?

(n) lán-yánse 藍顏色 (N), lán-yán-shair 藍顏色兒 (N).

NAVY BLUE shēnlán 深藍 (N).

LIGHT BLUE qiănlán 淺藍 (N).

SKY BLUE tiānlán 天藍 (N).

OUT OF THE BLUE hūran-jiu 忽然就 (AD). He appeared from out of the blue. Tā-hūran-jiu-lái-le. 他忽然就來了.

BLUE BLOOD (nobility) guìzú 貴族 (N).

BLUEPRINT (n) lántú 藍圖 (N).

(v) (make a blueprint) shài-lántú 曬藍圖 (VO).

BLUNT (a) (1) (dull-edged) dùn 鈍 (SV). bu-kuài 不快. This knife is blunt. Zhèi-bǎ-dāo dùn-le. 這把刀鈍了. (2) (plain - spoken) lèng 愣 (SV). You are always too blunt when you talk. Nǐ-shuō-huà làoshi-tài-lèng. 你說話老是太愣.

(v) (make dull) dùn 鈍 (SV). The ax was blunted after being used for so long. Fǔzi yòngde-tài-jiǔ, dōu-dùn-le. 斧子用的太久,都鈍了.

BLUSH (n) is expressed verbally. liǎn-hóng 臉紅, hóng-liǎn 紅臉 (VO). He said it without a blush. Tā-shuō-de-shíhou liǎn-yidiǎnr-dou-méi-hóng. 他說的時候臉一點兒都沒紅.

(v) liǎn-hóng 臉紅, hóng-liǎn 紅臉 (VO). That girl blushes very easily. Nèige-nǚ-háizi hěn-róngyi-liǎn-hóng. 那個女孩子很容易臉紅.

BOARD (n) (1) (thin piece of wood) bǎnzi 板子 (N), bǎnr 板兒 (N). ironing board tàng-yī-shang-de-bǎnzi 燙衣裳的板子. (2) (for chess or checkers) qípán 棋盤 (N). (3) (meals) bāofàn 包飯 (N). Is the board good here? Zhèr-de-bāofàn hǎo-ma? 這兒的包飯好嗎? (4) (cost of meals) fànfèi 飯費 (N), shànfèi 膳費 (N). (5) (committee) wěiyuánhuì 委員會 (N), huì 會 (-B). Board of examination Kǎoshi-wěiyuán-huì 考試委員會. Board of directors Dǒngshihuì 董事會.

(v) (1) (eat or serve meals) bāo-fàn 包飯 (VO). I've boarded at the Y. M. C. A. Wǒ-zài-qīng-niánhuì bāoguo-fàn. 我在青年會包過飯. How many people does your landlady board? Nǐde-fángdōng bāo-duōshao-ren-de-fàn? 你的房東包多少人的飯? (2) (get on a vehicle or boat) shàng 上 (TV). board an airplane shàng-fēijī 上飛機.

ON BOARD (zài)... shang (在)... 上 a) (on a train or bus) (zài-)chē-shang (在)車上. b) (on a ship, boat) (zài-)chuán-shang (在)船上. c) (on an airplane) (zài-)fēijī-shang (在)飛機上. This ship has one thousand soldiers on board. Zhèitiáo-chuān-shang yǒu-yiqiān-bīng. 這條船上有一千兵.

BOARD UP yòng-bǎnzi-dīng-shang 用板子釘上. The windows are all boarded up. Chuānghu dōu-yòng-bǎnzi-dīng-shang-le. 窗户都用板子釘上了.

BOAST (n) is expressed verbally chuī 吹 (TV), chuī-niú 吹牛 (VO). That is just a boast. Nà-buguo-shi-chuī-niú. 那不過是吹牛.

(v) (1) (brag) chuī 吹 (TV), chuī-niú 吹牛 (VO). Why are you always boasting? Nǐ-wèi-shén-ma lǎoshi-chuī-niú. 你爲甚麼老是吹牛. (2) (take pride in) shuō...yǒu 說...有 That school boasts of ten thousand students. Nèige-xuéxiào shuō-tāmen-yǒu-yíwàn-xuésheng. 那個學校說他們有一萬學生.

BOAT (n) chuán 船 (N). three boats sāntiao-chuán 三條船. BE IN THE SAME BOAT a) (not necessarily unhappy) qíngxing-xiāngtóng 情形相同. b) (of unfortunate situation) tóng-bìng-xiāng-lián 同病相憐. After we were fired, we were in the same boat. Bǎ-wǒmen-cíle-yǐhòu, wǒmen-shi-tóng-bìng-xiang-lián. 把我們辭了以後,我們是同病相憐. GO BOATING huá-chuán 划船 (VO). We went boating yesterday. Zuótian wǒmen-qu-huá-chuán-qu-le. 昨天我們去划船去了.

BODY (n) (1) (physical part of man) shēntǐ 身體 (N), shēnzi 身子 (N). (2) (bulk of anything) shēn 身 (B). body of a car chēshēn 車身. (3) (corpse) sǐshī 死屍 (N). (4) (a group of persons considered together) a) (association) tuántǐ 團體 (N). political body zhèngzhi-tuántǐ 政治團體. b) (organ) jīguān 機關 (N). legislative body lìfǎ-jī-guān 立法機關 (N). (5) (main part of a speech) nèiróng 内容 (N). The body of his speech is very vague. Tā-yǎn-jiǎng-de-nèiróng bù-qīngchu. 他演講的内容不清楚.

BODY OF MEN yìqún-rén 一群人.

BODY OF TROOPS a) (in formation) yíduì-bing 一隊兵 b) (not in formation) yìqún-bīng 一群兵.

BODY OF WATER yípiàn-shuǐ 一片水.

IN A BODY quántǐ-dōu 全體都. They came in a body. Tāmen-quántǐ-dōu-lái-le. 他們全體都來了.

BOIL (v) (1) (cook by boiling) zhǔ 煮 (TV). boil eggs zhǔ-jīdàn 煮鷄蛋. (2)(bubble and give off vapor) kāi 開 (IV), gǔn 滾 (IV). The water is boiling. Suǐ-kāi-le. 水開了. (3) (be angry) shēng-qì 生氣 (VO). Don't make me boil.

Bié-jiào-wo-shēng-qì. 別叫我生氣.

(n) a) (a swelling) bāo 包 (N). b) (festered and open) chuāng 瘡 (N). have boils zhǎng-bāo or zhǎng-chuāng 長包 or 長瘡 (VO).

BOIL AWAY zhǔ-gān 煮乾. The water has boiled away. Shuǐ zhǔgān-le. 水煮乾了.

BOIL OVER pūchulai 撲出來 (RV). The soup's boiling over. Tāng pūchulai-le. 湯撲出來了.

BOIL DOWN zuìhòu 最後 (MA). What does all this boil down to? Zhèige-zuìhòu-shi-zěnma-huí-shì? 這個最後是怎麼回事? It all boils down to this. Zhìhòu shi-zhèiyangr. 最後是這樣兒

BOILER (n) (1) (tank to make steam) qìguō 氣鍋 (N). (2) (container for heating liquid) rèshuǐ-guō 熱水鍋 (N).

BOLD (a) (1) (daring) dǎnzi-dà 胆子大. He's the boldest among us. Wǒmen-zhèixie-rén-lǐtou tā-dǎnzi-zuì-dà. 我們這些人裏頭他胆子最大. (2) (courageous) màoxiǎn-de 冒險的 (SV). a bold act màoxiǎnde-shì 冒險的事. (3) (impudent) lèng 愣 (SV), chòng 衝 (SV). You were very bold to speak to him like that. Nǐ-gēn-ta-nènma-shuō-huà tài-lèng-le. 你跟他那麼說話太愣了.

BE BOLD ENOUGH TO gǎn 敢 (AV). Are you bold enough to oppose him? Nǐ-gǎn-fǎnduì-ta-ma? 你敢反對他嗎?

BOLT (n) (1) (threaded mechanical fastener) luósi-dīng 螺絲釘 (N). (2) (door fastener) mén-shuān 門閂 (N). (3) (of cloth) pǐ 匹 (M), pǐ 匹 (M) a bolt of cloth yìpǐ-bù 一匹布.

BOMB (n) zhàdàn 炸彈 (N). (v) a) (attack with bomb) zhà 炸 (TV). They bombed that store. Tāmen-bǎ-nèige-pùzi gei-zhà-le. 他們把那個鋪子給炸了. b) (drop bombs from an airplane) zhà 炸 (TV), hōngzhà 轟炸 (TV). The enemy planes bombed us continuously for three days. Dírende-fēijī liánzhe-hōngzhàle-wǒmen-sāntiān-le. 敵人的飛機連着轟炸了我們三天了.

BOMBER (n) hōngzhàjī 轟炸機 (N).

BOND (n) (1) (securities) gōng-zhài 公債 (N). (2) (surety) a) (the person) bǎoren 保人 (N). b) (the money) yājīn 押金 (N), bǎozhengjīn 保証金 (N).

BONE (n) (1) (of human or animal) gǔtou or gútou 骨頭 (N), gǔ 骨 (-B). cow bone niúgǔ 牛骨 or niúgútou 牛骨頭. (2) (of fish) cì 刺 (N).

(v) (take bones out of) bǎ...degútou-qù-le 把…的骨頭去了, bǎ…de-cì-qù-le 把…的刺去了. Bone this fish please. Bǎ-zhèitiáo-yú-de-cì qù-le. 把這條魚的刺去了.

BONUS (n) hóng 紅 (N), huāhóng 花紅 (N), hónglì 紅利 (N). We get a bonus at the end of each year. Wǒmen-měinián-niándǐ-fēn-hóng. 我們每年年底分紅.

BOOK (n) (1) (a literary composition) shū 書 (N). (2) (non-literary book, such as notebook, catalog etc.) běnzi 本子 (N), běnr 本兒 (N). telephone book diànhuà-běnzi 電話本子. (v) (1) (put in custody) yāqilai 押起來 (RV). The police booked them. Jǐngchā bǎ-tāmen yāqilai-le. 警察把押起來了. (2) (reserve ticket for a passage) dìng-piào 訂票 (VO). I've booked my passage (for boat). Wǒ-yǐjing-dìngle-chuán-piào-le. 我已經訂了船票了.

BOOK COLLECTOR cángshūjiā 藏書家 (N).

BOOK OF TICKETS zhěngběnr-de-piào 整本兒的票 (N).

BOOKCASE (n) a) (open shelves) shūjiàzi 書架子 (N). b) (closed) shūguì 書櫃 (N).

BOOKKEEPER (n) bùjìyuán 溥記員 (N), guǎnzhàngde 管賬的 (N).

BOOKKEEPING (n) bùjì 薄記 (N).

BOOKLET (n) xiǎo-běnzi 小本子 (N), xiǎo-cèzi 小册子 (N).

BOOKMARK (n) shūqianr 書籤兒 (N).

BOOKSTORE (n) shūpù 書鋪 (N), shūdiàn 書店 (N).

BOOM (n) (1) (deep sound) pāng-de-yisheng 砰的一聲. The guns went off with a boom. Qiāng-pāngde-yisheng jiù-fàngle-yixiàzi. 鎗砰的一聲就放了一下子. (2) (period of prosperity) fánróng 繁榮 (SV), xīngwang 興旺 (SV). They are having a boom in that country. Nèige-guójiā fēichángde-fánróng. 那個國家非常的繁榮. (v) (1) (make a deep sound) xiǎng 響 (IV). pāngde-xiǎng-yisheng 砰的響一聲. I heard the guns boom. Wǒ-tīngjian pāngde-xiǎngle-yi-shēng. 我聽見砰的響了一聲. (2) (grow rapidly, flourish) fánróng 繁榮 (SV). Business is booming. Shéngyī-kōngqián-de-fánróng. 生意空前的繁榮.

BOOT (n) xuēzi 靴子 (N).

BOOTH (n) (1) (at a fair or market) tānzi 攤子 (N), tānr 攤兒 (N). (2) (telephone) diànhuà-gézi 電話閣子 (N), diànhuàtíng 電話亭 (N). (3) (in a restaurant) huǒchē-zuòr 火車座兒 (N).

BORDER (n) (1) (frontier) jiāojiè 交界 (N). a) (between countries) guójiè 國界 (N). b) (area near the border line) biānjìng 邊境 (N). (2) (strip on the edge) biānr 邊兒 (N).

BORE (n) (1) (inside diameter of a tube) kǒu-jìng 口徑 (N). What is the bore of this gun? Zhèige-qiāng-de-kǒujìng duōshao? 這個鎗的口徑多少 ? (2) (dull person or thing) is expressed as tiresomè méiyìsi 沒意思 (SV), wúliáo 無聊 (SV). That person is a real bore. Nèige-rén zhēn-méiyìsi. 那個人真沒意思.

(v) (1) (drill a hole) dǎ 打 (TV), zuān 鑽 (TV). Bore a hole in this wood. Zài-zhèikuai-mùtou-shang dǎ-yíge-dòng. 在這個木頭上打一個洞. (2) (make weary by being dull) (ràng...) juéde-méiyìsi (讓...) 覺得沒意思, (ràng...) juéde-wúliáo (讓...) 覺得無聊. His speech bored me. Tāde-jiǎngyǎn wǒ-juéde-hěn-wúliáo. 他的講演我覺得很無聊.

BORN (a) (by birth, by nature) tiānshēng(de) 天生(的) (AD). He is a born musician. Tā-tiānshēng(de)-shi-ge-yīnyuèjiā. 他天生(的)是個音樂家.

BORROW (v) (1) (take on loan) jiè 借 (TV). May I borrow your car? Wǒ-kéyi-jiè-nǐde-chē-ma? 我可以借你的車嗎 ? (2) (take or use) yòng 用 (TV), shǐ 使 (TV). You may borrow my car. Nǐ-kéyi-yòng-wǒde-chē. 你可以用我的車.

BORROW FROM gēn...jiè 跟...借 (S). He borrowed two books from the library. Tā-gēn-túshuguǎn-jièle-liǎngběn-shū. 他跟圖書館借了兩本書.

BOSS (n) lǎobǎn 老板 (N) tóur 頭兒 (N). The boss isn't here today. Lǎobǎn jīntiān bu-'zài-zhèr. 老板今天不在這兒.

(v) (order, command) zhǐshi 指使 (TV). He likes to boss people around. Tā-ài zhǐshi-rén. 他愛指使人.

BOTANY (n) zhíwùxué 植物學 (N).

BOTH (a) (the two together) liǎng...dōu 兩...都 (S). Both houses are white. Liǎng-suǒr-fángzi dōu-shi-báide. 兩所兒房子都是白的.

(n) (the two together) liǎng...dōu... 兩...都... (S). I want both. Wǒ-liǎngge-dōu-yào. 我兩個都要.

(adv) (together, equally) dōu 都 (AD). He can both sing and dance. Tā-chàng-gēr tiào-wǔ dōu-huì. 他唱歌兒跳舞都會.

BOTH...AND ...gēn...dōu... ...跟...都 (S). Both you and I are invited. Nĭ-gēn-wŏ-dōu-bèi-qĭng-le. 你跟我都被請了.

BE BOTH... AND... yòu... yòu. ... 又 ... 又 ... This book is both inexpensive and good. Zhèi-bĕn-shū yòu-piányi yòu-hăo. 這本書又便宜又好.

BOTHER (n) (trouble, inconvenience) máfan 麻煩 (SV). It's no bother at all. Yìdiănr yĕ bu-máfan. 一點兒也不麻煩.

(v) (1) (annoy) ràng... juéde-tăoyàn 讓 ... 覺得討厭. dăjiăo 打攪 (TV). His singing bothers everybody. Tā-chànggēr ràng-'mĕi-yige-rén dou-juéde-tăoyàn. 他唱歌兒讓每一個人都覺得討厭 (2) (disturb) dăjiăo 打攪 (TV). Don't bother him. Bié-dăjiăo-ta. 别打攪他. (3) (trouble oneself) guăn 管. Don't bother with that, I'll do it. Nèige nín-bié-guănle, wŏ-zuò hăole. 那個您别管了. 我作好了.

BOTTLE (n) (1) (container) píngzi 瓶子 (N) píngr 瓶兒 (N). (2) (amount that a bottle can hold) píng(r) 瓶 (兒) (M). a bottle of milk yìpíng(r) niú-năi 一瓶 (兒) 牛奶.

(v) bă... zhuāngzai píngzi-li 把 ... 裝在瓶子裏 (S). They bottled the goat's milk. Tāmen-bă-yáng-năi zhuāngzai-píngzi-li. 他們把羊奶裝在瓶子裏.

THE BOTTLE (alcoholic beverage) jiŭ-píngzi 酒瓶子 (N). He can't stay away from the bottle. Tā-líbukāi-jiŭ-píngzi. 他離不開酒瓶子.

BOTTOM (n) (1) (the lowest part) dĭ(r) 底 (兒) (N), bottom of the sea hăi-dĭ 海底. The bottom of this basket is broken. Zhèige-lánzi-de-dĭr huài-le. 這個藍子的底兒壞了. (2) (seat of a chair) zuòr 座兒 (N). This chair needs a new bottom. Zhèige-yĭzi dĕi-huàn-yige-xīn-zuòr-le. 這個椅子得換一個新座兒了. (3) (buttocks) pìgu 屁股 (N).

AT BOTTOM qíshí 其實 (MA). At bottom I don't know. Qíshí wŏ-bùzhıdào. 其實我不知道.

BE AT THE BOTTOM OF... zhŭshĭ 主使 (IV). I think he must be at the bottom of that plot. Wŏ-xiăng-nèige-yīnmóu-yídìng-shi-tā-zhŭshĭde. 我想那個陰謀一定是他主使的.

GET TO THE BOTTOM OF... bă... chèdĭ-chá-yicha. 把 ... 澈底查一查. We'll get to the bottom of that robbery. Wŏmen-yào-bă-nèijian qiăng'àn chèdĭde-chá-yicha. 我們要把那件搶案澈底的查一查.

BOTTOMS UP (in drinking) gānbēi 乾杯.

BOUNCE (v) (1) (rebound) pāi 拍 (TV). Bounce the ball. Pāi-qiú 拍球. (2) (move suddenly) chuǎngjìn 闖進 (RV). He bounced into the room. Tā-chuǎngjìn-fángzi-lái-le. 他闖進房子來了. (3) (move around aimlessly) huàn 換 (TV). He bounces around from job to job. Tā-cháng-huàn-gōngzuo. 他常換工作. (4) (valueless, said of a check) tuìhuí 退回 (RV). His check bounced. Tāde-zhīpiào tuìhuilai-le. 他的支票退回來了.

(n) (liveliness, spirit) yǒu-jīngshen 有精神 (VO). He has a bounce in his walk. Tā-zǒu-lù yǒu-jīngshen. 他走路有精神.

BOUND (v) (1) (leap, jump) tiào 跳 (IV). He bounded to the other side. Tā-tiàodao-nèibianr-qu-le. 他跳到那邊兒去了. (2) (bounce, spring back) tánhuiqu 彈回去 tánhuilai 彈回來. The ball bounded back. Qiú tánhuilai-le. 球彈回來了.

(a) (ready or intending to go) yào-dào...qu 要到...去. I'm bound for school. Wǒ-yào-dao-xuéxiào-qu. 我要到學校去.

BE BOUND TO yídìng huì... 一定會... He's bound to be fat. Tā-yídìng-hui-pàng-de. 他一定會胖的.

BE BOUND UP WITH gēn...yǒu-mìqiè-guānxi 跟...有密切關係. His failure is bound up with his wife. Tāde-shībài gēn-ta-tàitai yǒu-mìqiè-guānxi. 他的失敗跟他太太有密切關係.

BE BOUND BY... shòu-xiànzhi 受限制 (VO). We are bound by the treaty. Wǒmen-shòu-tiáoyuē-de-xiànzhi. 我們受條約的限制.

BE BOUNDED BY a) (surrounded by) zhōuwéi-dōu-shi 周圍都是. This village is bounded by rivers. Zhèige-cūnzi zhōuwéi dōu-shi-hé. 這個村子周圍都是河. b) (form a boundary with) gēn...jiāojiè 跟...交界 (S). France is bounded on the east by Germany. Fàguo-de-dōngbianr gēn-Déguo-jiāojiè. 法國的東邊兒跟德國交界.

IN ONE BOUND yítiào-jiu 一跳就. He leaped over the river in one bound. Tā-yítiào jiu-tiàoguo-hé-qu-le. 他一跳就逃過河去了.

ON THE BOUND Dì...cì-tiàoqilai-de-shíhou. 第...次跳起來的時候. He jumped over on the second bound. Tā-dì'èrcì-tiàoqilai-de-shíhou, tiàoguoqu-le. 他第二次跳起來的時候,跳過去了.

BOUNDARY (n) (1) (between countries) guójiè 國界 (N). (2) (any geographical dividing line) biānjiè 邊界 (N).

BOUNDARY LINE jièxiàn 界限 (N).

BOW (n) (forward part) a) (of a ship) chuántóu 船頭 (N). b) (of a plane) jītóu 機頭 (N).

BOW (v) jū-gōng 鞠躬 (VO). He bowed three times before the Buddha. Tā-duìzhe-fóxiàng jù-le-sānge-gōng. 他對着佛像鞠了三個躬.

(n) gōng 躬 (B). make a bow jū-gōng 鞠躬 (VO).

BOW (n) (1) (weapon) gōng 弓 (N). (2) (bowknot) jiézi 結子 (N). (3) (for playing a stringed instrument) gōngzi 弓子 (N).

BOW TIE lǐngjiér 領結兒 (N), lǐnghuār 領花兒 (N).

BOWEL (n) (intestine) chángzi 腸子 (N).

MOVE THE BOWELS lā-shǐ 拉屎 (VO), dàbiàn 大便 (IV).

BOWL (n) (hollow, round dish) wǎn 碗 (N).

BOWLING (n) (game) dìqiú 地球 (N).

BOX (n) (1) (container) hézi 盒子 (N), xiázi 匣子 (N). paper box zhǐ-hézi 紙盒子. shoe box xié-hézi 鞋盒子. (2) (in a theater) bāoxiāng 包廂 (N).

(v) (1) (in sport) dǎ-quán 打拳 (VO). He boxes well. Tā-dǎ-quán dǎde-hěn-hǎo. 他打拳打的很好. (2) (put in boxes) bǎ... zhuāngzai-hézi-li. 把…裝在盒子裏. Box up all your things. Bǎ-nǐ-de-dōngxi dōu-zhuāngzai-hézi-li. 把你的東西都裝在盒子裏.

COME BOXED dài-hézi 帶盒子. This kind of pencil doesn't come boxed. Zhèizhǒng-qiānbǐ bú-dài-hézi. 這種鉛筆不帶盒子.

BOY (n) (1) (make child) (nán-)háizi (男)孩子 (N). Boys will be boys. Hàizi zǒng-shi-háizi. 孩子總是孩子 (2)(a familiar term for a man) háizi 孩子 (N). Listen to me, my boy. Háizi, tīng-wǒ-shuō. 孩子, 聽我說. (3) (male servant) a) (in a hotel) cháfang 茶房 (N). b) (in a restaurant) huǒji 夥計 (N). c) (in a home) tīngchāide 聽差的 (N). (4) (used as a noun modifier) nán 男 (B-) boy friend nánpéngyou 男朋友. (5) (exclamation) hǎojiāhuo 好傢伙.

THE BOYS (male group) tā-men-nánde 他們男的. The boys are drinking downstairs. Tāmen-nánde zai-lóu-xià-hē-jiǔ-ne. 他們男的在樓下喝酒呢.

BRACE (n) (clamp) tiěgū 鐵箍 (N).

(v) (1) (support and protect) 'bǎohù 保護 (TV). I used a board to brace the door. Wǒ-yòng-yíkuài-bǎnzi bǎohu-nèige-mén. 我用一塊板子保護那個門. (2) (prepare oneself to resist) duì...zuò-zhǔnbei 對... 作準備. He braced himself for the competition. Tā-duì-nèige-jìngzhēng zuòle-zhǔnbèi-le. 他對那個競爭作了準備了.

B

BRACELET (n) zhuózi 鐲子 (N), shǒuzhuó 手鐲 (N).

BRAG (v) expressed as speak big words shuō-dàhuà 説大話 (VO). He loves to brag. Tā-ài-shuō-dàhuà. 他愛説大話.

BRAID (n) biànzi 辮子 (N). (v) bǎ...biāncheng-biànzi 把...編成辮子 (S). She usually braids her hair. Tā-píngcháng-bǎ-tāde-tóufa biāncheng-bànzi. 她平常把她的頭髮編成辮子.

BRAIN (n) nǎozi 腦子 (N).

BRAKE (n) (stopping mechanism) shāchē 煞車 (N), zhá 閘 (N). (v) (apply brakes) shā-chē 煞車 (VO), cǎi-zhá 踩閘 (VO). Brake quickly! Gǎnkuài shā-chē! 趕快煞車!

BRAKEMAN (railroad) guǎn-zhá-de 管閘的.

BRAN (n) kāng 糠 (N), fūzi 麩子 (N).

BRANCH (n) (1) (of a tree) (shù) zhīzi (樹) 枝子 (N), (shu)zhīr (樹) 枝兒 (N). (2) (any division resembling a branch of a tree) a) (of a family tree) zhī 支 (M) (N), fáng 房 (N) (M). Our branch of the family moved to the South first. Wǒmen-zhèiyi-zhī xiān-bāndao-nánfang-qu-de. 我們這一支先搬到南方去的. b) (of a river) zhīliú 支流 (N). c) (of armed force) jūn 軍 (N). What branch of the service are you in? Nǐ-zài-něi-jūn-fúwù? 你在那軍服務? d) (of study or learning) kē 科 (N) (M), zhǒng 種 (N) (M). Accoustics is a branch of physics. Shēngxue shi-wùlǐde-yìkē. 聲學是物理的一科. (3) (local office) fēn 分 (B-) plus expression indicating type of office. a branch of the China Bookstore Zhōngguo-shūdiàn-de-fēndiàn 中國書店的分店. The bank has ten branches. Zhèige-yínháng-yǒu-shíge-fēnháng. 這個銀行有十個分行.

BRANCH OFF FROM lí 離 (TV), líkai 離開 (RV). Don't branch off from your topic. Bié-lí-tí. 別離題.

BRANCH OUT INTO dǎjìn 打進 (RV). That company has branched out into the automobile industry. Nèige-gōngsī yǐjing-dǎjin-qìchē-gōngyè-le. 那個公司已經打進汽車工業了.

BRAND (n) (trade mark) páizi 牌子 (N).

BRAND-NEW (a) (zhǎn)zhǎnxīn (嶄)嶄新.

BRANDY (n) báilándi(-jiǔ) 白蘭地(酒) (N).

BRASS (n) (copper alloy) huáng-tóng 黃銅 (N).

BRASSIERE (n) nǎizhàor 奶罩

兒 (N).

BRAVE (a) yǎnggǎn 勇敢 (SV). He is a very brave man. Tā-shige-hěn-'yǒnggǎn-de-rén. 他是個很勇敢的人.

BREAD (n) miànbāo 麪包 (N).

BREAD AND BUTTER (a living) fàn 飯 (N), chī-fàn 吃飯 (VO). Bread and butter becomes a big problem. Chī-fàn chéngle-dà-wèntí-le. 吃飯成了大問題了.

BREAK (n) (chance) jīhui 機會 (N). Let's give him another break. Wǒmen-zài-gěi-ta-yige-jīhui-ba. 我們再給他一個機會吧.

(v) (1) (become broken) a) (have a hole) pò 破 (IV). My paper bag broke. Wǒde-zhǐ-kǒudai pò-le. 我的紙口袋破了. b) (crack) liè 裂 (IV). The window broke. Chuānghu liè-le. 窗户裂了. c) (break to bits) suì 碎 (VI). The vase broke into bits. Nèige-huāpíng suì-le. 那個花瓶碎了. d) (break into segments, of any long object) shé 折 (IV), duàn 斷 (IV). The stick broke. Nèigen-gùnzi shé-le. 那根棍子折了. e) (come apart) sǎn 散 (IV). The box broke. Nèige-hézi sǎn-le. 那個盒子散了. f) (get out of order, become useless) huài 壞 (IV). The refrigerator broke. Nèige-bīngxiāng huài-le. 那個冰箱壞了. g) (collapse) bēng 崩 (IV), tā 塌 (IV). That dam broke. Nèige-shuǐbà-bēngle. 那個水壩崩了. (2) (make broken) usually uses a resultative compound to describe the method of breaking and the manner of becoming broken. The main V is usually specified as dǎ 打 strike, zá 砸 strike with a heavy object, qiāo 敲 give a light sharp blow, shuāi 摔 smash, pèng 碰 collide with an object, yā 壓 press, bāi 掰 apply a bending force, but unspecified is also often used as nòng 弄. The RE is usually one of the intranstive verbs under (1). So, He broke the egg could be translated as: Tā-bǎ-jīdàn dǎ-pò-le. 他把鷄蛋打破了. or Tā-bǎ-jīdàn yā-suì-le. 他把鷄蛋壓碎了. or other possible translations. However, I broke the cup to bits by dropping it is much more specific thus it may be translated as Wǒ-bǎ-chábēi-shuāisuì-le. 我把茶杯摔碎了.

BREAK AN ENGAGEMENT jiěchú-hūnyuē 解除婚約 (VO). Why did you break your engagement? Nǐ-wèi-shénma-bǎ-hūnyuē jiěchú-le? 你為甚麼把婚約解除了?

BREAK A DATE shī-yuē 失約 (VO). He broke his date again. Tā-yòu-shī-yuē-le. 他

B

又失了約了·

BREAK A PROMISE shī-xìn 失信 (VO), shuōle-bu-suàn 說了不算. I won't break my promise. Wǒ-pú-hui-shī-xìn-de. 我不會失信的·

BREAK CAMP bá-yíng 拔營 (VO). We are going to break camp tomorrow. Wǒmen-míng-tian-bá-yíng. 我們明天拔營·

BREAK THE ICE shǐde-dàjiā-juéde-suíbiàn-le 使得大家覺得隨便了. When he told the joke, he broke the ice. Tā-shuōle-nèige-xiàohua shǐde-dàjiā-juéde-suíbiàn-le. 他說了那個笑話使得大家覺得隨便了.

BREAK THE LAW fàn-fǎ 犯法 (VO). You can't break the law. Nǐ-bù-néng-fàn-fǎ. 你不能犯法·

BREAK one's JOURNEY tíng-yixiar 停一下兒. I plan to break my journey at New York. Wǒ-dǎsuan-zai-Niǔyuē-tíngyi-xiar. 我打算在紐約停一下兒·

BREAK one's NECK (figurative) féi-zǎile...bùkě 非宰了...不可. If you tell this to anybody, I'll break your neck. Yàoshi-nǐ-gàosong-biéren, wǒ-fēi-'zǎile-ni-bùkě. 要是你告訴別人,我非宰了你不可·

BREAK someone's HEART shāng-xīn 傷心 (VO). This matter definitely will break his heart. Zhèijian-shì yídìng-huì-shāng-tade-xīn-de. 這件事一定會傷他的心的·

BREAK DOWN (1) (refute) bó-dǎo 駁倒. They broke down his pretext. Tāmen-bǎ-tāde-jièkǒu-bódǎo-le. 他們把他的藉口駁倒了. (2) (take apart) chāikāi 拆開 (RV). Break down this radio. Bǎ-zhèige-wúxiàndiàn-chāikai. 把這個無線電拆開·

BREAK INTO a) (openly) chuǎngjin 闖進 (RV). The policemen broke into the house. Jǐngchá chuǎngjin-nèige-fáng-zi-qu-le. 警察闖進那個房子去了. b) (sneakily) liūjin 溜進 (RV). A thief broke into the garage. Yíge-zéi liūjin-chēfáng-qu-le. 一個賊溜進車房去了·

BREAK OFF relations WITH gēn...nàofān 跟...鬧翻 (S), gēn...tuōlí-guānxi 跟...脫離關係. He broke off with his daughter. Tā-gēn-tade-nǚer-nàofān-le. 他跟他的女兒鬧翻了.

BREAK OUT (1) (of fire) qǐ 起 (IV), zháo 着 (IV). The fire broke out in three places. Yǒu-sānchùr qǐ-huǒ-le. 有三處兒起火了. (2) (of war) bàofā 爆發 (IV). When did World War II break out? Dì'èrci-shìjiè-dàzhàn shi-shénma-shihou-bàofā-de? 第二次世界大戰是甚麼時候爆發的? (3) (with a skin disease) chū (TV). break out with measles chū-zhěnzi 出疹子.

BREAK OUT OF JAIL yuèyù 越獄 (VO). cóng-jiānyù-li-pǎochulai 從監獄裏跑出來. He broke out of jail three times. Tā-yuèguo-sānci-yù. 他越過三次獄.

BREAK UP (1) (chase people away) bǎ...gǎnsàn 把… 趕散. Break up those students. Bǎ-nèixie-xuésheng gǎnsàn-le. 把那些學生趕散了. (2) (as a command) sànkai 散開. (3) (of ice) huà 化 (IV). The ice in the river is breaking up. Hélide-bīng-huàle. 河裏的冰化了.

BREAKFAST (n) zǎofàn 早飯 (N), zǎodiǎn 早點 (N).

BREAST (n) (1) (chest) xiōngbù 胸部 (N), xiōngpúr 胸脯兒 (N). (2) (gland that gives milk) rǔfáng 乳房 (N).

BREATH (n) (air in and out of one's lungs) qì 氣 (N). Take a deep breath. Shēnshende-xī-yikǒu-qì. 深深的吸一口氣.

BREATH OF AIR yìdiǎnr-fēng 一點兒風. There's only a breath of air. Jiùyou-yìdiǎnr-fēng. 就有一點兒風.

BE OUT OF BREATH chuǎnbushang-qì(r)-lai. 喘不上氣(兒)來. He walked so fast that he was out of breath. Tā-zǒude-tài-kuài-le suóyi chuǎnbushang-qì(r)-lai-le. 他走的太快了,所以喘不上氣(兒)來了.

CATCH one's BREATH chuǎn-qì(r) 喘氣(兒) (VO). Let me catch my breath. Ràng-wǒ-chuánchuan-qì(r). 讓我喘喘氣(兒).

HAVE BAD BREATH zuǐlǐ-yǒu-wèir 嘴裏有味兒.

SAVE one's BREATH... yòng-buzháo-shuō-huà-le ... 用不着說話了. I think you may as well save your breath. Wǒ-xiǎng nǐ-jiu-yòng-buzháo-shuō-huàle-ba. 我想你就用不着說話了吧.

BREATHE (v) (1) (exhale and inhale) chuǎn-qì(r) 喘氣(兒) (VO), hūxī 呼吸 (IV). Men have to breathe every minute. Rén měifēn-zhōng dōu-děi-chuǎn-qì(r). 人每分鐘都得喘氣(兒) (2) (rest) xiūxi 休息 (IV), chuánchuan-qì(r) 喘喘氣(兒) (VO). The guests are all gone, we can breathe now. Kèren-dōu-zǒu-le, xiànzài wǒmen-kéyi-chuánchuan-qì(r)-le. 客人都走了,現在我們可以喘喘氣(兒)了. (3) (disclose) shuō 說 (TV). Don't breathe a word to anyone. Gēn-shéi yíge-zìr dōu-bié-shuō. 跟誰一個

B

字兒都別說·

BREATHE FREELY (rest) See (v) (2).

BREATHE HARD chuǎn 喘 (IV). He's sitting there breathing hard. Tā-zuòzai-nèr-chuǎn-ne. 他坐在那兒喘·呢·

BE BREATHING (showing presence of life) yǒu-qìr 有氣兒 (VO). He's still breathing. Tā-hái-yǒu-qìr-ne. 他還有氣兒呢·

HAVE A BREATHING SPELL chuǎn-qì(r)-de-gōngfu 喘氣(兒)的工夫. I don't even have a breathing spell. Wǒ-lián-chuǎn-qì(r)-de-gōngfu-dōu-méi-yǒu. 我連喘氣(兒)的工夫都没有·

BREED (n) (kinds, species) zhǒng 種 (M). There are many breeds of horses. Mǎ yǒu-hěn-duōzhǒng. 馬有很多種. (v) (1) (raise animals) yǎng 養 (TV). He breeds cattle. Tā-yǎng-niú. 他養牛. (2) (bring forth offspring) is expressed as give birth to shēng 生 or hatch fū 孵. Birds breed in the spring. Niǎor-chūntian-fū-xiǎo-niǎor. 鳥兒春天孵小鳥兒· (3) (cause, develop) shēng 生 (TV), chū 出 (TV). That kind of talk breeds trouble. Nèiyàng-de-huà huì-chū-máfan. 那様的話會出麻煩·

BREEZE (n) xiǎo-fēngr 小風兒 (N).

BREW (v) (1) (prepare, make) pào 泡 (TV), qī 沏 (TV). She is brewing some tea. Tā-zài-pào-chá. 他在泡茶. (2) (stir up) zhǎo 找 (TV). He is always brewing trouble. Tā-lǎo-shi-zhǎo-máfan. 他老是找麻煩. (3) (be imminent) yào-lái-le 要來了. A storm is brewing. Bàofēngyǔ yào-lái-le. 暴風雨要來了·

(n) (undistilled alchoholic beverage, usually beer) jiǔ-niàng 酒釀 (N). This brew is delicious. Zhèi-jiǔ-niàng-hén-hǎo-hē. 這酒釀很好喝.

BRIBE (n) huìlu 賄賂 (N). He has never taken a bribe. Tā-cónglái méi-shòuguo-huìlu. 他從來没受過賄賂. (v) huìlu 賄賂 (TV). Someone tried to bribe him. Yǒuren-yào-huìlu-ta. 有人要賄賂他.

BRICK (n) (1) (block of clay used as a building material) zhuān 磚 (N). (2) (a brick shaped object) kuài 塊 (M). a brick of ice yíkuài-bīng 一塊冰.

BRICKLAYER (n) wǎjiang 瓦匠 (N).

BRIDE (n) xīnniáng(zi) 新娘(子) (N).

BRIDEGROOM (n) xīnláng 新郎 (N).

BRIDGE (n) (1) (the structure) qiáo 橋 (N). (2) (of the nose) bíliángzi 鼻梁子 (N). (3) (game) qiáo-pái 橋牌 (N).

play bridge dǎ-qiáopái 打橋牌.

(v) (1) (build a bridge) gài-qiáo 蓋橋 (VO), dā-qiáo 搭橋 (VO). (2) (overcome) kèfú 克服 (TV). Politeness will bridge many difficulties. Lǐmào-kéyi-kèfú-hěn-duō-kùnnan. 禮貌可以克服很多困難. (3) (fill in) bǔshang 補上 (RV). This book will bridge the gap. Zhèiben-shū kéyi-bǎ-kōngbái-bǔshang. 這本書可以把空白補上.

BURN BRIDGES (fig.) pòfǔ-chénzhōu 破釜沉舟. We have to burn the bridges behind us. Wǒmen-fēi-pòfǔchénzhōu-bùkě-le. 我們非破釜沉舟不可了.

BRIEF (a) duǎn 短 (SV), jiǎndan 簡單 (SV). My letter is very brief. Wǒde-xìn hěn-duǎn. 我的信很短.

(v) (give instructions) bǎ-(...de-)'yàodiǎn jiánggei...-tīng 把(...的)要點講給...聽. Our commander briefed us on the attack plan. Wǒmende-sīlìng bǎ-jìngōng-jìhuà-de-'yàodiǎn jiánggei-wǒmen-tīng. 我們的司令把進攻的要點講給我們聽.

BRIEF CASE (n) gōngshi(pí)bāo 公事(皮)包 (N).

BRIGHT (a) (1) (giving much light shining) liàng 亮 (SV). The lamp is not bright enough. Zhèige-dēng bú-gòu-liàng. 這個燈不夠亮. (2) (of color) a) (brilliant, vivid) qiǎn 淺 (SV). bright yellow qiǎn-huáng 淺黄. b) (attractive) xiǎnyǎn 顯眼 (SV), xiānmíng 鮮明 (SV). The colors should be brighter. Yánse-yīnggai-zài-xiǎnyǎn-yídiǎnr. 顏色應該更顯眼一點兒. (3) (of fire) wàng 旺 (SV). The fire is very bright. Huǒ hěn-wàng. 火很旺. (4) (clever) cōngming 聰明 (SV). It's a bright idea. Shì-yige-cōngming-de-fázi. 是一個聰明的法子. (5) (favorable) 'shùnlì 順利 (SV), lèguān 樂觀 (SV). The prospects are very bright. Qiántú hěn-'shùnlì. 前途很順利.

BRIGHT DAY hǎotiān(r) 好天(兒) (N).

BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL gāoxìng 高興 (SV). Everyone is bright and cheerful. Měige-rén dōu-hěn-gāoxìng. 每個人都很高興.

BRILLIANT (a) (1) (intelligent) cōngming 聰明 (SV). That girl is brilliant. Nèige-nǚhái-zi hěn-cōngming. 那個女孩子很聰明. (2) (splendid) hǎo 好 (SV). He has a brilliant idea. Tāde-zhúyi hěn-hǎo. 他的主意很好. (3) (shining brightly) liàng 亮 (SV). brilliant sunshine hěn-liàng-de-tàiyang-guāng 很亮的太陽光.

BRING (v) (1) (come with) dàilai 帶來 (RV), nálai 拿來 (RV). Did you bring your passport? Nǐ-bǎ-nǐde-hùzhào dàilai-le-ma? 你把你的護照帶來了嗎？ (2) (to a waiter) lái 來 (TV). Waiter! Bring another bowl of rice. Huǒji, zài-lái-yiwǎn-fàn. 夥計，再來一碗飯. (3) (cause someone to come) yīnwèi...dào...lai 因為…到…來. What brings you here? Nǐ-yīnwei-shénma dào-zhèr-lái-de? 你因為甚麼到這兒來的？

BRING ABOUT (cause to take place) shì-(yīnwei-)...de-yuángu 是（因為）…的緣故 (S). High blood pressure brought about his death. Tā-sǐ shi-yīnwei-xuèyā-gāo-de-yuángu. 他死是因為血壓高的緣故.

BRING someone AROUND (convince) shuōfú 說服 (RV), quànguolai 勸過來 (RV). I wasted three hours trying to bring him around. Wǒ-fèile-sānge-zhōngtóu cái-bǎ-ta-quànguolai. 我費了三個鐘頭才把他勸過來.

BRING BACK dàihuilai 帶回來. Please bring the umbrella back with you. Qǐng-nǐ-bǎ-sǎn dàihuilai. 請你把傘帶回來.

BRING IN (1)(take something or someone inside) dàijinlai 帶進來. Bring him in. Bǎ-ta-dàijinlai. 把他帶進來. (2) (earn money) zhuàn 賺 (TV), zhèng 掙 (TV). This transaction will bring in two thousand dollars. Zhèi-zhuāng-mǎimai kěyi-zhuàn-liǎngqian-kuai-qián. 這樁買賣可以賺兩千塊錢. (3) (attract an audience) xīyǐn 吸引 (TV). Our play brought more than one thousand people in. Wǒmende-xì xīyǐnle-yìqiān-duo-guānzhòng. 我們的戲吸引了一千多觀眾.

BRING BEFORE A COURT dào-fǎtíng-qu-jiějué 到法庭去解決. I'll bring this case to court. Zhèijian-ànzi wǒ-yào-dào-fǎtíng-qu-jiějué. 這件案子我要到法庭去解決.

BRING a subject FORWARD tíchulai 提出來. He brought up a suggestion. Tā-tíchulai-yíge-jiànyì. 他提出來一個建議.

BRING ON a calamity rěchu-huò-lai 惹出禍來. If you keep doing this, it certainly will bring on some trouble. Nǐ-yàoshi-lǎo-zhèiyang-zuò, yí-dìng-hui-rěchu-huò-lai. 要是你老這樣作，一定會惹出禍來.

BRING ON a cold jiào...zhāo-liáng 叫…着涼. This bad weather easily brings on many colds. Zhèizhǒng-huàitiānqi hěn-róngyi-jiào-rén-jiāoliáng. 這種壞天氣很容易叫人着涼·

BRING OUT a) (take out) náchulai 拿出來. He brought out five dollars. Tā-náchu-wǔ-kuai-qián-lai. 他拿出五塊錢來· b) (show, come out, said quality, characteristics) bǎ...xiǎnchulai 把…顯出來 (S). The war brought out all that nation's strength. Zhànzhēng bǎ-nèige-guójiā-de-lìliang xiǎnchulaile. 戰爭把那個國家的力量顯出來了·

BRING OUT a play chūyǎn 出演 (TV), yǎn 演 (TV). We are going to bring out a play. Wǒmen-yào-yǎn-yichū-xì. 我們要演一齣戲·

BRING someone TO (from a faint) bǎ...jiùguolai 把…救過來 (S). This injection will bring him to. Dǎ-zhèi-yizhēn kéyi-bǎ-ta-jiùguolai. 打這一針可以把他救過來·

BRING someone TO his SENSES jiào...míngbai-guolai 叫…明白過來. This evidence will bring him to his senses. Zhèige-zhèngju kéyi-jiào-ta-míngbaiguolai. 這個証據可以叫他明白過來·

BRING someone TO DO something quàn 勸 (TV), jiào 叫 (TV). I have no way to bring him to buy the car. Wǒ-méi-fázi-quàn-ta-mǎi-nèiliang-chē. 我沒法子勸他買那輛車·

BRING TEARS TO one's EYES shǐde...liú-yǎnlèi 使的…流眼淚. That movie brought tears to her eyes. Nèige-diànyǐngr shǐde-ta-liú-yǎnlèi-le. 那個電影兒使的她流眼淚了·

BRING UP a child bǎ...dàidà 把…帶大, bǎ...yǎngdà 把…養大. He was brought up by his aunt. Tā-shi-ta-gūmǔ bǎ-tā-dàidà-le-de. 他是他姑母把他帶大了的·

BE UNABLE TO BRING oneself TO DO something gànbuchulái 幹不出來 (RV). I can't bring myself to do such a cruel thing. Nèizhong-cánrěnde-shì wǒ-gànbuchulái. 那種殘忍的事我幹不出來·

BROAD (a) (1) (wide) kuān 寬 (SV). This river is very broad. Zhèitiao-hé hěn-kuān. 這條河很寬. (2) (extensive, general) guǎng 廣 (SV). His experience is very broad. Tāde-jīngyan hěn-guǎng. 他的經驗很廣·

BROADCAST (v) (send out by radio, television) guǎngbō 廣播 (TV). That station is broadcasting the news now. Nèige-diàntái zhèng-guǎngbō-xīnwén-ne. 那個電台正廣播新聞呢· (n) guǎngbō 廣播 (N). radio broadcast wúxiandiàn-guǎngbō 無線電廣播.

BROAD-MINDED kuān 寬 (SV). You are not very broad-minded. Nǐde-xīn bu-hěn-kuān. 你的心不很寬.

BROIL (v) (cook by direct heat) kǎo 烤 (TV). Shall we broil the meat or fry it? Ròu wǒmen-shi-kǎo háishi-zhá? 肉我們是烤還是炸?

BROKE (a) (penniless) méi-qián-le 没錢了. I'm completely broke. Wǒ-yi'fēn-qián dōu-méi-yǒu-le. 我一分錢都没有了.

BROKEN (a) (1) (fractured) duàn 斷 (VI). His arm is broken. Tāde-gēbei-duàn-le. 他的胳臂斷了. (2) (violated) dǎ-pò 打破 (RV). All of the rules were broken. Suǒyǒude-guīju dōu-dǎpò-le. 所有的規矩都打破了. (3) (imperfectly spoken) bu-hǎo 不好. His father speaks broken English. Tā-fùqin-shuō-Yīng-wén shuōbuhǎo. 他父親説英文説不好.

BROKEN-DOWN (in poor condition) pò 破 (IV). He drives an old, broken-down car. Tā-kāi-yiliang-yǒu-lǎo-yòu-pò-de-qìchē. 他開一輛又老又破的汽車.

BROKEN HEART shāngxīn 傷心 (SV). She died of a broken heart. Tā-sǐ-de-shihou hěn-shāngxīn. 他死的時候很傷心.

BROKEN LOT (incomplete set) língde 零的 (N), bù-wánquan-de 不完全的 (N). We will sell this broken lot cheaply. Zhèixie-língde wǒmen-kéyi-jiàn-mài. 這些零的我們可以賤賣.

BRONZE (n) (1) (alloy of copper) qīngtóng 青銅 (N). (2) (things made of bronze) 'tóngqì 銅器 (N). bronze age tóng-qì-shídài 銅器時代.

BROOK (n) xiǎo-hé(r) 小河(兒) (N).

BROOM (n) (1) (with a long or short handle) tiáochu 笤帚 (N). (2) (made by tying branches together) sàochu 掃帚 (N).

BROTHER (n) (1) (kinship: general) a) (older brother) gēge 哥哥 (N). b) (younger brother dìdi 弟弟 (N), xiōngdi 兄弟 (N). (2) (kinship: polite forms) a) (your older brother) lìngxiōng 令兄 (N). b) (your younger brother) lìngdì 令弟 (N). c) (my older brother) jiāxiōng 家兄 (N). d) (my younger brother) shèdì 舍弟 (N). 3) (fellow member of an organization) a) (catholic) xiūshi 修士 (N). b) (social) dìxiong 弟兄 (N).

BROTHERS xiōngdi 兄弟 (N), dìxiong 弟兄 (N). We are three brothers. Wǒmen-shi sān-dìxiōng. 我們是三弟兄.

BROW (n) méimao 眉毛 (N), yǎnméi 眼眉 (N).

BROWN (n) (1) (color) 'zōngsè 棕色 (N), zhěshí 赭石 (N). (2) (color of dark skin) hēi 黑 (SV) (N). The sun made his skin brown. Tā-shàide-hěn-hēi. 他曬的很黑.

(v) (in cooking) jiān 煎 (TV). Brown the meat before you steam it. Zhēng-yǐqián xiān-bǎ-ròu-jiān-yijian. 蒸以前先把肉煎一煎.

BROWN BREAD hēi-miànbāo 黑麪包 (N).

BROWN SHOES huáng-xié 黃鞋 (N).

BROWN SUGAR hóng-táng 紅糖 (N).

BROWSE (v) (look around or through casually) kàn 看 (TV). I'm just browsing, I don't want to buy anything. Wǒ-jiù-shi-yào-kànkan, bù-mǎi. 我就是要看看，不買.

BRUISE (n) (injury) qīng 青 (N).

BRUSH (n) (1) (cleaning tool) shuā-zi 刷子 (N). (2) (bushes) xiǎo-shù(r) 小樹兒. (3) (writing or painting implement) bǐ 筆 (N). artist's brush hwà-bǐ 畫筆.

(v) (1) (with a brush) shuā 刷 (TV). Did you brush your teeth? Nǐ-shuāle-yá-le-ma? 你刷了牙了嗎? (2) (with a duster) dǎn 撣 (TV). brush the table dǎn-zhuōzi 撣桌子. (3) (with a cloth) cā 擦 (TV). brush the table cā-zhuōzi 擦桌子. (4) (by accidental glancing contact) húlu 胡嚕 (TV), pèng 碰 (TV). I brushed the glass off the table. Wǒ-bǎ-bōlibēi húludao-dìxia-qu-le. 我把玻璃杯胡嚕到地下去了.

BRUSH AGAINST cèng 蹭 (TV). Don't brush against the wall. Bié-cèng-qiáng. 別蹭牆.

BRUSH ASIDE duì...bú-zhùyì 對…不注意 (S). He brushed my report aside. Tā-duì-wǒde-bàogào bú-zhùyì. 他對我的報告不注意.

BRUSH AWAY bǎ...hōngpǎo 把…轟跑 (S). The policemen brushed the students away. Jǐngchá bǎ-xuésheng-hōngpǎo-le. 警察把學生轟跑了.

BRUSH OFF (fig.) shuā 刷 (TV). She brushed him off. Tā-bǎ-ta-shuā-le. 她把他刷了.

BRUSH PAST cóng...cāguoqu 從…擦過去. A car brushed past me. Yīliàng-qì-chē cóng-wo-bángbiānr-cāguo-qu-le. 一輛汽車從我旁邊兒擦過去了.

BRUSH UP ON wēnxi 温習 (TV). I have to brush up on my Chinese. Wǒ-děi-wēnxi-wenxi-wǒde-Zhōngwén-le. 我得温習温習我的中文了.

BUBBLE (n) pàor 泡兒 (N). soap bubble féizào-pàor 肥皂泡兒 or yízi-pàor 胰子泡兒.

BUCKET (n) (1) (pail) tǒng 桶 (N). (2) (the amount a bucket can hold) tǒng 桶 (M). a bucket of water yìtǒng-shuǐ 一桶水.

BUCKLE (n) kòuzi 扣子 (N).

BUD (n) huā-gūdur 花蓇朵兒 (N).

(v) a) (develop new leaves or branches) fā-yár 發芽兒 (VO). The tree hasn't budded yet. Shù hái-méi-fā-yár-ne. 樹還沒發芽兒呢. (b) (develop flowers)zhǎng-gūdur 長蓇朵兒 (VO). The roses are budding. Méigui zhèng-zhǎng-gūdur-ne. 玫瑰正長蓇朵兒呢.

BUDDHA (n) Fó 佛 (N).

BUDDHISM (n) fójiào 佛教 (N). Many people believe in Buddhism. Hěn-duō-ren xìn-Fójiào. 很多人信佛教.

BUDGET (n) yùsuàn 預算 (N). (v) bǎ...zuò-yíge-yùsuàn 把...作一個預算 (S). We have to budget our travel expenditures. Wǒmen-děi-bǎ-lǚxíng-de-fèiyong zuò-yíge-yùsuàn. 我們得把旅行的費用作一個預算.

(n) chóngr 蟲兒 (N). chóngzi 蟲子 (N).

BUILD (v) (1) (construct) zào 造 (TV), xiū 修 (TV), gài 蓋 (TV). build a road xiū-lù 修路. build a house gài-fángzi 蓋房子. They are building a bridge. Tāmen-zhèngzai-zào-yízuo-qiáo. 他們正在造一座橋. a) (for a very simple structure) dā 搭 (TV). build a hut dā-cǎofáng 搭草房. b) (of a foundation) zá 砸 (TV). The foundation is well-built. Dìjī záde-hěn-jiēshi. 地基砸的很結實. c) (of a pillar, lighthouse, monument, etc.) lì 立 (TV). They built a monument for him. Tāmen-gěi-ta-lìle-yíge-bēi. 他們給他立了一個碑. d) (of a wall) qì 砌 (TV). build a city wall qì-chéng-qiáng 砌城牆. (2) (develop form gradually) a) (of fire) shēng 生 (TV). I don't know how to build a fire. Wǒ-bú-huì-shēng-huǒ. 我不會生火. b) (of business) jīngyíng 經營 (TV), zuò 作 (TV), fāzhǎn 發展 (TV). How about us building a business together? Wǒmen-yíkuàir zuò-mǎimai-zěnma-yàng? 我們一塊兒作買賣怎麼樣? c)(of a country) jiànlì 建立 (TV). A country cannot be built in one day. Yíge-guójia bú-shi-yìtian-néng-jiànli-qǐlai-de 一個國家不是一天能建立起來的.

(n) (physique) tǐgé 體格 (N). He has a poor build. Tāde-tǐgé hěn-huài. 他的體格很壞.

BUILD UP (1) (develop) fāzhǎn-qǐlai 發展起來. That area hasn't been built up yet. Nèige-dìqū hái-méi-fāzhǎn-qǐ-lái-ne. 那個地區還沒

發展起來呢. (2) (of a reputation) jiànli 建立 (TV). I'm trying to build up a reputation here. Wǒ-xiǎng-zài-zhèr jiànli-yíge-hǎo-míngyu. 我想在這兒建立一個好名譽.

BUILD ON something ná... dàng-jīchu 拿...當基礎 (S). He wants to build his play on a true story. Tā-yào-ná-yíjiàn-zhēnshì dàng-jīchǔ, xiě-yige-jùběn. 他要拿一件真事當基礎，寫一個劇本

BUILDING (n) (structure) jiànzhù 建築 (N). a) (residence) fángzi 房子 (N). b) (two or more stories) lóu 樓 (N). c) (tower) tǎ 塔(N).

BUILT-IN (a) dài... de 帶...的 lián... de 連...的. radio with a built-in antenna dài-tiānxiànde-wúxiàndiàn 帶天線的無線電.

BULB (n) (1) (plant) tóu 頭 (-B). onion bulb suàntóu 蒜頭. (2) (electric) (diàn)dēngpàor (電)燈泡兒(N).

BULLET (n) a) (general) zǐdàn 子彈 (N). b) (for pistol or rifle) qiāngdàn 鎗彈 (N). c) (for cannon) pàodàn 砲彈(N).

BULLETIN (n) (1) (notice) tōnggào 通告 (N), bùgào 布告 (N). (2) (regulations of a school) jiǎnzhāng 簡章 (N). (3) (published statement of an organization) gōnggào 公告 (N). (4) (governmental statement) gōngbào 公報 (N). issue a joint bulletin fābiǎo-liánhé-gōngbào 發表聯合公報.

BUMP (n) (swelling caused by a blow) bāo 疱 (N).
(v) (hit) pèng 碰 (TV), zhuàng 撞 (TV), chuàng 撞 (TV). His car bumped into the tree. Tāde-chē pèngzai-shùshang-le. 他的車碰在樹上了.

BUMP INTO (fig.) (meet by accident) pèngjian 碰見 (RV), yùjian 遇見 (RV). I bumped into an old friend on the street. Wǒ-zai-jiēshang pèngjian-yíge-lǎo-péngyou. 我在街上碰見一個老朋友.

BUNCH (n) a) (handful, said of vegetables, flowers etc. sold in bunches, not by weight) bǎ(r) 把(兒) (M). a bunch of celery yibǎr-qíncài 一把兒芹菜. b) (for a bigger bunch) kǔn 綑 (M). a bunch of hay yìkǔn-gāncǎo 一綑乾草. c) (a string of) chuàn 串 (M). a bunch of keys yíchuàn-yàoshi 一串鑰匙. d) (for things that are loose at one end and randomly arranged at the other) dūlu 嘟嚕 (M). a bunch of grapes yìdūlu-pútao 一嘟嚕葡萄. e) (for a group of human beings or animals) qún 群 (M). a bunch of crooks yìqún-huàidàn 一群壞蛋. a bunch of sheep yìqún-yáng 一群羊.

BE BUNCHED TOGETHER jùzai-yíkuàir 聚在一塊兒, jǐzai-yíkuàir 擠在一塊兒.

They were all bunched together. 他們都聚在一塊兒.

BE BUNCHED TOGETHER AT... jùdao...qule 聚到…去了. jǐdao...qule 擠到…去了. They were all bunched together at the gate. Tāmen-dōu-jǐdao-dàmén-ner-qu-le. 他們都擠到大門那兒去了.

BUNDLE (n) kǔn 綑 (M), bāo 包 (M). a bundle of clothes yìkǔn-yīshang 一綑衣裳.

BURDEN (n) (1) (responsibility or anxiety) fùdan 負擔 (N), léizhui 累贅 (N). He is a burden on his parents. Tā-shi-ta-fùmǔ-de-léizhui. 他是他父母的累贅. (2) (load carried) expressed as things dōngxi 東西. He is carrying a heavy burden. Tā-bēizhe-hěn-zhòng-de-dōngxi 他背着很重的東西. (v) (weigh down) qiàn-hěn-duō 欠很多. He is burdened with debts. Tā-qiànle-hěn-duō-zhài. 他欠了很多債.

BUREAU (n) (1) (furniture) yīguì 衣櫃 (N), guìzi 櫃子 (N). (2) (office) usually jú 局 (-B). Federal Bureau of Investigation. Liánbāng-Diàocha-jú 聯邦調查局.

BURGLAR (n) zéi 賊 (N).

BURN (v) (1) (to be or to set on fire) shāo 燒 (TV). Please burn these papers. Qǐng-bǎ-zhèixie-zhǐ shāo-le. 請把這些紙燒了. (2) (destroy by fire) shāo 燒 (TV) with completed action, le 了 or with a suitable resultative ending indicating the specific result. The house was burned down. Nèige-fángzi shāo-le. 那個房子燒了. or Nèige-fángzi shāohuàile. 那個房子燒壞了. (3) (scorched) hú 煳 (SV). He burned the toast. Tā-kǎo-miànbāo kǎohú-le. 他烤麵包烤煳了. (4) (injure or damage by heat) tàng 燙 (TV). I burned my hand on the stove. Lúzi-bǎ-wǒde-shǒu-tàng-le. 爐子把我的手燙了. (5) (feel hot) là 辣 (TV). The pepper burned my tongue. Làjiāo bǎ-wǒde-shétou 'làle-yixiàzi. 辣椒把我的舌頭辣了一下子. (6) (be eager, excited) is expressed as bùdéliǎo 不得了 (SV), liǎobudé 了不得 (RV). He is burning with anger. Tā-shēngqìde-bùdéliǎo. 他生氣得不得了. (n) (injury from fire, acid, etc.) is express verbally as bad huài 壞 (RE) with a verb indicating the burning agent. I got a bad burn on my head from the sun. Tàiyang bǎ-wǒde-tóupí-shài-huàile-yikuài. 太陽把我的頭皮曬壞了一塊.

BURNED UP (angry) Why are you so burned up? Nǐ-wèi-shénma-shēng-qì? 你為甚麼

這麼生氣？

BURN WITH ANGER See **BURNED UP**

BURST (v) (1) (break open) a) (crack open) bēng 崩 (IV) (RE), liè 裂 (IV) (RE). The seam of her dress burst. Tā-yíshàng-de-fèngr bēng-le. 他衣裳的縫兒崩了. The pipe froze and burst. Shuǐguǎnzi-dòngliè-le. 水管子凍裂了. b) (with a bang) bào 爆 (IV), fàngpào 放砲 (VO). The ballon burst. Qìqiú bào-le. 氣球爆了. c) (explode) zhà 炸 (IV). A bomb had burst. Zhàdàn zhà-le. 炸彈炸了. d) (of a river or a dam) kāi-kǒuzi 開口子 (VO). The river burst its banks. Hé kāi-kǒuzi-le. 河開口子了. (2) (with emotion) rěnbuzhù 忍不住 (RV). She's bursting with happiness. Tā-gāoxìngde-rěnbuzhù-le. 他高興得忍不住了. (3) (suddenly) hūran 忽然 followed by a suitable V. He burst into the room. Tā-hūran-pǎojin-wūzi-lai-le. 他忽然跑進屋子來了. She burst into song. Tā-hūran-chàngqilai-le. 他忽然唱起來了. (n) (the part which burst) liè-de-dìfang(r) 裂的地方(兒), lièkǒur 裂口兒 (N).

BURST OUT (of war, volcano) bàofā 爆發 (IV). The war burst out. Zhànzhēng-bàofā-le. 戰爭爆發了.

BURST OF zhèn 陣 (M). a burst of gunfire yízhèn-fàng-qiāng-de-shēngyin 一陣放鎗的聲音.

BURY (v) (1) (put something into the earth) a) (of persons or things) mái 埋 (TV). I have buried the dead cat. Wǒ-bǎ-sǐ-māo mai-le. 我把死貓埋了. b) (of persons only, polite form) xià-zàng 下葬 (VO). My father was buried yesterday. Wǒ-fùqin-shi-zuótian xià-zàng-de. 我父親是昨天下葬的. (2) (perform burial rite for) zhǔchí... de-zànglǐ 主持…的葬禮. He wants a priest to bury his wife. Tā-xiǎng-qǐng-yiwèi-shénfu zhǔchí-ta-tàitai-de-zànglǐ. 他想請一位神父主持他太太的葬禮. (3) (hide, cover up) cáng 藏 (TV), mái 埋 (TV). Where did you bury the money? Nǐ-bǎ-qián cángzai-nǎr-le? 你把錢藏在那兒了?

BURY ALIVE huó-mái 活埋 (TV). They buried him alive. Tāmen-bǎ-ta-huómái-le. 他們把他活埋了.

BURY AT SEA hǎizàng 海葬 (TV). Did they bury him at sea? Tāmen-shì-bǎ-ta-hǎizàng-de-ma? 他們是把他海葬的嗎?

BE BURIED IN one's **WORK** máitóukǔgàn 埋頭苦幹. Don't be buried in your work all the time. Bié-lǎo-zènma-máitóukǔgàn. 別老這麼埋頭苦幹.

BE BURIED UNDER (be hidden) yāzai... dǐxia 壓在…底下 (S). My glasses were buried under the newspaper. Wŏde-yănjìngr yāzai-bàozhǐ-dǐxia-le. 我的眼鏡兒壓在報紙底下了.

BUS (n) a) (in city or suburb) gōnggòng-qìchē 公共汽車 (N). b) (long-distance) cháng-tú-qìchē 長途汽車 (N).

BUSH (n) xiǎo-shùr 小樹兒 (N).

BEAT AROUND THE BUSH rào-zhe-wânr-shuō 繞着彎兒說. Please don't keep beating around the bush. Qǐng-nǐ-bié-lǎo-ràozhe-wānr-shuō, hǎobu-hǎo? 請你別老繞着彎兒說, 好不好?

BUSHED (a) (worn-out) lèihuài 累壞. This job left me bushed. Zhèijiàn-shì bǎ-wǒ-lèi-huài-le. 這件事把我累壞了.

BUSINESS (n). (1) (matter, affair) shì(qing) 事(情) (N). This is not your business. Zhèige-bú-shi-nǐde-shì. 這個不是你的事. (2) (commercial establishment) mǎimai 買賣 (N), shēngyi 生意 (N). (3) (commerce) shāngyè 商業 (N). (4) (commercial circle) shāngjiè 商界 (N). (5) (thing that one is busy at, occupation) 'zhíyè 職業 (N), háng 行 (M). What's your business? Nǐ-shi-něiháng? 你是那行? (6) (buying and selling) mǎimai 買賣 (N), shēngyi 生意 (N). do business twice zuò-liǎngci-mǎimai 作兩次買賣. (7) (a branch of study) shāngkē 商科 (N). He's studying business. Tā-niàn-shāngkē. 他念商科.

BUSINESS SECTION (of a city) shāngyèqū 商業區 (N).

BUSINESS SCHOOL shāngyè-xuéxiào 商業學校.

BUSINESSMAN (n) shāngren 商人 (N).

BUSY (a) (1) (hurry) máng 忙 (SV), méi-gōngfu 沒工夫 (VO) (SV). Are you always as busy as today? Nǐ-lǎo-xiàng-jīntian-zènma-máng-ma? 你老像今天這麼忙嗎? (2) (occupied) yǒu-shì(qing) 有事(情) (VO), zhèng-mánzhe-ne 正忙着呢 (S), méi-góngfu 沒工夫 (VO). He's busy right now. Tā-xiànzài zhèng-mángzhe-ne. 他現在正忙着呢. (3) (of a street) rènao 熱鬧 (SV). The street where we live is not very busy. Wǒmen-zhùde-nèi-tiáo-jiē-bù-hěn-rènao. 我們住的那條街不很熱鬧. (4) (of a telephone line) zhànzhe-xiàn-ne 佔着線呢 (S), yǒu-rén-jiào 有人叫 (S). Both of the numbers are busy. Liǎngge-hào-mǎr dōu-yǒu-rén-jiào. 兩個號碼兒都有人叫.

BUT (conj) (on the other hand) kěshi 可是 (MA), dànshi 但是 (MA), búguò 不過 (MA). I want to buy it but I don't have the money. Wǒ-xiǎng-mǎi kěshi-wǒ-méi-qián. 我想買可是我没錢.

(prep) (with exception of) chúle ... yǐwài, ... dōu... Neg. V 除了...以外, ...都... Neg. V (S). I'll eat anything but fish. Wǒ-chúle-yú-yǐwài, shénma-dōu-chī. 我除了魚以外,甚麼都吃. or Wǒ-dōu-chī, jiùshi-bu-chī-yú. 我都吃,就是不吃魚 All the people came but him. Rén-dōu-lái-le, jiù-shi-tā-méi-lái. 人都來了,就是他没來. or Chúle-ta-yǐwài, biéren-dōu-láile. 除了他以外,别人都來了.

(adv) (1) (only, merely) cái 才 (AD). He's but fifteen years old. Tā-cái-shíwǔsuì. 他才十五歲. (2) (exclamation) kě-zhēn-gòu...de 可真够...的 (S). My, but it's hot! Huō! Kě-zhēn-gòu-rè-de! 嚄!可真够熱的!

BUT FOR Yàobushi 要不是 I would have been dead but for him. Yàobushi-tā wǒ-jiu-sǐ-le. 要不是他我就死了.

ALL... BUT (1) (all except...) See (prep). (2) (almost) chàyidiǎnr(mei) 差一點兒(没) (AD), jījihu(mei) 幾幾乎(没) (AD). He all but died with laughter. Tā-chàyidiǎnr (méi)-xiàosi 他差一點兒(没)笑死.

NOTHING BUT jiùshi 就是 (AD). He is nothing but rich. Tā-jiùshi-yǒuqián. 他就是有錢.

BUTCHER (n) (1) (whose work is killing animals for food) túhu 屠戶 (N). (2) (meat seller) màiròude 賣肉的 (N).

BUTCHER SHOP ròupù 肉舖 (N).

BUTT (n) (1) (of gun) qiāngbàr 槍把兒 (N). (2) (of cigarette) yantóur 烟頭 (N).

BUTTER (n) nǎiyóu 奶油 (N), huángyóu 黃油 (N).

(v) mǒ-huángyóu 抹黃油 (VO). Shall I butter your bread? Nǐ-yào-bu-yao wǒ-zài-nǐde-miànbāo-shang mǒ-huángyóu? 你要不要我在你的麵包上抹黃油?

PEANUT BUTTER huāshēng-jiàng 花生醬 (N).

BUTTERFLY (n) húdié 蝴蝶 (N), hùtiěr 蝴蝶兒 (N).

BUTTON (n) (1) (clothes fastener) a) (western-style) niǔzi 紐子 (N), niǔkòur 紐扣兒 (N), kòuzi 扣子 (N). b) (Chinese-style, a loop and a knot, made of thread) niǔpànr 紐絆兒 (N), kòupànr 扣絆兒 (N). (2) (emblem) huī-zhāng 徽章 (N). (3) (electrical contact) diànmén 電門 (N), diànniǔr 電紐兒 (N).

(v) kòushang 扣上, jìshang 繫上. Button (up) your collar. Bǎ-nǐde-lǐngzi kòushang. 把你的領子扣上·

PUSH or PRESS A BUTTON a) (electrical) èn-diànmén 按電門 (VO). b) (of a bell) èn-diànlíngr 按電鈴兒 (VO).

BUTTONHOLE (n) kòuménr 扣門兒 (N).

BUY (v) (1) (purchase) mǎi 買 (TV). Will you buy the tickets for me? Nǐ-tì-wo-mǎi-piào, hǎo-bu-hǎo? 你替我買票好不好? (2) (bribe) huìluo 賄賂 (TV), huìlu 賄賂 (TV). or expressed as to buy off mǎi 買 (TV), mǎitōng 買通 (RV). He has bought off every policeman. Tā-bǎ-suǒ-yǒude-jǐngchá-dōu-mǎitōng-le. 他把所有的警察都買通了·

(n) expressed verbally See (v).

BE BOUGHT bèi-shōumǎi-le 被收買了· Our representative was bought by the enemy. Wǒmende-dàibiǎo bèi-dí-ren-shōumǎi-le. 我們的代表被敵人收買了·

BUY UP mǎiguāng 買光 (RV), mǎiwán 買完 (RV). All the rice was bought up by the government. Mǐ-dōu-ràng-zhèngfǔ-mǎiguāng-le. 米都讓政府買光了·

BUY OUT quán-mǎiguolai 全買過來. He bought out everyone's shares. Tā-bǎ-biérende-gǔzi-quán-mǎiguo-lai-le. 他把别人的股子全買過來了·

BUZZ (n) (vibrating hum) zīzī-de-xiǎng 嗞嗞的響· There was a loud buzz when I opened the door. Kāi-mén-de-shíhou zīzīde-xiǎngde-shēng-yin-hěn-dà. 開門的時候嗞嗞的響得聲音很大·

(v) (make a humming sound) zīzīde-jiào 嗞嗞的叫· I hear the bees buzzing. Wǒ-tīngjian-mìfēngr-zīzīde-jiào. 我聽見密蜂兒嗞嗞的叫·

GIVE A BUZZ (call on the telephone) gěi... dǎ-diànhuà 給...打電話. Give me a buzz when you get there. Nǐ-dàole géi-wo-dǎ-yige-diànhuà. 你到了給我打一個電話·

BY (prep) (1) (near, beside) zài ...pángbiānr 在...旁邊兒 (S), kào 靠 (CV). My house is by the train station. Wǒ-jiā zài-huǒchēzhàn-páng-biānr. 我家在火車站旁邊兒. (2) a) (motion past an object) cóng... qián-bianr 從...前邊兒. The police car passed by me. Jǐng-chade-qìchē cóng-wǒ-qiánbianr-quòqu-le. 警察的汽車從我前邊兒過去

了. b) (go by in the same direction) cóng-pángbiānr 從旁邊兒. (3) (according to) ànzhe 按着 (CV), zhàozhe 照着 (CV). We go by a map. Wŏmen-ànzhe-dìtú-zŏu. 我們按着地圖走. (4) (in the measure of) lùn 論 (CV). Do you sell eggs by the dozen? Nĭ-jīdàn lùn-dá-mài-ma? 你鷄蛋論打賣嗎? (5) (through a means of transportation) a) (something one sits in) zuò 坐 (CV). I go by train. Wŏ-zuò-huŏchē-qù. 我坐火車去. b) (by something one straddles) qí 騎 (TV). I go by bicycle. Wŏ-qí-zìxingchē-qu. 我騎自行車去. c) (for mail) yòng...jì 用...寄 send by air mail yòng-hángkōng-jìqu 用航空寄去. d) (for freight) yòng...yùn 用...運 The merchandise came by plane. Huò-shi-yòng-fēijī-yùnlai-de. 貨是用飛機運來的. (6) (combined in multiplication or relative dimensions) chéng 乘 (TV). My rug is 9 by 12. Wŏde-dìtăn-shi-jiŭchĭ-chéng-shí'èrchĭ. 我的地毯是九尺乘十二尺. (7) (introducing the agent of an action in a passive voice) a) (if stress is on the action) bèi...le 被...了 (S), ràng...le 讓...了 (S), jiào...le 叫...了 (S). He was killed by the bandits. Tā-bèi-tŭfĕi-shā-le. 他被土匪殺了. b) (if stress is on the agent) shì...Vde 是...V的. This book was written by my wife. Zhèibĕn-shū shi-wŏ-tài-tai-xiĕ-de. 這本書是我太太寫的. (8) (by using an instrument) shì(yòng)...Vde 是(用)...V的 (S). This paper was cut by a pair of scissors. Zhèizhāng-zhĭ shi-yòng-jiănzi-jiăo-de. 這張紙是用剪子鉸的. (9) (on or before a time) is expressed as the latest zuìwăn 最晚 (MA). I must leave by three o'clock. Wŏ-zuìwăn-sān-dian jiu-dĕi-zŏu. 我最晚三點就得走. (10) (during a time) needs no translation in Chinese. He sleeps by day and works by night. Tā-bái-tian-shuì-jiào wănshang-zuò-shì. 他白天睡覺晚上作事. (11) (to the extent of) needs no translation in Chinese. My garden is bigger (than his) by three acres. Wŏde-huāyuánr (-bĭ-tāde-)dà-sānmŭ. 我的花園兒(比他的)大三畝. (12) (means of doing something) zhĭzhe 指着 (CV), kàozhe 靠着 (CV). He makes a living by teaching French. Tā-zhĭzhe-jiăo-Fàwén-shēnghuo. 他指着教法文活.

(adv) (past in space or time) guò-qu 過去 (RE). A car dashed by. Yíliàng-chē chōngguoqu-le. 一輛車衝過去了.

The days flew by. Rìzi fēiguo-qu-le. 日子飛過去了.

BY ONESELF (alone) zìjǐ 自己 (AD), yígerén 一個人 (AD). He went by himself. Tā-shì-zìjǐ-qù-de. 他是自己去的.

BY ACCIDENT ǒurán 偶然 (MA), méi-xiǎngdào 没想到 (MA). I met him by accident. Wǒ-ǒurán-pèngjian-ta-le. 我偶然碰見他了.

BY PROFESSION àn-zhíye-lai-shuō 按職業來說. He's a professor by profession. Àn-zhíye-lai-shuō tā-shi-yíge-jiàoshòu. 按職業來說他是一個教授.

BY SURPRISE hūrán 忽然 (MA). He came by surprise. Tā-hūrán-lái-le. 他忽然來了.

BY THE WAY ēi 哎 (I), hēi 嘿 (I), wǒ-xiángqilai-le 我想起來了, 'háiyǒu 還有. By the way, what's his name? 'Háiyǒu, tā-jiào-shénma? 還有, 他叫甚麼?

BY one's REMARK shuō-nèijù-huà 說那句話. What do you mean by that remark of yours? Nǐ-shuō-nèijù-huà shǐ-shénma-yìsi? 你說那句話是甚麼意思?

BY ORDER OF fèng...de-mìng-lìng 奉...的命令 (S). I came by order of the principal. Wǒ-shì-fèng-xiàozhǎng-de-mìng-ling-lái-de. 我奉校長的命令來的.

BY VIRTUE OF (because of) shi-yīnwei...de-yuángu 是因為...的原故 (S). He got rich by virtue of his luck. Tā-fāle-cái shi-yīnwei tāde-yùnqi-de-yuánqu. 他發了財是因為他的運氣的原故.

BY WAY OF (route) cóng 從 (CV), dǎ 打 (CV), yóu 由 (CV). They went by way of Europe. Tāmen-shì-cóng-Ōuzhou-zǒu-de. 他們是從歐洲走的.

BY AND LARGE cóng-dàtǐ-shang-kàn 從大體上看 (S). By and large he is able to do that work. Cóng-dàtǐ-shang-kàn ta-néng-zuò-nèijian-shì. 從大體上看他能作那件事.

BY FAR bǐ...SVdeduō 比...SV的多 (S). I am taller by far than he is. Wǒ-bǐ-ta-gāo-deduō. 我比他高的多.

DAY BY DAY yìtian-bǐ-yìtian 一天比一天. He becomes happier day by day. Tā-yìtian-bǐ-yìtian-gāoxìng. 他一天比一天高興.

DO WELL BY dài...hěn-hǎo 待...很好 (S). He did well by my brother. Tā-dài-wǒ-dì-di hěn-hǎo. 他待我弟弟很好.

NEAR BY fùjìn 附近 (PW). Is there a hospital near by? Fùjìn yǒu-yīyuàn-ma? 附近有醫院嗎?

ONE BY ONE yi-M yi-Mde 一

一 M -- M 的. Come in one by one. Yíge-yíge-de-jìnlai. 一個一個的進來.

STAND BY (wait prepared) yùbeihăole-dĕngzhe 預備好了等着. I told him to stand by. Wŏ-jiào-ta-yùbeihăole-dĕngzhe. 我叫他預備好了等着.

BYGONE (n) (thing past) guòqù-de-shìqing 過去的事情. Let bygones be bygones. Yĭjing-'guòqù-de-shìqing, jiu-ràng-ta-guòqu-ba. 已經過去的事情,就讓他過去吧.

(a) (former, past) guòqù 過去 (TW). The bygone days always seem better than the present. Guòqùde-rìzi yŏngyuăn-hăoxiàng-bĭ-xiànzài-hăo. 過去的日子永遠好像比現在好.

BYPASS (v) (1) (to go around or avoid) rào 繞 (TV). You can bypass the city. Nĭ-kéyi-rào-zhe-nèige-chéng-guòqu. 你可以繞着那個城過去. (2) (ignore) bù-lĭ 不理 bù-guăn 不管. We may bypass this plan. Yĕxŭ-wŏmen-kéyi-bù-lĭ-zhèige-jìhua. 也許我們可以不理這個計劃.

C

CAB (n) (1) (taxi) jìchéngchē 計程車 (N). (2) (engineer's room on a locomotive) sìjishǐ 司機室 (N).

CABBAGE (n) yángbáicài 洋白菜 (N).

CHINESE CABBAGE báicài 白菜 (N).

CABIN (n) (1) (roughly built small house) xiǎo-wūzi 小屋子 (N), xiǎo-fángzi 小房子 (N). (2) (room in a ship or an airplane) cāng 艙 (N). first-class cabin tóuděngcāng 頭等艙.

CABINET (n) (1) (cupboard) guì(zi) 櫃(子) (N), chú 櫥 (N). (2) (for dishes) wǎn-chú 碗櫥 (N), wǎn-guì 碗櫃 (N). (3) (group of top government officials) nèigé 內閣 (N).

CABLE (n) (1) (rope) a) (of steel) gāng-shéng 鋼繩 (N). b) (of fiber) dà-shéngzi 大繩子 (N). c) (for transoceanic telephone) hǎidǐ-diànxiàn 海底電線 (N). (2) (message) diànbào 電報 (N). send a cable dǎ-diànbào 打電報.
(v) (send a telegram) usually expressed nominally. See (n) (2).

CAFETERIA (n) zìzhucānguǎn 自助餐館 (N), zìzhùcāntīng 自助餐廳 (N).

CAGE (n) lóngzi 籠子 (N). bird cage niǎorlóngzi 鳥兒籠子.

CAKE (n) (1) (pastry) diǎnxin 點心 (N). a) (short cake) gāo 糕 (N). (jī)dàngāo (鷄)蛋糕. b) (flat and round cake) bǐng 餅 (-B). almond cake xìngrénrbǐng 杏仁兒餅. (2) (chunk, piece) kuài 塊 (M). a cake of soap yíkuài-yízi 一塊胰子.
(v) (form into solid mass) a) (from liquid) nǐngshang 凝上 The chicken fat caked. Jī-yóu nìngshang-le. 鷄油凝上了. b) (dry into lumps) gān-cheng-kuàir 乾成塊兒. When will this mud cake? Shénma-shíhou zhèixienı́-néng-gān-cheng-kuàir? 甚麽時候這些泥能乾成塊兒?

CALCULATE (v) (1) (figure mathematically) suàn 算 (TV). He can calculate very fast. Tā-néng-suànde-hěn-kuài. 他能算得很快. (2) (estimate) suàn 算 (TV), jìsuàn 計算 (TV), suànji 算計 (TV). calculate the cost suànsuan-děi-duōshao-qián 算算得多少錢.

CALENDAR (n) (1) (calendar system) lìfǎ 曆法 (N), lì 曆

(B). lunar calendar yīnlì 陰曆, solar calendar yánglì 陽曆. (2) (device to show the date) rìlì 日曆 (N), yuèfenpáir 月份牌兒 (N). (3) (schedule) rìlì(biǎo) 日曆(表) (N). the calendar of the university dàxué-de-rìlì(biǎo) 大學的日曆(表)

CALF (n) (1) (young cow or bull) xiǎoniúr 小牛兒 (N). (2) (leather) xiǎoniú-pí 小牛皮 (N). (3) (of the leg) tuǐdùzi 腿肚子 (N).

CALL (v) (1) (speak loudly, yell, shout) jiào 叫 (TV), hǎn 喊 (TV). The children are outside. Call them to come in for dinner. Háizimen-zài-wàitou-ne. Bǎ-tāmen-jiàojinlai-chī-fàn. 孩子們在外頭呢, 把他們叫進來吃飯. (2) (the crying of a bird or animal) jiào 叫 (IV). I heard the wolf call. Wǒ-tīngjian-láng-jiào-le. 我聽見狼叫了. (3) (rouse, waken) jiào 叫 (TV). Call me at six tomorrow morning. Míngtian-zǎoshang ˈliùdian-zhōng jiào-wo. 明天早上六點鐘叫我. (4) (address) jiào 叫 (TV), chēnghu 稱呼 (TV). What shall I call her? Wǒ-yīnggai-jiào-ta-shénma? 我應該叫他甚麼? (5) (give a name to) guǎn...jiào... 管...叫...(S). What do you call this in English? Yīngwén guǎn-zhèige-jiào-shénma? 英文管這個叫甚麼? (6) (telephone to) gěi...dǎ-diànhuà 給...打電話 (S). Don't forget to call me. Bié-wàngle-gěi-wǒ-dǎ-diànhuà. 別忘了給我打電話. (7) (classify as) guǎn...jiào 管...叫 (S). They call themselves experts. Tāmen-guǎn-tāmen-zìjǐ-jiào-zhuānjiā. 他們管他們自己叫專家. (8) (request) jiào 叫 (TV), hǎn 喊 (TV). Call a cab. Jiào-yi-liang-jìchéngchē. 叫一輛計程車. (9) (consider) shuō 說 (TV). I don't call this weather cold. Wǒ-shuō-zhèi-zhǒng-tiānqi-bu-lěng. 我說這種天氣不冷.

(n) (1) (cry uttered by an animal) is expressed verbally. See (v). (2). (2) (on the telephone) diànhuà 電話 (N). A call for you. Nǐde-diànhua. 你的電話. make a call dǎ-diànhua 打電話.

CALL A MEETING zhāojí-huìyì 召集會議 (VO). call an urgent meeting zhāojí-jǐnjí-huìyì 召集緊急會議.

CALL A MEETING TO ORDER xuānbù-kāi-huì 宣佈開會. The chairman is calling the meeting to order. Zhǔxí-xuānbù-kāi-huì. 主席宣佈開會.

CALL people TO A MEETING zhāojí...kāihuì 召集...開會. How come you haven't called the members to the meeting yet? Nǐ-zěnma-háiméi-zhǎoji-huìyuán-kāi-huì-ne? 你怎麼還不召集會員開會呢.

CALL someone's ATTENTION TO qǐng...zhùyì 請…注意 qǐng...liúshén 請…留神 (S). I wish to call your attention to what he says. Wǒ-xiǎng-qǐng-gèwèi-zhùyi-ta-shuōde-huà. 我想請各位注意他說的話.

CALL something TO someone's ATTENTION tōngzhī 通知 (TV), gàosong 告訴 (TV). Call it to my attention when you go. Nǐ-zǒude-shihou tōngzhī-wo. 你走的時候通知我.

CALL someone's BLUFF a) (for card game) kàn-pái 看牌 (VO). b) (to reveal a falsehood) bǎ...wènlòu-le 把…問漏了. He said he was a policeman, but I called his bluff. Tā-shuō ta-shi-jǐngchá, kěshi wǒ-bǎ-ta-wènlòu-le. 他說他是警察,可是我把他問漏了.

CALL someone NAMES mà 罵 (TV). I've never called anyone names. Wǒ-cónglái méi-màguo-rén. 我從來没罵過人.

CALL AT someone's HOUSE dào...jiā-qu 到…家去 (S). I called at my brother's house last night. Wǒ-zuótian-wǎnshang dào-wǒ-gēge-jiā-qù-le. 我昨天晚上到我哥哥家去了.

CALL AFTER (call someone who is departing) zhuīzhe-hǎn 追着喊, zhuīzhe-jiào 追着叫. I called after her. Wǒ-zhuīzhe-hǎn-ta. 我追着喊她.

CALL someone BACK gěi...dǎ-huídiàn 給…打回電 (S). I'll call him back later. Wǒ-yìhuǐr-gei-ta-dǎ-huídiàn. 我一會兒給他打回電.

CALL FOR (1) (require) xūyào 需要 (TV). Does thi[illegible]ork call for the help of the government? Zhèige-gōngzuo xūyào-zhèngfǔ-de-bāngzhù-ma? 這個工作需要政府的幫助嗎? (2) (meet and accompany) a) (come here to meet) lai-jiē 來接 (TV). b) (go there to meet) qu-jiē 去接 (TV). When will you call for me? Nǐ-shénma-shihou lái-jiē-wo? 你甚麼時候來接我? (3) (shout to) hǎn 喊 (TV), jiào 叫 (TV). She's calling for you. Tā-hǎn-ni-ne. 她喊你呢. (4) (come or go and fetch) a) (come here to get) lai-qǔ 來取 (TV). I'll call for it at three o'clock. Wǒ-sāndiǎn-zhōng lai-qǔ. 我三點鐘來取. b) (go there to get) qu-qǔ 去取 (TV). Who's going to call for it? Shéi-qu-qǔ? 誰去取?

CALL IN (1) (ask to send back) shǒuhuilai 收回來 (RV) or shōuhuiqu 收回去 (RV). The automobile company called in all the new cars.for a check-up. Nèige-qìchē-gōngsī bǎ-xīn-qìchē-dōu-shōuhuiqu-le. Yào-jiǎncha-jiancha. 那個汽車公司把新汽車都收回去了，要檢查檢查. (2) (summon) zhǎo... lai 找...來 (S). You should call in a carpenter. Nǐ-yīngdang-zhǎo-yíge-mùjiang-lai. 你應當找一個木匠來.

CALL OFF (1) (cancel) qǔxiāo 取消 (TV). The dance has been called off. Tiàowǔhuì-qǔxiāo-le. 跳舞會取消了. (2) (read aloud) a) (personal names) diǎn(míngzi) 點（名字）, niàn 念 (TV). Has my name been called off? Wǒde-míngzi diǎnguole-ma? 我的名字點過了嗎? b) (list of articles) niàn 念 (TV). He called off several items from the list. Tā-cóng-dānzi-shang niànle-háojijian-dōngxi-le. 他從單子上念了好幾件東西了.

CALL A ROLL diǎn-míng 點名 (VO). I was just in time when the roll was called. Wǒ-gānghǎo-gǎnshang-diǎn-míng. 我剛好趕上點名.

CALL ON (visit) a) (come and visit) lái-kàn 來看 (TV), lái-jiàn 來見 (TV), lái-zhǎo 來找 (TV). He'll call on me later. Tā-yìhuǐr-lai-kàn-wo. 他一會兒來看我. b) (go and visit) qùkàn 去看 (TV), qùjiàn 去見 (TV), qùzhǎo 去找 (TV). I'll call on him later. Wǒ-yìhuǐr-qu-kān-ta. 我一會兒去看他. c) (pay a formal visit) bàifǎng 拜訪 (TV), bàiwang 拜望 (TV). The French Ambassador called on the President today. Jīn-tian-Fàguo-dàshǐ bàifǎngle-zǒngtǒng. 今天法國大使拜訪了總統. d) (ask someone to do something) qǐng 請 (TV), zhǎo 找 (TV). They called on me to sing a song. Tāmen-qǐng-wǒ-chàng-gēr. 他們請我唱歌兒.

BE CALLED AWAY a) (temporarily) jiàozǒu 叫走 (RV). They called him away. Tāmen-bǎ-ta-jiàozǒu-le. 他們把他叫走了. b) (transferred) diàozǒu 調走 (RV). I'll be called away next month. Xiàyue wǒ-jiu-yao-diàozǒu-le. 下月我就要調走了.

BE CALLED DOWN (given a disciplinary talk) āi... (yídùn) mà 挨...（一頓）罵, āi ... (yídùn) shuō 挨...（一頓）說. I was called down by my mother. Wǒ-āile-wo-mǔqin-yídùn-mà. 我挨了我母親一頓罵.

A CLOSE CALL tài-wēixiǎn-le 太危險了.

BE ON CALL zhí-bān 值班 (VO). I'm not on call today.

Jīntian wǒ-bù-zhí-bān. 今天我不值班.

BE WITHIN CALL jiu-zài-zher 就在這兒. Neg. zǒukai Neg. 走開 (RV). I'll be within call. Wǒ-bù-zǒukai. 我不走開.

CALM (a) (1) (not stormy, of sea) píngjing 平靜 (SV), fēngpíng-làngjìng 風平浪靜 (SV). (2) (not excited) ānjing 安靜 (SV), cóngrong 從容 (SV). He's always so calm. Tā-lǎoshi-nènma-ānjing. 他老是那麼安靜.

(v) (1) (to pacify) a) (of children) hǒng 哄 (TV), hǒnghǎo 哄好 (RV). Try to calm him down. Xiǎng-fár-bǎ-ta-hǒng-yihǒng. 想法兒把他哄一哄. b) (of adults) quànhǎo 勸好 (RV), ānwei 安慰 (TV). Try to calm him down. Xiǎng-fár-bǎ-ta-quànhǎo. 想法把他勸好. (2) (become quiet) ānjingxiaqu 安靜下去. She calmed down after her mother came. Tā-mǔqin-láile ta-cái-ānjing-xiaqu. 她母親來了，她才安靜下去.

CAMEL (n) luòtuo 駱駝 (N).

CAMERA (n) zhàoxiàngjī 照像機 (N).

CAMP (n) (group of shelters) yíng 營 (N).

(v) (1) (make a camp) zhā-yíng 紮營 (VO). (2) (live an outdoor life with simple shelter) lù-yíng 露營 (VO). They camped in the mountains for three days. Tāmen-zai-shānli lùle-sāntian-yíng. 他們在山裏露了三天營.

CAMPAIGN (n) (1) (military) is expressed as fight a battle (dǎ-)zhàng (打)仗 (VO). Many men died in the campaign. Nèi-cì-dǎ-zhàng sǐle-hen-duō-rén. 那次打仗死了很多人. (2) (political) jìngxuǎn 競選 (N). His campaign was not successful. Tāde-jìngxuǎn méi-chénggōng. 他的競選沒成功.

(v) (wage a campaign) (1) (political) jìngxuǎn 競選 (TV). How long do you plan to campaign? Nǐ-dǎsuan-yòng-duō-shao-shihou-jìngxuǎn. 你打算用多少時間競選? (2) (military) gōngjī 攻擊 (TV), jìngōng 進攻 (TV). The American army campaigned against the Germans in Italy. Měiguo-jūndui zài-Yìdalì-jìngōng-Déguo-de-jūndui. 美國的軍隊在意大利進攻德國的軍隊.

CAMPUS (n) (school grounds) xiàoyuán 校園 (N).

CAN (v) (1) (have the skill to, know how to) huì 會 (AV), néng 能 (AV). I can write Chinese characters. Wǒ-huì-xiě-Zhōng-guo-zì. 我會寫中國字. (2) (be physically able to) néng 能 (AV), or potential forms of a Resultative Compound V-de-RE or V-bu-RE V-的-RE or

V-不-RE. My feet ache, so I can't walk now. Wŏ-jiăo-téng, wo-bù-néng-zŏu-le. or Wŏ-jiăo-téng, wŏ-zŏubuliăo-le. 我脚痛.我不能走了 or 我脚痛.我走不了了. (3) (may, be permitted to) kéyi 可以 (AV), néng 能 (AV). Can I go now? Xiànzài-wŏ-kéyi-zŏu-le-ma? 現在我可以走了嗎? (4) (possibly) huì 會 (AV), kĕnéng 可能 (AD). Can that be true? Nèige-kĕnéng-shi-zhĕnde-ma? 那個可能是真的嗎?

CAN (n) (1) (container) guànzi 罐子 (N), guànr 罐兒 (N). (2) (canned food) guàntou 罐頭 (N).

(v) (1) (pack food in cans) zhuāng-guàntou 裝罐頭 (VO), bă... zhuāngzai-guàntou-li 把...裝在罐頭裏. My mother canned the peaches. Wŏ-mŭqin-bă-táor zhuāngzai-guàntou-li-le. 我母親把桃兒裝在罐頭裏了. (2) (manufacture canned food) zuò... guàntou 作...罐頭 (S). Our factory doesn't can apples. Wŏ-mende-gōngchăng bu-zuò-píng-guo-guàntou. 我們的工廠不作蘋果罐頭.

CAN OPENER guàntou-dāor 罐頭刀兒 (N).

CANAL (n) (water way dug for navigation) yùnhé 運河 (N).

CANCEL (v) (1) (call off) bu...le 不...了 (S), qŭxiāo 取銷 (TV). The ball game was cancelled today. Qiú jīntian-bu-dă-le. 球今天不打了. (2) (make invalid) a) (cross out, of items on a list etc.) huàqu 畫去 (RV), gōuqu 鈎去 (RV), qŭxiāo 取銷 (TV). He cancelled several items from the list. Tā-cóng-dānzi-shang gōuqule-jixiàng. 他從單子上鈎去了幾項. b) (of a postage stamp) dă-chuōzi 打戳子 (VO). This postage stamp has not been cancelled. Zhèige-yóupiào méi-dă-chuōzi. 這個郵票没打戳子.

CANNED (a) guàntou 罐頭 (N). canned pears guàntou-lí 罐頭梨.

CANCER (n) (disease) dúliú(zi) 毒瘤(子) (N). grow a cancer zhăng-dúliú(zi) 長毒瘤(子).

CANDIDATE (n) (1) (for an elective office) hòuxuănrén 候選人 (N). (2) (a person next in line for a position) hòubŭrén 候補人 (N), hòubŭde 候補的 (N).

CANDLE (n) là 蠟 (N), làzhu 蠟燭 (N).

CANDLESTICK (n) làtái 蠟台 (N).

CANDY (n) táng 糖 (N), tángguŏ 糖菓 (N).

CANE (n) (walking stick) shŏu-zhàng 手杖 (N), guăigùnr 拐棍兒 (N).

SUGAR CANE gānzhe 甘蔗 (N).

CANE SUGAR zhētáng 蔗糖 (N).

CANNON (n) (big mounted gun) (dà)pào (大)炮 (N).

CANOE (n) xiǎo-chuán 小船 (N).

CANTEEN (n) (1) (water container) shuǐhú 水壺 (N). (2) (for recreation) yǐnshíbù 飲食部 (N).

CANVAS (n) (1) (for general use) fānbù 帆布 (N). canvas tent fānbù-zhàngpeng 帆布帳蓬 (2) (for artist) huàbù 畫布 (N).

CAP (n) (1) (casual headgear) biànmào 便帽 (N), yāshé-mào 鴨舌帽 (N). (2) (cover for small object) gàir 蓋兒 (N), gàizi 蓋子 (N).

CAPABLE (a) (1) (able, skilled) nénggan 能幹 (SV), néng 能 (SV). He is a capable person. Tā-hěn-nénggan. 他很能幹. or Tā-shi-ge-néng-ren. 他是個能人. (2) (having capacity or ability to) néng 能 (AV). This room is capable of seating fifty people. Zhèige-wūzi-néng-zuò-wǔshi-ren. 這個屋子能坐五十人.

CAPACITY (n) (1) (ability to hold or contain) néng 能 (AV) plus a suitable verb. What is the capacity of that airplane? Nèige-fēijī néng-zuò-duōshao-ren? 那個飛機能坐多少人. (2) (ability) néngli 能力 (N). He has the capacity for that job. Zuò-nèijian-shì tā-yǒu-nèige-néngli. 作那件事他有那個能力. (3) (position) fāngmian 方面 (M). In what capacity are you working now? Nǐde-gōngzuo shi-zai-něi-fāngmian? 你的工作是在那方面?

CAPE (n) (1) (garment) a) (of full length) dǒupeng 斗蓬 (N). wàitàor 外套兒 (N). b) (short) pēijiān 披肩 (N). (2) (of land) dìjiǎo 地角 (N), jiǎo 角 (-B). Cape of Good Hope hǎowàngjiǎo 好望角.

CAPITAL (n) (1) (where the government is located) a) (of a country) guódū 國都 (N), shǒudū 首都 (N), jīngchéng 京城 (N). b) (of a province or state) shěngchéng 省城 (N). (2) (money invested) zīběn 資本 (N).

CAPITAL LETTER dàxiě-zìmǔ 大寫字母 (N).

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT sǐxíng 死刑 (N).

CAPITALISM (n) zīběn-zhǔyì 資本主義 (N).

CAPITALIST (n) (1) (investor) zīběnjiā 資本家 (N). (2) (one who favors capitalism) zīběnzhǔyì-zhě 資本主義者 (N).

CAPITOL (n) (the building) guóhuìdàshà 國會大廈 (N)

CAPSULE (n) (1) (gelatin case) jiāonáng 膠囊 (N). (2) (medicine) yàowánr 藥丸兒 (N).

SPACE CAPSULE tàikōngcāng 太空艙 (N).

CAPTAIN (n) (1) (of a ship) chuánzhăng 船長 (N). (2) (of a team) duìzhăng 隊長 (N). (3) (navy rank) shàngxiào 上校 (N). (4) (Army and Air Force rank) shàngwèi 上尉 (N). (5) (of a naval vessel) jiànzhăng 艦長 (N). (6) (of a company, battery in the army) liánzhăng 連長 (N).

CAPTIVE (n) (prisoner) fúluŏ 俘虜 (N), fúlŭ 俘虜 (N).

CAPTURE (n) (seizure) expressed verbally See (v).

(v) (seize) (1) (a place) zhàn 佔 (TV). The enemy has captured the town. Díren-bă-chéng-zhàn-le. 敵人把城佔了. (2) (a movable object, military supplies) qiăng 搶 (TV). They captured the enemy's cannon. Tāmen-bă-dírende-dàpào-qiăng-lai-le. 他們把敵人的大炮搶來了. (3) (person or persons) dĕi 逮 (TV), dăi 逮 (TV). The enemy's commander was captured. Bă-díren-de-sīlìng dăilai-le. 把敵人的司令逮來了. The police captured the bandit. Jĭngchá bă-zéi-dăizhao-le. 警察把賊逮着了. (4) (to hold attention of) ràng... zhùyì 讓…注意. That actor is capable of capturing the audience. Nèige-yănyuán néng-ràng-guānzhòng-zhùyì-ta. 那個演員能讓觀眾注意他.

CAR (n) (wheeled vehicle) chē 車 (N). a) (automobile) qìchē 汽車 (N). b) (streetcar) diànchē 電車 (N) c) (railroad car) huŏchē 火車 (N).

BAGGAGE CAR xíngli-chē 行李車 (N).

DINING CAR fànchē 飯車 (N).

FREIGHT CAR huòchē 貨車 (N).

SLEEPING CAR wòchē 臥車 (N).

CARAVAN (n) (1) (of camels) yí-duì-luòtuo 一隊駱駝 (2). (of trucks) qìchēduì 汽車隊 (N).

CARBON (n) (1) (element) tàn 炭 (N). (2) (residue from the burning of organic materials.) yóu-yānzi 油烟子.

CARBON PAPER (n) fùxiĕzhĭ 複寫紙 (N).

CARD (n) kăpiàn(r) 卡片(兒) (N). a) (postal) míngxìnpiànr 明信片兒 (N). b) (playing) pái 牌 (N). play cards dă-pái 打牌. c) (calling) míngpiànr 名片兒 (N).

CARDBOARD (n) zhĭbăn(r) 紙板(兒) (N).

CARE (v) (be concerned) a) (feel an interest) guăn 管 (TV). Why do you care? Nĭ-wèi-shénma-yào-guăn-ne? 你為甚麼要管呢? Go or stay as you please. I don't care. Qù-bu-qù suí-nĭ, wŏ-bu-guăn. 去不去隨你, 我不管. b) (with more feeling) guānxīn 關心 (VO). I may be killed, but what do you care? Wŏ-yéxu sĭle, búguo-nĭ-búhuì-guānxĭnde. 我也許死了,不過你是不會關心的. He cares a great deal about your health. Tā-hĕn-guānxin-nĭde-shēnti. 他很關心你的身體. c) (if something happens) zàihu 在乎 (TV), jièyi 介意 (VO). Whether I go or not, you will not care. Nĭ-búhui-zàihu wŏ-qù-bú-qù. 你不會在乎我去不去. (n) (1) (worry) fán-shì 煩事 (N). family cares jiāli-de-fán-shì 家裏的煩事. (2) (supervision) is expressed verbally See (v).

CARE FOR (1) (like) xĭhuan 喜歡 (TV). I don't care for candy. Wŏ-bù-xĭhuan-chĭ-táng. 我不喜歡吃糖. (2) (aid people) See TAKE CARE OF.

CARE TO do something xiăng 想 (AV), yào 要 (AV), yuànyi 願意 (AV). I don't care to read just now. Wŏ-xiànzai bù-xiăng-kàn-shū. 我現在不想看書.

CARE OF (mail) qĭng...zhuăn-(jiāo) 請…轉(交) (S). care of Mr. Wang qĭng-Wáng-xiansheng-zhuăn(jiāo) 請王先生轉(交).

...WITH CARE xiăoxin 小心 (AD), liúshén 留神 (VO) (AD). Write it with care! Liúshēn-xiĕ! 留神寫!

LEAVE something IN one's CARE jiāogei...guăn 交給…管 (S). I left the house in my brother's care. Wŏ-bă-fángzi jiāogei-wo-dìdi-guăn-le. 我把房子交給我弟弟管了.

LEAVE children IN THE CARE OF bă...jiāogei...dài 把…交給…帶 (S). We left our daughter in the care of her grandmother. Wŏmen-bă-nǚ'er jiāogei-ta-zŭmŭ-dài-le. 我們把女兒交給她祖母帶了.

TAKE CARE OF (1) (of people) zhàoliao 照料 (TV), zhàogu 照顧 (TV), zhàoying 照應 (TV), zhāohu 招呼 (TV). You take good care of him for me. Qĭng-nĭ-tì-wo hăohaŏrde-'zhàogu-zhàogu-ta. 請你替我好好兒地照顧照顧他. (2) (of guests, customers) zhāohu 招呼 (TV), zhāodai 招待 (TV). You take care of the neighbors. Nĭ-zhāohu-zhèixie-jiēfang. 你招呼這些街坊. (3) (of things) kānzhe 看着 (TV). You take care of my seat, don't let anyone else sit in it. Nĭ-kānzhe-wŏde-zuòr bié-jiào-biéren-zhàn-le. 你看着我的座兒別叫別人佔了.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF (exclamation) duōduo-băozhòng 多多保重.

TAKE CARE TO do something kĕ-qiānwàn 可千萬 (AD). Take care not to invite your mother-in-law. Nǐ-kě-qiānwàn-bié-qǐng-nǐ-yuèmǔ. 你可千萬别請你岳母.

CAREER (n) (1) (profession, occupation) 'shìyè 事業 (N). Teaching is his career. Jiāoshū shì-tade-'shìyè. 教書是他的事業.

CAREFUL (a) (1) (cautious) xiǎoxin 小心 (SV) (TV), dāngxin 當心 (SV) (TV). (2) (attentive to details) zǐxì 仔細(SV), xìxīn 細心 (SV). (3) (mindful, conservative, regardful) jǐnshen 謹慎 (SV), shènzhong 慎重 (SV). (4) (alert, watchful) liúshén 留神 (SV) (TV), liúxīn 留心 (SV) (VO), yòngxīn 用心 (SV) (VO). (5) (respectful, attentive) zhōudao 週到 (SV). (6) (be particular about) jiǎngjiu 講究 (SV) (TV). She's very careful about what she wears. Tā-duì-chuān-yǐshang hěn jiǎngjiu. 她對穿衣裳很講究. (7) (cautious in dealing with things) zàiyì 在意 (SV). Be careful with your new car. Kāi-xīn-chē-de-shíhou zàiyi-yìdianr. 開新車的時候在意一點兒. (8) (attentive about or to) zhùyì 注意 (SV) (TV) (VO). Be careful of what you say. Zhùyì-ni-shuō-de-huà. 注意他說得話. (9) (on guard against) dǐfang 提防(TV), liúshén 留神 (TV), zhùyì 注意 (TV). Be careful of him. Nǐ-děi-dǐfang-ta. 你得提防他.

BE CAREFUL (of oneself) (exclamation) bǎozhong-bǎozhòng 保重保重.

CAREFULLY (adv) xiǎoxin 小心(AD), liúshén 留神 (AD), zǐxì 仔細(AD).Think carefully. Zǐxi-xiángxiang. 仔細想想. Spend your money carefully. Nǐ-děi-xiǎoxin yòng-nǐde-qián. 你得小心用你的錢.

CARELESS (a) (1) (not attentive) bù-xiǎoxin 不小心 (SV), zūxīn 粗心 (SV). He is a careless worker. Tā-zuò-shì-hěn-buxiǎoxin. 他作事很不小心. (2) (indifferent) bú-zàihu 不在乎 (TV). She is careless about her appearance. Tā-duì-tade-wài-biǎo búda-zàihu. 他對他的外表不大在乎.

CARELESSLY (adv) is expressed as careless bu-xiǎoxin 不小心 (SV), cūxīn 粗心 (SV).

CARGO (n) huò 貨 (N), huòwu 貨物 (N).

CARPENTER (n) mùjiang 木匠 (N).

CARPET (n) dìtǎn 地毯(N).

CARRIAGE (n) (1) (vehicle) chē 車 (N). a) (pulled by horses) mǎchē 馬車 (N). b) (for babies) xiǎoháir-chē 小孩兒車 (N). (2) (bearing, gait) shénqi 神氣 (N), 'fēngdù 風度 (N), 'jǔzhǐ 擧止 (N). He has the carriage of a minister. Tāde-shénqi hěn-xiàng-yigemùshi. 他的神氣很像一個牧師.

CARRIER (n) (a ship which carries aircraft) hángkongmǔjiàn 航空母艦 (N).

CARROT (n) húluóbe 胡蘿蔔 (N).

C

CARRY (v) (l) (take from one place to another) ná 拿 (TV). What are you carrying in your hand? Nǐ-shóuli názhe-shénma-ne? 你手裏拿着甚麽呢? a) (take or bring along while doing some other action) dài 帶 (TV). Are you carrying the money? Nǐ-dàizhe-qián-ne-ma? 你帶着錢呢嗎? b) (carry a hanging or dangling object in the hand by a string or handle) dīliu 提溜 (TV), tí 提 (TV). This pail is too heavy, I can't carry it. Zhèige-tǒng tài-zhòng, wǒ-tīliu-budòng. 這個桶太重, 我提溜不動. c) (in the hands, with arms held horizontally either from shoulders or elbows) duān 端 (TV). She's carrying a tray. Tā-duānzhe-yíge-pánzi. 她端着一個盤子. d) (in the hands, with arms stretched overhead) jǔ 舉 (TV). He carried his rifle over his head while he was crossing the river. Tā-shi-jǔzhe-qiāng guòhé-de. 他是舉着槍過河的. e) (on the palm or palms) tuō 托 (TV). She is carrying a platter (on her palm). Tā-tuōzhe-yíge-pánzi. 他托着一個盤子. f) (in palms formed as a cup) pěng 捧 (TV). He was carrying a handful of rice. Tā-pěngzhe-yìbǎ-mǐ. 他捧着一把米. g) (between thumb and fingers or with tweezers) niē 揑 (TV). He carried the dead fly away with his fingers. Tā-bǎ-nèige-sǐ-cāngying-niēzǒu-le. 他把那個死蒼蠅揑走了. h) (between two fingers, between an arm and the body or between chopsticks) jiā 夾 (TV). I can't carry the food with chopsticks. Wǒ-bú huì-yòng-kuàizi jiā-cài. 我不會用筷子夾菜. i) (on the shoulder or neck or high on the back) káng 抗 (TV). Can you carry this bag on your shoulder?. Nǐ-néng-káng-zhèige-kǒudai-ma? 你能抗這個口袋嗎? j) (on the back) bēi 揹 (TV). Carrying the child on his back, he left. Tā-bēizhe-xiǎoháir-zǒu-le. 他揹着小孩兒走了. k) (on the head) dǐng 顶 (TV). She's carrying a jar of water on her head. Tā-(tóushang-)dǐng-zhe-yíguànzi-shuǐ. 她(頭上)顶着一罐子水. l) (hang at one side either from a strap or crook of elbow) kuà 挎 (TV). He is carrying a pistol at his side. Tā-shēnshang kuàzhe-yìbǎ-shǒuqiāng. 他身上挎着一把手鎗. m) (in a pocket or in one's clothes) chuāi揣 (TV). He is carrying a letter in his pocket. Tā-kǒudài-li chuāizhe-yìfeng-xìn. 他口袋裏揣着一封信· n) (with the lower edge of a long gown or apron folded upward) dōu 兜 (TV). She carried the kitten away in her apron. Tā-yòng-wéiqun ba-nèige-xiǎomāor dōu-zǒu-le. 他用圍裙把那個小貓兒兜走了· p) (on a pole held horizontally, resting on one's shoulder) tiāo 挑(TV). He is carrying two pails of water slung from either end of a pole. Tā-tiāozhe-liǎngtǒng-shuǐ. 他挑着兩桶水· q) (lift up and carry; done by two or more people) tái 抬 (TV). I saw four men carrying a sedan chair. Wǒ-kànjian-sìge-rén táizhe-yíge-jiàozi. 我看見四個人抬着一個轎子· r) (on one end of a long thin object holding the other end) tiāo 挑 (TV). He is carrying a snake on one end of a pole. Tā-yòng-gùnzi tiāozhe-yìtiáo-shé. 他用棍子挑着一條蛇· s) (on one end of a pole held vertically) dǎ 打 (TV). He's carrying a large flag. Tā-dǎ-zhe-yímiàn-dàqízi. 他打着一面大旗子· t) (lift and carry; done by two or more people with arms stretched down) dā 搭(TV). They carried the patient away on a stretcher board. Tāmen-yòng-yíge-dānjiàchuáng bǎ-bìngrén-dāzǒu-le. 他們用一個担架床把病人搭走了· u) (of a horse, mule, donkey, camel) tuó 駝 (TV). We have two mules to carry this luggage. Wǒmen-yǒu-liǎngpǐ-luózi tuó-zhèixie-xíngli. 我們有兩匹騾子駝這些行李· (2) (transport) yùn 運 (TV). Does this airline carry freight? Zhèige-fēiji-gōngsī yùn-huò-ma? 這個飛機公司運貨嗎? (3) (load) zhuāng 裝 (TV). That car can carry three tons. Nèiliàng-chē néng-zhuāng-sāndūn. 那輛車能裝三噸· (4) (be sufficient to get someone somewhere) néngjiào... dào... 能叫…到… Four dollars can carry you home. Sì-kuài-qián jiu-néng-jiào-nǐ-dào-jiā. 四塊錢就能叫你到家· (5) (conduct sound) chuán 傳 (TV). Does air carry sound? Kōngqì chuán-shēngyin-ma? 空氣傳聲音嗎? (6) (keep, said of an account) yǒu 有 (TV). This store carries our account. Zhèige-pùzi yǒu-wǒmende-zhàng. 這個鋪子有我們的帳· (7) (persuade, move) gǎndòng 感動 (TV). His words carried the students. Tāde-huà bǎ-xuésheng-gǎndòng-le. 他的話把學生感動了· (8) (in arithmetic) jìn 進 (TV). Eight plus seven plus six is twenty-one. Write one carry two. Bā-jiā-qi jia-liù shi-èrshiyī, xiě-yī-jìn-èr. 八加七加六是二十一,寫一,進二. (9) (have in stock) mài 賣 (TV). Do you carry hats? Nǐmen-mài-màozi-ma? 你們賣帽子嗎? (10) (capture, win) dé 得 (TV), yíng 贏 (TV). He carried forty states in this election. Zhèicì-xuǎnjǔ tā-déle sìshizhōu. 這次選舉他得了四十州.

CARRY WEIGHT (authority) yǒu-lìliang 有力量 (VO) (SV). His suggestion carries a lot of weight. Tāde-jiànyì hěn-yǒu-lìliang. 他的建議很有力量.

CARRY OFF (win, take) dé 得 (TV). I carried off the second prize. Wǒ-déle-èrjiǎng. 我得了二獎.

CARRY ON (1) (go on after being stopped) jiēzhe-V 接着-V. Can you carry on from here? Nǐ-néng-cóng-zhèr-jiēzhe-zuò-ma? 你能從這兒接着作嗎? (2) (do, manage) dòng-shǒu 動手 (VO), zuò 作 (TV). Let's carry on! Wǒmen-dòng-shǒu-ba! 我們動手吧!

CARRY someone BACK TO (remind someone of) jiào... 'xiǎngqǐlai 叫...想起來 (S). This song carries me back to the nineteen twenties. Zhèige-gēr jiào-wǒ-'xiǎngqǐ yījiǔèrjì-lai-le. 這個歌兒叫我想起一九二幾來了.

CARRY... THROUGH (manage) bàndaodǐ 辦到底. I don't think he can carry his work through. Wǒ-xiǎng tā-bù-néng-bǎ-tāde-gōngzuò bàndaodǐ. 我想他不能把他的工作辦到底.

BE ABLE TO CARRY (support) jīndezhù 禁得住 (RV). Is this bridge able to carry five tons? Zhèige-qiáo jīndezhù-wǔ-dūn-ma? 這個橋禁得住五噸嗎?

BE CARRIED (approved, said of a motion) tōngguò 通過 (TV). His motion has been carried. Tāde-tíyì yǐjing-tōngguò-le. 他的提議已經通過了.

BE CARRIED OUT (put in practice) shíxíng 實行 (IV) (TV). Has my order been carried out? Wǒde-mìngling shíxíngle-ma? 我的命令實行了嗎?

CART (n) chē 車 (N).
(v) yòng-chē-bǎ... yùn... 用車把...運... I want to cart the coal to my house. Wǒ-dǎsuan-yòng-chē bǎ-méi yùndao-wǒ-jiā-qu. 我想用車把煤運到我家去.

CARTOON (n) (1) (in newspaper, magazine, etc.) mànhuàr 漫畫兒 (N), kǎtōng 卡通 (N). (2) (movie) kǎtōng-piànzi 卡

通片子 (N).

CARVE (v) (1) (make or shape by cutting) kè 刻 (TV) diāokè 彫刻. He carved a statue out of wood. Tā-yòng-mùtou kèle-yige-xiàng. 他用木頭刻了一個像. (2) (slice) qiē 切 (TV). Who is going to carve the meat? Shéi-qiē-ròu? 誰切肉?

CASE (n) (1) (container) a) (furniture) guìzi 櫃子 (N), show case buōli-guìzi 玻璃櫃子. b) (small box of any material) hézi 盒子 (N), hér 盒兒 (N), xiázi 匣子 (N). c) (large box) xiāng 箱 (M) xiāngzi 箱子 (N). d) (of soft material) tào(r) 套(兒) (N), tàozi 套子 (N). case for eyeglasses yànjìngrtào 眼鏡兒套, pillow case zhěntou-tào 枕頭套. (2) (legal matter) ànzi 案子 (N), àn 案 (-B). a case of robbery qiǎng'àn 搶案. Who will handle this case? Shéi-guǎn-zhèijian-ànzi? 誰管這件案子? (3) (example of a situation) qíngxing 情形 That case is one of drinking too much. Zhèige-qíngxing-jiu-shi-hē-jiǔ-hēde-tài-duō-le. 這個情形就是喝酒喝得太多了. (4) (example concerning a medical matter) is expressed as patient bìng-rén 病人 (N). I have two cases on my hands. Wǒ-yǒu-liǎngge-bìng-rén. 我有兩個病人. (5) (printing types) qiānzì 鉛字 (N). upper case dàxiě-qiānzì 大寫鉛字. lower case xiǎoxiě-qiānzì 小寫鉛字.

BY THE CASE chéng-xiāng-de 成箱的 (AD), zhěng-xiāng-de 整箱的 (AD). I usually buy fruit by the case. Wǒ-píngcháng lǎushi-chéng-xiāng-de-mǎi-shuǐguǒ. 我平常老是成箱的買水果.

IN CASE (1) (if) yàoshi 要是 (MA), rúguǒ 如果 (MA), jiǎru 假如 (MA) jiǎshǐ 假使 (MA). In case I am late, you may go first. Yàoshi-wǒ-wǎnle, nǐ-kéyi-xiān-qù. 要是我晚了.你可以先去. (2) (on the long chance) wànyī 萬一 (AD). In case there's a fire, use this door. Wànyī-yǒu-huǒjǐng zǒu-zhèigemén. 萬一有火警走這個門.

JUST IN CASE (because there may be need or use for it) yěxǔ-yòngdezháo 也許用得着. Bring the medicine with you, just in case. Dàizhe-zhèige-yào-ba, yěxǔ-yòngdezháo. 帶着這個藥吧,也許用得着.

IN ANY CASE búlùn-zhěnmayàng 不論怎麼樣. You have to come once in any case. Búlùn-zhěnmayàng nǐ-děi-lái-yítàng. 不論怎麼樣你得來一趟.

IN THAT CASE yàoshi-shi-nàyangr 要是是那樣兒.

nènma 那麼 (MA), nà 那 (AD). In that case I'll go. Yàoshi-shì-nàyàngr wŏ-jiu-qù. 要是是那樣兒,我就去· In that case, I won't tell. Nà-wŏ-bu-shuō. 那我不說·

MAKE OUT A CASE bànhăo-yi-jiàn-shì 辦好一件事· I'll make out this case for you. Wŏ-kéyi tì-ni-bànhăo-zhèi-yijian-shì. 我可以替你辦好這一件事·

CASH (n) (1) (contrasting with credit) xiànqián 現錢 (N), xiànkuăn 現款 (N). I'll pay cash. Wŏ-gĕi-xiànkuăn. 我給現款· (2) (money) qián 錢 (N). Do you have any cash in the bank? Nĭ-yínháng-li yŏu-qián-ma? 你銀行裏有錢嗎? (3) (small change) língqián 零錢 (N). Please pay the fare for me, I don't have any cash with me. Nĭ-tì-wo-gĕi-chē-qiàn-ba, wŏ-méi-dài-língqián. 你替我給車錢吧,我沒帶零錢·

(v) (change into cash) bă...huàncheng-xiànqián 把…換成現錢· cash a check bă-zhī-piào-huàncheng-xiànqián 把支票換成現錢·

CASHIER (n) chūnàyuán 出納員 (N), guănzhàngde 管賬的 (N).

CASKET (n) (coffin) guăncai 棺材 (N).

CAST (v) (1) (to mold) zhù 鑄 (TV). He cast a Buddha statue. Tā-zhùle-yìzūn-fó-xiàng. 他鑄了一尊佛像· (2) (arrange actors in a play) fēnpai 分派 (TV). The roles have not yet been cast. Yănyuán hái-méi-fēnpai-ne. 演員還沒分派呢·

(n) (1) (for a broken bone) shígāo 石膏 (N). The doctor put a cast on his leg. Dàifu bă-tāde-tuĭ yòng-shígāo-bāoshang-le. 大夫把他的腿用石膏包上了· (2) (of a play) yănyuán 演員 (N). The cast has not been chosen yet. Yănyuán hái-méi-tiāohăo-ne. 演員還沒挑好呢·

CAST A HOROSCOPE suàn-mìng 算命 (VO). Will you cast a horoscope for me? Nĭ-tì-wo suàn-yíge-mìng-ba? 你替我算一個命吧·

CAST A NET sā-wăng 撒網 (VO). I don't know how to cast a net. Wŏ-bú-huì-sā-wăng. 我不會撒網·

CAST A SHADOW zhàochu-yĭngzi-lai 照出影子來· The table lamp casts a big shadow of him on the floor. Zhuŏdēng bă-tā-zai-dìbăn-shang zhàochu-yíge-dà-yĭngzi-lai. 桌燈把他在地板上照出一個大影子來·

CAST ANCHOR pāo-máo 拋錨 (VO), xià-máo 下錨· Where shall we cast anchor? Wŏmen-zài-năr-xià-máo? 我們在那兒下錨·

CAST BALLOTS tóu-piào 投票 (VO). Did you cast your ballot? Nĭ-tóu-le-piào-le-ma? 你投了票了嗎？

CAST DICE zhĭ-shăizi 擲骰子 (VO). His body doesn't move when he casts dice. Tā-zhĭ-shăizi-de-shíhou, shēnzi-bú-dòng. 他擲骰子的時候身子不動．

CAST LIGHT (1) (literal) shè-chu-guāng-lai 射出光來 The lighthouse casts a strong light. Dēngdă shèchu-yídao-hĕn-qiáng-de-guāng-lai. 燈塔射出一道很強的光來. (2) (fig) jiĕshi 解釋 (TV) 'shuōmíng 說明 (TV). Let me try to cast some light on the problem. Wŏ-lai-bă-zhèige-'wèntí 'shuōmíng-yixiar. 我來把這個問題說明一下兒.

CAST...INTO PRISON bă... xià-yù 把…下獄. The judge cast him into prison. Făguăn bă-ta-xià-yù-le. 法官把他下獄了.

CAST OFF (of a ship) kāi 開 (TV). Our ship is going to cast off right away. Wŏmende-chuán jiù-yao kāi-le. 我們的船就要開了.

BE CAST ASHORE piāodao-àn-shang 漂到岸上 He was cast ashore after three days. Sāntian-yĭhòu tā-piāodao-àn-shang-le. 三天以後他漂到岸上了.

BE CAST FOR (of ballots) xuăn 選 (TV). There were ten thousand ballots cast for him. Yŏu-yíwànzhāng-piào shi-xuăn-tā-de. 有一萬張票是選他的.

BE CAST IN THE ROLE OF... dāng 當 (TV), qù 去 (TV). I was cast in the role of sailor. Wŏ-dāng-'shuĭshŏu. 我當水手.

CAST-OFF (discarded) yào-rēng-de 要扔的 (N). bú-yào-de 不要的 (N). cast-off books bú-yào-de-shū 不要的書.

CASUAL (a) (1) (informal) fēi-zhèngshi 非正式 a casual meeting fēi-zhèngshì-de-huìyì 非正式的會議. (2) (nonchalant) suíbiàn 隨便 (SV). He is casual about everything. Tā-duì-rènhé-shì dōu-hĕn-suíbiàn. 他對任何事都很隨便. (3) (informal) suíbiàn 隨便 (SV), píngcháng 平常 (SV). I like to wear casual clothes. Wŏ-xĭhuan-chuān-píngchángde-yĭshang. 我喜歡穿平常的衣裳.

CASTOR OIL (n) bìmá(zĭ) yóu 蓖麻(子)油 (N).

CASUALTY (n) (person injured or killed at war or in an accident) shāngwáng 傷亡 (N).

CAT (n) māo 貓 (N). three little cats sānzhi-xiăo-māo(r) 三隻小貓(兒).

CATALOGUE (n) (1) (a list) a) (general) mùlu 目錄 (N). b) (of books) shūmù 書目 (N).

(2) (of school) zhāngcheng 章程 (N), jiǎnzhāng 簡章 (N). (v) (make a list) biān-mù(lu) 編目(錄)(VO).

CATASTROPHE (n) (1)(calamity natural or man caused) tiānzāi 天災 (N), zāi 災 (N), zāinàn 災難 (N). (2) (natural calamity only) tiānzāi 天災 (N).

CATCH (v) (1) (capture, seize) a) (take, get) dǎi 逮 (TV), děi 逮 (TV), dēi 逮 (TV), zuō 捉 (TV), zuā 抓 (TV). My boss sent me to catch the burglars. Wǒde-tóur pài-wǒ-qu-děi-zéi. 我的頭兒派我去逮賊. b) (catch and hold on to) any of the above verbs plus zhù 住 (RE), zháo 着 (RE). We caught two thieves last night. Zuótian wǒmen-děizhu-liǎngge-zéi. 昨天我們逮住兩個賊. Don't let your mother catch you. Bié-jiào-nǐ-mǔqin bǎ-ni-děizhu. 别叫你母親把你逮住. See if you can catch me. Nǐ-néng-děizhu-wo-ma? 你能逮住我嗎? (2) (by grasping part of one's body or clothes) jiū 揪 (TV), jiūzhu 揪住 (RV) Catch the tiger by his tail. Jiūzhu-hǎohude-yǐba. 揪住老虎的尾巴. (3) (of a flying missile) jiē 接 (TV), jiēzhu 接住 (RV), jiēzhao 接着 (RV). The boy caught the ball. Xiǎohaír bǎ-qiú jiēzhu-le. 小孩兒把球接住了. (4) (get on board a vehicle in time) gǎn 趕 (TV), gǎnshang 趕上 (RV). I have a train to catch. Wǒ-děi-gǎn-yítàng-huǒchē. 我得趕一趟火車. (5) (hear clearly) tīngqīngchu 聽清楚 (RV). I didn't catch his name. Tāde-míngzi wǒ-méi-tīngqīngchu. 他的名字我没聽清楚. (6) (get insects) a) (with a swatter or insecticide) dǎ 打 (TV). catch a fly with a swatter yòng-cāngying-pāizi dǎ-cāngying 用蒼蠅拍子打蒼蠅. b) (with fly paper) zhān 黏 (TV), zhānzhu 黏住 (RV), zhānshang 黏上 (RV).

(n) (catch, hook on a door etc.) chāguanr 插關兒 (N), chāxiāo 插銷 (N).

CATCH one's BREATH chuǎn-(yi)kǒu-qì 喘(一)口氣. I want to stop to catch my breath. Wǒ-xiǎng-tíngxialai chuǎn-kou-qì. 我想停下來喘口氣.

CATCH one's EYE yǐnqi... de-zhùyì 引起…的注意 Does her miniskirt catch your eye? Tāde-duǎn-qúnzi yǐnqi-nǐde-zhùyìle-meiyou? 她的短裙子引起你的注意了没有?

CATCH FIRE zháo-huǒ 着火 (VO). Their house caught fire yesterday. Tāmende-fángzi zuótian-zháohuǒ-le. 他們的房子昨天着了火.

CATCH FISH a) (with a net) dǎ-yú 打魚 (VO). b) (with a rod) diào-yú 釣魚 (VO).

CATCH HOLD OF názhù 拿住 zuànzhu 攢住. Catch hold of that vase, don't let it go. Názhù-le-nèige-huāpíng bie-diào-le. 拿住了那個花瓶別掉了.

CATCH SIGHT OF qiáojian 瞧見 (RV), kànjian 看見 (RV). If you catch sight of my brother, let me know. Yàoshi-nǐ-qiáojian-wo-dìdi, gàosong-wǒ. 要是你瞧見我弟弟告訴我.

CATCH THE FANCY OF liúxíng 流行 (TV). This dance has caught the fancy of students. Xuésheng hěn-liúxíng-zhèizhóng-wǔ. 學生很流行這種舞.

CATCH ON (1) (to an idea, suggestion) huì 會 (AV), míngbai 明白 (TV), dǒng 懂 (TV). Do you catch on to what I taught you? Wǒ-jiāo-ni-de nǐ-dǒu-huì-le-ma? 我叫你的你都會了嗎? (2) (of fashion, habit) shíxīng 時興 (SV), liúxíng 流行 (SV). When did the style catch on? Zhèige-yàngzi shénma-shíhou(kāishǐ-)shíxīng-de? 這個樣子甚麼時候(開始)時興的?

CATCH ONTO (grasp) jiū 揪 (TV), jiūzhu 揪住 (RV), lā 拉 (TV), lāzhu 拉住 (RV). Catch onto the rope! Jiūzhu-shéngzi! 揪住繩子!

CATCH UP WITH (having fallen behind) zhuīshang 追上 (RV), gǎnshang 趕上 (RV). Could I catch up with him? Wǒ-gǎndeshàng-ta-ma? 我趕的上他嗎?

GET CAUGHT a) (by traffic or in a traffic jam) jiào-chē-gěi-jiézhu-le 叫車給截住了. I got caught in a traffic jam. Wǒ-jiào-chē gěi-jiézhu-le. 我叫車給截住了. b) (in the rain) jiào-yǔ-gei-lún-le 叫雨給淋了. Be quick, otherwise you'll get caught in the rain. Kuài-yidiǎnr, yàoburán nǐ-jiu-yao-jiào-yǔ-gei-lúnle. 快一點兒,要不然你就要叫雨給淋了. c) (fall for a scheme) shàngle ... de-dàng 上了...的當 (S). He got caught in their trap. Tā-shàngle-tāmen-de-dàng-le. 他上了他們的當了.

d) (in a room, etc.) lit. or fig. bèidǔzai...li-le. 被堵在...裡了. He got caught in the basement. Tā-bèi-dǔzai-dìyinzi-li-le. 他被堵在地窖子裏了. e) (by something closing, as a door, etc.) jǐzai...li-le 擠在...裏了 (S), jiào...jǐzhu 叫...擠住 (S). My hand got caught in the door. Wǒde-shǒu jǐzai-ménli-le. 我的手擠在門裏了. f) (under something pressing down) jiào...yāzhu-le 叫... 壓住了 (S), yāzai...dǐxia-le 壓在...底下了 (S). My hand got caught under the trunk. Wǒde-shǒu yāzai-xiāngzi dǐxia-le. 我的手壓在箱子底下了. g) (by a ring or loop-shaped object) jiào...tàoshangle 叫...套上了 (S), tàozai...shang-le 套在...上了 (S). His neck got caught by (the loop of) the rope. Tāde-bózi jiào-shéngzi-tào-shang-le. 他的脖子叫繩子套上了. h) (on a protruding object) jiào...gōuzhu-le 叫...鈎住了, gōuzai...shang-le 鈎在...上了, jiào...guǎzhu-le 叫剮...住了, guǎzai...shang-le 剮在...上了. My pants got caught in the bushes. Wǒde-kùzi jiào-xiǎo-shùr-guǎzhu-le. 我的褲子叫小樹兒剮住了.

GET CAUGHT AND TORN guǎpuò 剮破 (RV). My pants got caught on the branches and were torn. Wǒde-kùzi jiào-shù-zhīzi-guǎpuò-le. 我的褲子叫樹枝子剮破了.

CATEGORY (n) lèi 類 (M). The books are divided into five categories. Nèixie-shū fēn-wǔlèi. 那些書分五類.

CATERPILLAR (n) máo(mao) chóng 毛(毛)蟲 (N).

CATHOLIC (n) tiānzhǔjiàotú 天主教徒 (N), gōngjiàotú 公教徒 (N).
(a) (1) (religion) tiānzhǔjiào 天主教 (N), gōngjiào 公教 (N). (2) (universal) pǔbiàn 普遍 (SV). This is a catholic idea. Zhèi-shi-yige-pǔbiàn-de-xiángfa. 這是一個普遍的想法.

CATHOLICISM (n) tiānzhǔjiào 天主教 (N).

CATTLE (n) niú 牛 (N).

CATTY (n) (about 1-1/3 pounds) jīn 斤 (M). five catties of rice wǔjīn-mǐ 五斤米.

CAULIFLOWER (n) càihuār 菜花兒 (N).

CAUSE (n) (1) (reason) yuányīn 原因 (N), yuángu 原故 (N), immediate cause jìnyīn 近因, ultimate cause yuǎnyīn 遠因. (2) (a movement, great purpose) mùbiāo 目標 (N), lǐxiǎng 理想 (N). We can't give up our cause. Wǒmen-bù-neng-fàngqi-wǒmende-lǐxiǎng. 我們不能放棄我們的理想.
(v) (make happen) a) (of trouble, unpleasantness) rěchu...lai 惹出...來, nòngchu...lai 弄出...來. Don't cause any trouble for us. Bié-gěi-wǒmen-rěchu-shénma-máfan-lai. 別給我們惹出甚麼麻煩來. b) (of an accident)...shi...de-yuányīn ...是的原因 (S). The

slippery road caused the collision. Lù-tai-huá shi-zhuàng-chē-de-yuányīn. 路太滑是撞車的原因.

CAUTION (n) (care, prudence) xiǎoxin 小心 (SV). Drive with caution. Kāi-chē yào-xiǎoxin. 開車要小心. (v) (warn) ràng...xiǎoxin 讓...小心. I cautioned him not to go. Wǒ-ràng-ta-xiǎoxin, zuìhǎo-bié-qù. 我讓他小心, 最好别去.

CAUTIOUS (a) xiǎoxin 小心 (SV). He is a very cautious man. Tā-hěn-xiǎoxin. 他很小心.

CAVE (n) (shān)dòng (山) 洞 (N).

CAVITY (n) (hole or hollow place) dòng 洞 (N), yá...dòng 牙...洞. I have only one cavity. Wǒde-yá jiu-you-yíge-dòng. 我的牙就有一個洞.

CEASE (v) bu...le 不...了 (S). a) (stop doing some action) tíng 停 (TV), cease fire bù-dǎ-le 不打了 or tíng-zhàn 停戰. b) (rain, wind, snow etc.) zhù 住 (TV), bu...le 不...了 (S). The rain has ceased. Yǔ-zhù-le. 雨住了.

CEDAR (n) (1) (the tree) bǎishù 柏樹 (N). (2) (the wood) bǎimù 柏木 (N).

CEILING (n) (1) (surface opposite the floor) dǐngpéng 頂棚 (N), tiānhuabǎn 天花板 (N). (2) (greatest height to which prices, wages, etc., are permitted to go) zuìgāode...最高的... The ceiling for our wages is three dollars per hour. Wǒmen-zuìgāo-de-gōngqian shi-sānkuai-qian-yíge-zhōngtóu. 我們最高的工錢是三塊錢一個鐘頭. (3) (aeronautical) zuìgāode-fēixing-gāodù 最高的飛行高度 (N), yúndǐng 雲頂 (N).

CELEBRATE (v) (1) (perform publicly with the proper ceremonies and rites) 'qìngzhù 慶祝 (TV). People of the whole nation celebrate the armistice. Quánguo-de-rén dōu-'qìngzhù-tíngzhàn. 全國的人都慶祝停戰. (2) (observe a festival, birthday, etc., privately) guò 過 (TV). Do you celebrate your birthday every year? Nǐ-měi-nián dōu-guò-shēngri-ma? 你每年都過生日嗎?

CELEBRATED (a) (famous) yǒu-míng 有名 (SV). He is a celebrated author. Tā-shì-yi-ge-yǒumíngde-zuòjiā. 他是一個有名的作家.

CELEBRATION (n) (1) (large formal party) qìngzhùhuì 慶祝會 (N). (2) (whatever is done to celebrate something) qìngzhù 慶祝 (N).

CELERY (n) cíncài 芹菜 (N).

CELL (n) (1) (in a prison) jiān (fáng) 監 (房) (N). (2) (unit of protoplasm) xìbāo 細胞 (N), xìpāo 細胞 (N).

CELLAR (n) dìjiào 地窖 (N), dìyìnzi 地窨子 (N).

CELLOPHANE (n) bōli-zhǐ 玻璃紙 (N).

CELLULOID (n) jiǎxiàngyá 假象牙 (N), huàxuéde 化學的 (N).

CEMENT (n) (1) yánghuī 洋灰 (N), shuǐní 水泥 (N). (2) (glue) jiāo 膠 (N).

(v) (glue together) zhān 粘 (TV). Cement these pieces of glass together. Bǎ-zhèi-liǎngkuai-bōli-zhānzai-yikuàir. 把這兩塊玻璃粘在一塊兒.

CEMETERY (n) (1) (public or private) féndì 墳地 (N), fénchǎng 墳場 (N). (2) (public only) gōngmù 公墓 (N).

CENSOR (v) jiǎnchá 檢查 (TV). All my letters have been censored. Wǒde-xìn dōu-bèi-jiǎncháguo-le. 我的信都被檢查過了.

(n) (an official) jiǎncháguān 檢查官 (N).

CENSUS (n) (population survey) hùkou 户口 (N), rénkǒu-diàochá 人口調查.

TAKE A CENSUS diàocha-'rénkǒu 調查人口 or diàocha-hùkou 調查户口.

CENT (n) a) (for amounts less than ten cents) fēn 分 (M). three cents sānfēn-qián 三分錢. b) (for ten cents and multiples of ten cents) máo 毛 (M). ten cents yìmáo-qián 一毛錢. twenty five cents liǎngmáo-wǔfen-qián 兩毛五分錢.

CENTER (n) (1) (center point) zhōngxīn 中心 (N), zhōngxindiǎn 中心點 (N). (2) (main point) zhòngxīn 重心 (N), zhōngxīn 中心 (N). industrial center gōngyè-zhòngxīn 工業重心. medical center yīyàozhōngxīn 醫藥中心.

(v) (1) (put at the center) bǎ... duìzhǔn-zhōngxīn 把...對準中心. You didn't center it right. Nǐ-méi-bǎ-nèige duìzhǔn-zhōngxīn. 你没把那個對準中心. (2) (of thoughts, attention) jízhōng 集中 (TV). The attention of the audience is centered on the supporting role. Guānzhòngde-zhùyìlì dōu-jízhōngzai-nèige-pèijiǎor-shēnshang. 觀衆的注意力都集中在那個配角兒身上.

CENTRAL (a) (1) (in contrast to local or provincial) zhōngyāng 中央 (PW). central government zhōngyāng-zhèngfǔ 中央政府. (2) (most important) zuì-zhòngyào-de 最重要的. central point zuì-zhòngyào-de-yìdiǎn 最重要的一點. (3) (main, chief) zǒng 總 (B-). central office zǒnggōngsī 總公司 central station zǒngzhàn 總站.

CENTURY (n) shìjì 世紀 (M) (N). third century sānshìjì 三世紀. third century B. C. jìyuánqián sānshìjì 紀元前

三世紀. two centuries liăngge-shìjì 兩個世紀.

CEREMONY (n) (1) (formal act, rite) lĭ 禮 (-B), diănlĭ 典禮 (N), yíshi 儀式 (N). wedding ceremony hūnlĭ 婚禮 or jié-hūn-diănlĭ 結婚典禮. (2) (formality) xíngshi 形式 (N). When he does things, he emphasizes ceremony. Tā-zuò-shì-zhùzhòng-xíngshi. 他作事很注重形式.

DON'T STAND ON CEREMONY (don't insist on formalities) Let's not stand on ceremony. Wŏmen-bié-zènma-zhèngzhongqíshì-de. 我們別這麼鄭重其事的 or Wŏmen-bié-kèqi. 我們別客氣.

CERTAIN (a) (1) (fixed, settled) yídìng 一定. He gets a certain amount of money every month. Tā-mĕige-yuè ná-yídìngde-yíge-shùmu. 他每個月拿一定的一個數目. (2) (sure, positive) xiăng...yídìng 想...一定. I am certain that he will go. Wŏ-xiăng-tā-yídìng-qù. 我想他一定去. (3) (specific, but unnamed) yŏu-yíge 有一個. A certain person visited me yesterday. Zuótian yŏu-yige-rén lái-kàn-wo. 昨天有一個人來看我.

FOR CERTAIN yídìng 一定 (MA), nà-shi-yídìng-de 那是一定的. He will come for certain. Tā-lái, nà-shi-yídìng-de. 他來, 那是一定的.

CERTAINLY (adv) (1) (for sure) yídìng 一定 (AD). I certainly will go. Wŏ-yídìng-qù. 我一定去. (2) (of course) dāng-rán 當然. A: Do you want this? B: Certainly! A: Nĭ-yào-zhèige-ma? B: Dāngrán! A: 你要這個嗎? B: 當然!

CERTIFICATE (n) zhèngshū 證書 (N), zhèngmíng(shū) 證明(書) (N), zhèng 證 (-B). birth certificate chūshēngzhèng 出生證, chūshēng-zhèng-míngshū 出生證明書.

CHAIN (n) liànzi 鍊子 (N), liànr 鍊兒 (N). watch chain biăo-liànr 表鍊兒 (N). (v) suŏ 鎖 (TV), 'suŏqĭlai 鎖起來 (RV). They chained him up. Tāmen-bă-ta-'suŏqĭ-laile. 他們把他鎖起來了.

CHAIN OF EVENTS shìqingde-fāzhăn 事情的發展.

CHAIN STORES liansuŏ-shāng-diàn 鏈鎖商店 (N).

CHAIN BRIDGE suŏqiáo 索橋 (N).

MOUNTAIN CHAIN shānmài 山脈 (N).

CHAIR (n) (1) (a piece of furniture) yĭzi 椅子 (N). (2) (chairman) zhŭxí 主席 (N). Will the chair agree on this? Zhŭxí-huì-tóngyì-zhèige-ma? 主席會同意這個嗎? (3) (professorship) jiăng-zuò 講座 (N). That chair was established last year. Nèige-jiǎngzuò shi-qùnian-shèlì-de. 那個講座是去年設立的.

TAKE THE CHAIR dāng-zhǔxí 當主席 (VO). Who should take the chair first? Shéi-xiān-dāng-zhǔxí? 誰先當主席?

SEDAN CHAIR jiàozi 轎子 (N).

CHAIRMAN (n) zhǔxí 主席 (N). Who is the chairman of this meeting? Zhècì-kāi-huì, shéi-shi-zhǔxí? 這次開會,誰是主席?

CHALK (n) (for writing) fěnbǐ 粉筆 (N).

CHALLENGE (v) (1) (demand a contest with) yào...gēn...(bǐsài) 要…跟…(比賽), wèn...gǎn-bu-gǎn... 問…敢不敢… He challenged me to a game of chess. Tā-yào-gēn-wo(-bǐsàn)-xiàqí. 他們跟我比賽下棋. or Tā-wèn-wǒ-gǎn-bu-gǎn-gēn-ta-xiàqí. 他問我敢不敢跟他下棋 (2) (call into question) wèn 問 (TV), zhìwen 質問 (TV). They challenged his statement. Tāmen-zhìwen tā-shuō-de-huà. 他們質問他說的話.

(n) (1) (call to a contest) is expressed verbally See (v) (1). (2) (stimulating experience) is expressed as want to attempt yào-shìshi...xíng-bu-xíng 要試試…行不行. This job is a real challenge. Zhèige-gōngzuo wǒ-yào-shìshi-wǒ-xíng-bu-xíng. 這個工作我要試試我行不行.

CHAMBER (n) (1) (sleeping room) wòshì 臥室 (N), wòfáng 臥房 (N). (2) (room) shì 室 (-B), wūzi 屋子 (N). (3) (part of a gun barrel) táng 膛 (N), qiāngtáng 鎗膛 (N). (4) (legislative, judicial or similar body) huì 會 (B).

chamber of commerce shānghuì 商會 (N).

CHAMBER POT yèhú 夜壺 (N), niàopénr 尿盆兒 (N).

CHAMBERMAID (n) nǚyòngren 女用人 (N).

CHAMPAGNE (n) xiāngbīn(jiǔ) 香檳(酒) (N).

CHAMPION (n) (1) (final victor) guànjūn 冠軍 (N) or is expressed as the first one dìyī 第一. Who is the champion? Shéi-dìyī? 誰第一? (2) (defender) usually is expressed verbally as protect 'bǎowèi 保衛 (TV). He is a champion of world peace. Tā-'bǎowèi-shìjie-hépíng. 他保衛世界和平.

(a) (first class) tóudèngde 頭等的.

CHANCE (n) (1) (opportunity) jīhui 機會 (N). I'm glad to have this chance to meet you. Wǒ-hěn-gāoxìng yǒuzhèige-jīhui gēn-ni-jiànmiàn. 我很高興有這個機會跟你見面. (2) (hope, prospect) xīwang 希望 (N). Is there any chance? Yǒu-xīwang-ma? 有希望嗎? (3) (lottery tickets) cǎipiào 彩票 (N).

BE A CHANCE THAT yěxǔ-hui 也許會. yěxǔ-(ke)néng 也許(可)能. There's a chance that he may come. Tā-yěxǔ-huì-lái. 他也許會來.

GAME OF CHANCE (gambling) dǔ 賭.

MEET BY CHANCE yùjian 遇見 (RV) pèngjian 碰見 (RV). I met him by chance. Wǒ-pèngjian-ta-le. 我碰見他了.

TAKE CHANCES mào-xiǎn 冒險 (VO). Don't take any chances. Bié-mào-xiǎn 別冒險.

TAKE A CHANCE pèngpeng-yùnqi 碰碰運氣. shì-yi shì 試一試. I know I'm not qualified, however I want to take a chance. Wǒ-zhīdao wo-bu-hégé, kěshi wǒ-xiǎng-pèngpeng-yùnqi. 我知道我不合格可是我想碰碰運氣.

TO CHANCE UPON ǒurán-pèngshang 偶然碰上. He chanced upon that discovery. Tā-nèige-fāxiàn shi-ǒurán-pèngshang-de. 他那個發現是偶然碰上的.

CHANGE (n) (1) (a motion from one state to another) biànhuà 變化 (N), chemical change huàxué-biànhua 化學變化. There's no change in the stocks. Gǔpiào méiyou-biànhuà. 股票没有變化. (2) a) (small coins) língquán 零錢 (N). b) (money returned to the purchaser in excess of the price) zhǎo-de-qián 找的錢. The change is not right. Zhǎo-de-qián bú-duì. 找的錢不對.

(v) (1) (alter, convert) a) (partially, gradually) gǎi 改 (TV) (IV). I changed two words in your poem. Nǐde-shīli wǒ-gǎi-le-liǎngge-zi. 你的詩裏我改了兩個字. His voice changed. Tāde-sǎngyīn-gǎi-le. 他的嗓音改了. b) (totally, radically) biàn 變 (TV), biànchéng 變成 (RV). He suddenly changed into an adult. Tā-hūrán-biàncheng-dàren-le. 他忽然變成大人了. (2) (exchange) huàn 換 (TV). They changed the color of their bedroom. Tāmen-bǎ-wòfáng-de-yánse-huàn-le. 他們把臥房的顏色換了. (3) (of money) huàn 換 (TV). Can you change this $100 bill? Nǐ-néng-huàn-zhèizhang-yìbǎikuài-qián-de-piàozi-ma? 你能換這張一百塊錢的票子嗎?

CHANGE one's MIND a) (of decision) gǎi-zhúyi 改主意 (VO), biàn-guà 變卦 (VO). Don't change your mind all the time. Bié-lǎo-gǎi-zhúyi. 別老改主意. b) (of loyalty) biàn-xīn 變心 (VO). She changed her mind. Tā-biànle-xīn-le. 她變了心了.

CHANGE HANDS dǎo-shǒu 倒手 (VO), huàn-zhǔr 換主兒 (VO). This store has changed hands three times. Zhèige-pùzi dǎole-sānhui-shǒu-le. 這個舖子倒了三回手了.

CHANGE one's TUNE biàn-'kǒuwěn 變口吻 (VO), gǎi-'kǒuwěn 改口吻 (VO), huàn-'kǒuwěn 換口吻 (VO). He used to speak in my favor, now he's changing his tune. Tā-cóngqián-lǎo-tì-wo-shuō-hǎo-huà, xiànzài biànle-'kǒuwěn-le. 他從前老替我說好話現在變了口吻了.

CHANNEL (n) (1) (deep part of a river) héchuáng 河床 (N). (2) (ditch) gōu 溝 (N). (3) (strait) shuǐdào 水道 (N), hǎixiá 海峽 (N). (4) (television station) (diànshì-)diàntái (電視)電台 (N).

CHAPEL (n) is expressed as church. See CHURCH (n) (1).

CHAPTER (n) (1) (of a book) zhāng 章 (M). the third chapter dìsānzhāng 第三章. (2) (of an organization) fēnhuì 分會 (N). New York chapter Niǔyue-fēnhuì 紐約分會.

CHARACTER (n) (1) (qualities) pǐnxing 品行 (N). He's a man of poor character. Tāde-pǐnxing bù-hǎo. 他的品行不好. (2) (person) rénwu 人物 (N), jiǎose 角色 (N), juése 角色 (N). How many principal characters are there in that book? Nèiběn-shūli yǒu-jǐge-zhǔyào-jiǎose? 那本書裏有幾個主要角色? He's a dangerous character. Tā-shì-ge-wēixiǎn-de-rénwu. 他是個危險的人物. (3) (unit of the Chinese writing system) zì 字 (N), fāngkuàirzì 方塊兒字 (N).

A MAN OF STRONG CHARACTER Gèxìng-hěn-qiáng-de-rén. 個性很強的人.

BE IN CHARACTER gēn...de-rén-hěn-pèi 跟...的人很配. His pipe is really in character. Tāde-yāndǒu gēn-tāde-rén hěn-pèi. 他的烟斗跟他的人很配.

BE OUT OF CHARACTER xiàng-biànle-yíge-rén-shide 像變了一個人似的. His action is out of character. Tāde-jǔdong xiàng-biànle-yíge-rén-shide. 他的舉動像變了一個人似的.

HAVE NO CHARACTER 'píngfán 平凡 (SV). His face has no character. Tāde-liǎn hěn-píngfán. 他的臉很平凡.

CHARACTERISTIC (n) tèxìng 特性 (N). This is a characteristic of horses. Zhèi-shi-mǎde-yizhong-tèxìng. 這是馬的一種特性.

(a) is expressed nominally. See

(n).

CHARCOAL (n) tàn 炭 (N).

CHARGE (n) (1) (legal) zuì 罪 (N), zuìming 罪名 (N). You can't make up charges. Nǐ-bù-neng hú-biān-zuìming. 你不能胡編罪名. (2) (money) usually expressed verbally. See (v) (2). (3) (duty) zéren 責任 (N). Arresting criminals is the charge of the police. Bǎ-zuì-fàn-'dǎiqǐlai shì-jǐngchá-de-zéren. 把罪犯逮起來是警察的責任. (4) (an attack) gōngjī 攻擊 (N). The charge drove the enemy back. Nèicì-gōngjī bǎ-díren-dǎhuiqu-le. 那次攻擊把敵人打回去了.

(v) (1) (accuse) gào 告 (TV). The police charged him with burglary. Jǐngchá-gào-ta-tōu-dōngxi. 警察告他偷東西. (2) (of money) yào-qián 要錢 (VO), suàn-qián 算錢 (VO). How much do you charge? Nǐ-suàn-'duōshǎo-qián? 你算多少錢? (3) (attack) a) (of people) gōngjī 攻擊 (TV), jìngōng 進攻 (TV). We are going to charge the enemy tonight. Jīntian-wǎnshang wǒmen-yào-jìngōng-díren. 今天晚上我們要進攻敵人. b) (of a bull) chōngquolai 衝過來. (RV). The bull is going to charge us! Niú yào-duì-wǒmen-chōngguolai! 牛要對我們衝過來! (4) (of a battery) chōng 冲 (TV), guàn 灌 (TV). charge a battery chōng-diànchí 冲電池 or guàn-diànpíng 灌電瓶.

CHARGE something TO AN ACCOUNT jì-zhàng 記帳 (VO). Charge this hat to my account. Zhèige-màozi jì-wǒ-de-zhàng. 這個帽子記我的帳.

BE IN CHARGE fù-zhé(ren) 負責(任) (VO). Who's in charge here? Zhèir-shéi-fù-zé(ren)? 這兒誰負責(任)?

BE IN CHARGE OF guǎn 管 (TV), 'dānrèn...de-shì 担任...的事 (S). He's in charge of the arsenal. Tā-guǎn-jūn-huǒkù 他管軍火庫.

BE IN someone's CHARGE guī...guǎn 歸...管 (S). These documents are in his charge. Zhèi-xiē-wénjiàn guī-tā-guǎn. 這些文件歸他管.

PUT someone IN CHARGE jiào...fù-zé(ren) 叫...負責(任) (S), jiào...guǎn 叫...管 (S). Who put you in charge? Shéi-jiào-ni-guǎn-de? 誰叫你管的?

PUT someone IN someone's CHARGE bǎ...jiāogei...guǎn 把...交給...管 (S). I'll put my son in your charge. Wǒ-bǎ-wǒ-érzi jiāogei-nǐ-guǎn. 我把我兒子交給

你管.

TAKE CHARGE (OF) guǎn 管 (TV), fùzé-(ren) 負責(任) (TV). You take charge of entertaining the guests. Nǐ-fùzé-zhāodai-kèren. 你負責招待客人.

CHARITY (n) (1) (benevolence) is expressed as be nice hǎo 好 (SV). You should show charity to others. Nǐ-děi-duì-biéren hǎo-yidianr. 你得對別人好一點兒. (2) (help to those in need) císhàn-'shìyè 慈善事業. He gives a lot of money to charity. Tā-wèi-'císhàn-shìyè juānle-hěn-duō-qián. 他為慈善事業捐了很多錢. (3) (institution to aid those in need) 'císhàn-jīguan 慈善機關. That charity helps many people. Nèige-'císhàn-jīguān jiùjile-bu-shǎo-rén. 那個慈善機關救濟了不少人.

CHARM (n) (1) (attractiveness) mí-rén-de-dìfang 迷人的地方 (N), móli 魔力 (N). Her eyes have great charm. Tāde-yǎnjing hen-you-móli. 她的眼睛很有魔力. (2) (magic power) 'fǎshù 法術 (N). (v) (attract) mí 迷 (TV), míhuo 迷惑 (TV). She can charm any one. Tā-néng-bǎ-rénren-dōu-mízhu. 他能把人人都迷住.

CHARMING (a) zhāo-rén-xǐhuan 招人喜歡 (SV), rě-rén-ài 惹人愛 (SV), mí-rén 迷人 (SV). His sister is very charming. Tā-jiějie hěn-zhāo-rén-xǐhuan. 他姐姐很招人喜歡.

CHART (n) biǎo 表 (N), túbiǎo 圖表 (N). a) (of land) dìtú 地圖 (N). b) (mariner's) hǎitú 海圖 (N).

CHARTER (n) (official document) (1) (right given by a government to commence operation as a corporation) zhízhao 執照 (N). Their company received a charter. Tāmen-gōngsī-de-zhízhao yǐjing-shōudào-le. 他們公司的執照已經收到了. (2) (statement of aims and purposes) xiànzhāng 憲章 (N).
(v) (hire, lease) bāo 包 (TV). charter an airplane bāo-yijia-fēijī 包一架飛機.

CHASE (v) (1) (pursue) zhuī 追 (TV). The dog is chasing the cat. Gǒu-zhuī-māo. 狗追貓. (2) (drive away) gǎn 趕 (TV), hōng 轟 (TV). Chase away those birds. Bǎ-niǎor-gǎnzǒu. 把鳥兒趕走.
(n) is expressed verbally See (v) (1).

WILD GOOSE CHASE xiā-zhuī 瞎追. This is just a wild goose chase. Zhèi-jiu-shi-xiā-zhuī. 這就是瞎追.

CHAT (n) is expressed verbally See (v).
(v) tán(-huà) 談(話) (VO). They chatted for a long time. Tāmen-tánle-bàntiān-huà. 他

們談了半天話.

CHATTER (v) (1) (talk rapidly and to little purpose) xiā-shuō 瞎說, hú-shuō 胡說. He chattered for a whole hour. Tā-xiā-shuōle-you-yíge-zhōngtóu. 他瞎說了有一個鐘頭. (2) (click together rapidly) dā-dā-dā-de-xiǎng 搭搭搭的響.

CHATTERING TEETH dǎ-yá 打牙 (VO). My teeth are chattering. Wǒ-lěngde-zhí-dǎ-yá. 我冷得直打牙. (n) is expressed verbally See (v) (1).

CHAUFFEUR (n) sījī 司機(N), chēfū 車夫 (N).

CHEAP (a) (1) (inexpensive) piányi 便宜 (SV), jiàn 賤 (SV). This price can't be considered cheap. Zhèige-jiàqian bù-néng-suàn-piányi. 這個價錢不能算便宜. (2) (undignified) xiàjian 下賤 (SV), jiàn 賤 (SV), xiàliú 下流 (SV). She's cheap! Tā-hěn-jiàn! 她很賤! (3) (inexpensive and not well made) cì 次 (SV), pián yi 便宜 (SV). cheap good cì-huò 次貨.

CHEAP TRICK huài-zhāor 壞招兒. play a cheap trick shǐ-huài-zhāor 使壞招兒.

FEEL CHEAP juéde-buhǎoyì-si 覺得不好意思, juéde-yǒu-kuì 覺得有愧. He's so honest that it made me feel cheap. Tā-nènma-lǎoshi-jiào-wo-juéde-yǒu-kuì. 他那麼老實叫我覺得有愧.

CHEAT (n) (1) (fraud) piànjú 騙局 (N). This is nothing but a cheat. Zhèige-bu-shí-biéde, jiù-shi-yige-piànjú. 這個不是别的,就是一個騙局. (2) (swindler) piànzi 騙子 (N). Be careful of him, he is a cheat. Liúshén-ta, tā-shì-ge-piànzi. 留神他,他是個騙子. (v) (1) (swindle, defraud) piàn 騙 (TV), kēng 坑 (TV). He cheated me out of some money. Tā-piànle-wǒ-hǎoxiē-qián. 他騙了我好些錢. (2) (deceive, delude) zuò-jiǎ 作假 (VO), zuò-bì 作弊 (VO). He cheated on the examination. Kǎoshì-de-shíhou tā-zuò-bì. 考試的時候他作弊.

CHECK (n) (1) (receipt) a) (general) shōujù 收據 (N). b) (made of metal) páizi 牌子 (N), páir 牌兒 (N), c) (made of paper) shōutiáor 收條兒 (N), tiáozi 條子 (N), tiáor 條兒 (N). Be sure to keep this check. Qiānwàn-bǎ-zhèige-páizi-liúzhe. 千萬把這個牌子留着. (2) (replacement for cash) zhīpiào 支票 (N). traveler's check lǚxing-zhīpiào 旅行支票. (3) (bill at a restaurant) zhàng-(dānr) 帳(單兒) (N). Check, please! Kāi-zhàng(dānr)! 開帳(單兒)! (4) (small mark) gōur 鈎兒 (N). Put a

C

check here. Zài-zhèr-dǎ-yíge-gōur. 在這兒打一個鉤兒.

(v) (1) (stop by law) jìnzhǐ 禁止 (TV). Smuggling should be checked. Zǒusī-yīnggāi-jìnzhǐ. 走私應該禁止. (2) (examine for accuracy) duì 對 (TV). Check those accounts for me. Bǎ-zhèixie-zhàng tì-wo-duì-yi-duì. 把這些帳替我對一對. (3) (examine officially) yàn 驗 (TV), chá 查 (TV). check a passport yàn-hù-zhào 驗護照 (VO). (4) (take a look at) kàn-yi-kàn 看一看. Check the water in the pot. Kàn-yikàn guōli-de-shuǐ. 看一看鍋裏的水. (5) (store away) cún 存 (TV). Check your hat here. Bǎ-nǐde-màozi cún-zai-zhèr. 把你的帽子存在這兒. (6) (put a check mark on) huà 畫 (TV), gōu 鉤 (TV). Check the names of the women. Bǎ-nǚrende-míngzi dōu-gōuchulai. 把女人的名子都鉤出來. (7) (in chess game) jiāng 將 (TV).

CHECK oneself tíngzhu 停住 (RV), yòu-bu...le 又不...了 (S). He was about to fire, but he checked himself. Tā-gāng-yao-fàng-qiāng, yòu-tíngzhu-le. 他剛要放槍又停住了.

CHECK SPEED (slow down) mànxialai 慢下來 (RV). The driver checked his speed when he saw the police car. Kāichē-de kànjian-jǐngchá-de-chē-le, suóyi-bǎ-tāde-súdù-mànxialai-le. 開車的看見警察的車了,所以把他的速度慢下來了.

CHECK something AGAINST gēn...duì-yi-duì 跟...對一對 (S). Check your figures against this table. Bǎ-nǐde-shùmu gēn-zhèi-zhāng-biǎo duì-yiduì. 把你的數目跟這張表對一對.

CHECK IN a) (at a hotel) dēngjì 登記 (VO). When did you check in at this hotel? Nǐ-shénma-shíhou zai-zhèige-lǚguǎn-dēngjìde? 你甚麼時在這個旅館登記的? b) (report as on duty or report to person on duty) bàodào 報到 (IV). Did you check in? Nǐ-bàodào-le-ma? 你報到了嗎?

CHECK OUT zǒu 走 (IV), líkai 離開 (RV). I'm checking out. Wǒ-yào-zǒu-le. 我要走了.

CHECK baggage THROUGH TO... bǎ...jiāogei...yùndao ...把...交給...運到. I want to check this trunk through to New York. Wǒ-xiǎng-bǎ-zhèi-liǎngge-xiāngzi jiāogei-nimen yùndao-Niǔyuē-qu. 我想把這兩個箱子交給你們運到

紐約去.

CHECK UP ON (investigate) 'diàochá 調查 (TV). They are checking up on that case now. Tāmen-xiànzài diàocha-nèijian-ànzi-ne. 他們現在調查那件案子呢.

CHECK WITH (1) (be in agreement with) gēn... yíyàng 跟...一樣 (S). Does your number check with the one on the list? Nǐde-hàomǎr gēn-dānzi-shang-de-yíyàng-ma? 你的號碼兒跟單子上的一樣嗎? (2) (inquire) wèn 問 (TV), gēn... dǎting 跟... 打聽 (S). I've checked with his wife. Wǒ-wènguo-ta-tàitai-le. 我問過他太太了.

CHECKERS (n) (1) (the game) tiào-qí 跳棋 (N). (2) (pieces used) (tiào-qí-de-)qízǐr (跳棋的)棋子兒.

CHEEK (n) liàn 臉 (N), sāibāngzi 腮幫子 (N), zuǐbàzi 嘴吧子 (N). She had too much rouge on her cheeks. Tā-liǎnshang-cāde-yānzhi-tài-duō-le. 他臉上搭的臙脂太多了.

CHEEK BONE (n) quángu 顴骨 (N).

TONGUE-IN-CHEEK shuōzhe-wánr-ne 說着玩兒呢. She said, tongue-in-cheek, that her husband beats her everyday. Tā-shuō-ta-xiānsheng-tiāntian-dǎ-ta, shi-shuōzhe-wánr-ne. 她說她先生天天打她是說着玩兒呢.

CHEER (n) (1) (joy, gladness) gāoxìng 高興 (SV), 'kuàilè 快樂 (SV). He is full of cheer today. Jīntian-tā-fēi-cháng-gāoxing. 今天他非常高興. (2) (shout of approval, encouragement, etc.) jiào-hǎor 叫好兒 (VO). They gave him a loud cheer. Tāmen-gěi-ta-dàsheng-jiào-hǎor. 他們給他大聲的叫好兒.

(v) (1) (encourage) ràng... gāo-xìng 讓... 高興. His visit cheered me up. Tā-láile ràng-wo-hěn-gāoxìng. 他來了讓我很高興. (2) (shout approval) jiào-hǎor 叫好兒 (VO), huānhū 歡呼 (IV). The students cheered for the team. Nèixiē-xuésheng wèi-nèige-qiúduì huānhū. 那些學生為那個球隊歡呼.

CHEERFUL (a) (1) (of a person) kuàihuo 快活 (SV), tòngkuai 痛快 (SV). He's always cheerful. Tā-lǎo-nènma-kuài-huo. 他老那麼快活. (2) (of color) xiànhuo 鮮活 (SV), xiānyàn 鮮艷 (SV). I like cheerful colors. Wǒ-xǐ-huan-xiànhuo-de-yánse. 我喜歡鮮活的顏色.

THAT'S A CHEERFUL THOUGHT. Nǐ-kě-zhēn-huì-shuō-jíxianghuà. 你可真會說吉祥話.

CHEF (n) dàshifu 大師傅 (N), tóuchú 頭廚 (N)

CHEMICAL (n) huàxuépĭn 化學品 (N).

MEDICAL CHEMICALS huàxué-yàopĭn 化學藥品 (N).

CHEMIST (n) huàxuéjiā 化學家 (N), huàxuéshī 化學師 (N).

CHEMISTRY (n) huàxué 化學 (N).

CHERRY (n) (1) (fruit) yīngtao 櫻桃 (N). (2) (tree) yīngtaoshù 櫻桃樹 (N). (3) (wood) yīngtaomù 櫻桃木 (N).

CHESS (n) (game) qí 棋 (N), xiàngqí 象棋 (N). play chess xià-(xiàng-)qí 下(象)棋.

CHESSMAN (n) qízĭr 棋子兒 (N).

CHEST (n) (1) (part of body) xiōngbù 胸部 (N), xiōngpúr 胸脯兒 (N), xiōngkŏu 胸口 (N). (2) (furniture) guìzi 櫃子 (N), xiāngzi 箱子 (N).

CHESTNUT (n) (1) (fruit) lìzi 栗子 (N). (2) (tree) lìzishù 栗子樹 (N). (3) (wood) lìzimù 栗子木 (N).

CHEW (v) jiáo 嚼 (TV). Chew your food before you swallow. Bă-chīde jiáo-yijiao-zai-yàn. 把吃的嚼一嚼再嚥.

CHEW OUT (reprimand, scold) shuō-yidùn 說一頓, mà-yidùn 罵一頓. His boss chewed him out. Tāde-tóur bă-ta-shuōle-yidùn. 他的頭兒把他說了一頓.

CHICKEN (n) (1) (young fowl) xiăo-jīr 小鷄兒 (N). (2) (domestic fowl in general) jī 鷄 (N). (3) (meat) jī-ròu 鷄肉 (N).

CHICKEN POX (n) shuĭdòur 水痘兒 (N). have chicken pox chū-shuĭdòur 出水痘兒.

CHIEF (n) (head of a group) zhăng 長 (-B). chief of police jĭngchájúzhăng 警察局長. a) (of a clan) zúzhăng 族長 (N). b) (of a tribe) qiúzhăng 酋長 (N). c) (of a team) duìzhăng 隊長 (N). (2) (familiar term of address for one's superior) tóur 頭兒 (N).

(a) (main) zhŭyàode 主要的. chief target zhŭyàode-mùbiāo 主要的目標.

CHILD (n) (1) (in general) háizi 孩子 (N), xiăo-háir 小孩兒 (N). (2) (in technical terms) értóng 兒童 (N). child psychology értóng-xīnlĭ-xué 兒童心理學 (N).

CHILDISH (a) (immature, silly) 'hái(zi)qì 孩(子)氣 (N). He is very childish. Tā hĕn-'hái-(zi)qì. 他很孩(子)氣.

CHILL (n) (body coldness, accompanied by shivering) liáng 涼. I got a chill yesterday. Zuótian wŏ-shòule-yidianr-liáng. 昨天我受了一點兒涼.

(v) (make or become cold) nòngliáng 弄涼 (RV) or liáng 涼 (RE) preceded by a verb indicating the method of cooling. Chill the wine in the refrigerator. Bă-jiŭ fàngzai-bīngxiāng-li, bīngliáng-le. 把酒放

在冰箱裏冰涼了.

CHILLY (a) lěng 冷(SV), liáng 涼(SV). It is chilly today. Jīntian hěn-lěng. 今天很冷.

CHIMNEY (n) (1) (for smoke) yāntong 烟囱(N). (2) (of a lamp) dēngzhàor 燈罩兒(N).

CHIN (n) (front part of lower jaw) xiàba(kēr) 下巴(頦兒)(N).

KEEP one's CHIN UP dáqi-jīngshen-lai 打起精神來. I try to keep my chin up. Wǒ-xiǎng-fár dáqi-jīngshen-lai. 我想法兒打起精神來.

CHINA (n) Zhōngguo 中國(PW).

CHINA (n) (porcelain or ceramic ware) cíqi 磁器(N).

CHIP (n) (1) (fragment) suì...piànr 碎...片兒(N), suì...zhār 碎...渣兒(N). There are chips of wood all over the floor. Dìxia nǎr-dou-shi-suì-mùtou-piànr. 地下那兒都是碎木頭片兒. (2) (crack or imperfection) pèngpòle-de-dìfang(r) 碰破了的地方(兒), pò-chár 破碴兒(N). Each one of your dishes has a chip. Nǐde-pánzi-wǎn-shang dōu-yǒu-pòchár. 你的盤子碗上都有破碴兒.

(v) pèngpò 碰破(RV). Be careful not to chip anything. Xiǎoxin, bié-pèngpòle-shénma-dōngxi. 小心, 别碰破了甚麼東西.

CHIP IN (contribute) náchu...lai còuzaí-yikuàir 拿出...來湊在一塊兒. Everybody chipped in one dollar. Měi-yige-rén na-chu-yikuai-qián-lai, cuòzai-yíkuàir. 每一個人拿出一塊錢來, 湊在一塊兒.

CHISEL (n) záozi 鑿子(N).

(v) (1) (cut, carve with a chisel) záo 鑿(TV). He chiseled a statue. Tā-yòng-záozi záole-yíge-xiàng. 他用鑿子鑿了一個像. (2) (cheat, swindle) piàn 騙(TV), kēng 坑(TV). Why do you try to chisel everybody? Nǐ-wèi-shénma-lǎo-xiǎng-fár-piànrén? 你為甚麼老想法兒騙人?

CHOCOLATE (n) qiǎokelì 巧克力(N).

CHOICE (n) (1) (person or thing chosen) xuǎnzé 選擇(N). Your choice is very good. Nǐde-xuǎnzé hěn-hǎo. 你的選擇很好. (2) (act of choosing) usually expressed verbally. See CHOOSE. Make your choice. Nǐ-tiāo-ba. 你挑吧.

(a) (fine, excellent, superior) zuìhǎo-de 最好的. This is the choice part of the day. Zhèi-shi-yìtiān zuìhǎo-de-shíhou. 這是一天最好的時候.

CHOIR (n) chànggertuán 唱歌兒團(N), gēyǒngdui 歌咏隊(N).

CHOKE (v) (1) (strangle with the hands) qiā 掐 (TV). Two men choked him to death. Shī-liăngge-rén bă-ta-qiāsi-de. 是兩個人把他掐死的. (2) (get caught) qiă 卡 (TV). He choked on the food. Tā-chī-dōngxi qiăzhu-le. 他吃東西卡住了. (3) (suppress) kuò 扣 (TV), kuòliú 扣留 (TV). The government choked all news reports. Zhèng-fŭ-bă-xīnwén dōu-kòuliú-le. 政府把新聞都扣留了. (4) (clog) dŭ 堵 (TV). Leaves choked the drain. Yèzi bă-gōu-dŭzhu-le. 葉子把溝堵住了.

CHOKE UP (overcome by emotion) is expressed as cannot speak shuōbuchu-huà-lai 說不出話來. She was choked up with tears. Tā-kūde-shuōbu-chū-huà-lai-le. 他哭得說不出話來了.

CHOLERA (n) huòluàn 霍亂 (N), hŭlielā 虎烈拉 (N).

CHOOSE (v) (1) (make a choice) tiāo 挑 (TV), xuăn 選 (TV). You may choose your own room. Nĭ-kéyi-tiāo-ni-zìjĭ-de-fángjiān. 你可以挑你自己的房間. (2) (prefer and decide to do something) xiăng 想 (TV), juédìng 決定 (TV). I choose not to go. Wŏ-juédìng-bú-qù-le. 我決定不去了.

CHOP (v) (1) (cut in bits) duò 剁 (TV), duòsui 剁碎 (RV). Chop the meat. Bă-ròu-duòsuile. 把肉剁碎了. (2) (cut by blows of sharp tool) kăn 砍 (TV). Chop down the tree. Bă-shù-kăndăole. 把樹砍倒了.

(n) (cut of meat) pái 排 (-B). pork chop zhūpái 猪排. lamb chop yángpái 羊排.

CHOPSTICK (n) kuàizi 筷子 (N). three pairs of chopsticks sān-shuang-kuàizi 三雙筷子.

CHOW MEIN (n) chăomiàn 炒麪 (N).

CHRIST (n) Jīdū 基督 (N).

CHRISTIAN (n) (believer in Christ) (1) (Protestant or Catholic) jīdūtú 基督徒 (N), xìn-(jīdū)jiào-de 信(基督)教的 (N). (2) (Protestant) xìn(-yēsū)-jiào-de 信(耶穌)教的 (N). (3) (Catholic) tiānzhŭjiàotú 天主教徒 (N), gōngjiàotú 公教徒 (N), xìn-tiānzhu-jiào-de 信天主教的 (N).

(a) (of Christ or his teaching) Jīdū 基督 (N). Christian spirit Jīdū-jīngshén 基督精神.

CHRISTIANITY (n) (1) (Catholic or Protestant). jīdūjiào 基督教 (N). (2) (Catholic) tiānzhŭ-jiào 天主教 (N), gōngjiào 公教 (N). (3) (Protestant) yēsūjiào 耶穌教 (N).

CHRISTMAS (n) shèngdànjié 聖誕節 (N), yēsū-shèngdàn 耶穌聖誕 (N).

CHRONIC (a) (recurring)

expressed as to get sick again sometime. yǒu-shihou-fàn-debìng 有時候犯的病. He has a chronic disease. Tāde-bìng-yǒu-shihou-fàn. 他的病有時候犯.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (n) júhuār 菊花兒 (N), jiǔhuār 九花兒 (N).

CHUNK (n) (lump) kuài 塊 (M). a chunk of pineapple yíkuài-bōluó 一塊菠蘿.

CHURCH (n) (1) (the building) a) (Catholic or Protestant) jiàotáng 教堂 (N). b) (Catholic) tiānzhutáng 天主堂 (N). c) (Protestant) lǐbàitáng 禮拜堂 (N). (2) (the organization) jiàohuì 教會 (N). I don't belong to that church. Wǒ-bù-shǔyu-nèige-jiàohuì. 我不屬於那個教會.

GO TO CHURCH (to worship) (1) (Protestant) zuò-lǐbài 作禮拜 (VO). (2) (Catholic) wàng-mísa 望彌撒 (VO). Do you go to church every Sunday? Nǐ-měige-lǐbàitiān dōu-qu wàng-mísa-ma? 你每個禮拜天都去望彌撒嗎?

CHUTE (n) (1) (steep slide) sometimes is expressed as cylinder tǒngzi 筒子 (N). (2) (parachute) jiàngluòsǎn 降落傘 (N).

CIGAR (n) xuějiā(yān) 雪茄烟 (N), lǚsòng(yān) 呂宋烟 (N).

CIGARETTE (n) yān 烟 (N), yānjuǎnr 烟捲兒 (N), zhǐyān 紙烟 (N), xiāngyān 香烟 (N).

CIGARETTE CASE yānhér 烟盒兒 (N).

CIRCLE (n) (1) (round figure) yuán-quānr 圓圈兒 (N). Draw a circle. Huà-yíge-yuán-quānr. 畫一個圓圈兒. (2) (group of people of the same profession) jiè 界 (-B). educational circles jiàoyujiè 教育界.

(v) (1) (go around in a circle) zhuàn-quānr 轉圈兒 (VO). A plane circles in the sky. Yíjià-fēijī zài-tiānshang zhuàn-quānr. 一架飛機在天上轉圈兒. (2) (make a circular mark around) quān 圈 (TV). Circle the mistakes. Bǎ-cuòr dou-quānchulai. 把錯兒都圈出來.

CIRCULATE (v) (1) (flow freely) xúnhuán 循環. Blood circulates through the body. Xuě zài-shēnti-li-xúnhuán. 血在身體裏循環. (2) (spread) chuán 傳 (TV). The news circulated quickly. Xiāoxi chuánde-hěn-kuài. 消息傳得很快.

CIRCULATION (n) (1) (movement of a fluid) xúnhuán 循環 (N). circulation of the blood xuěde-xúnhuán 血的循環. (2) (distribution) is expressed verbally as distribute fāxíng 發行 (TV). That magazine has a wide circulation.

Nèige-zázhì fāxíngde-hěn-guǎng. 那個雜誌發行得很廣.

CIRCUMSTANCE (n) (1) (fact, event) qíngxing 情形 (N), qíngkuàng 情況 (N). We do not know all the circumstances. Nèixie-qíngxing wǒmen-bu-dōu-zhīdao. 那些情形我們不都知道. (2) (financial condition) jīngji-qíngxing 經濟情形. He is in poor circumstances now. Xiànzài tāde-jīngji-qíngxing hěn-bù-hǎo. 現在他的經濟情形很不好.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE (never) zài-rènhé-qiángxing-zhīxià...dōu-bu... 在任何情形之下…都不… Under no circumstance will I go. Wǒ-zài-rènhé-qíngxing-zhīxià dōu-bu-qù. 我在任何情形之下都不去.

UNDER... CIRCUMSTANCES zài...qíngxing-zhīxià 在…情形之下. Under such circumstances, I would go. Zàizèizhong-qíngxing-zhixià, wǒ-qù. 在這種情形之下. 我去.

CIRCUS (n) mǎxì 馬戲 (N).

CITIZEN (n) gōngmín 公民 (N). Now he's an American citizen. Xiànzài tā-shi-měiguó-gōngmínle. 現在他是美國公民了.

CITY (n) (1) (a large, important town) chéng 城 (N). There are five big cities in this area. Zhèiyídài yǒu-wǔge-dà-chéng. 這一帶有五個大城. (2) (local government) shì 市 (N). New York City has five boroughs. Níǔyuē-shì yǒu-wǔ-qū. 紐約市有五區. (3) (in contrast with country) chéngshì 城市 (N), dūshì 都市 (N). City life is more interesting. Chéngshi-shēnghuó bǐjiǎo-yǒuyìsi. 城市生活比較有意思.

CIVIL (a) (1) (of citizens) gōngmín 公民 (N). civil rights gōngmín-quán 公民權. (2) (governmental) gōngwù 公務 civil servant gōngwùyuán 公務員. (3) (non-religious or non-military) pǔtōngde 普通的. civil ceremony pǔtōngde-yíshi 普通的儀式. (4) (according to civil law) mínshi 民事 (AT) civil court mínshì-fǎtíng 民事法庭.

CIVIL ENGINEERING tǔmù-gōngchéng 土木工程 (N).

CIVIL WAR nèizhàn 內戰 (N).

CIVILIAN (n) lǎobǎixìng 老百姓 (N), píngmín 平民 (N).

CIVILIZATION (n) (1) (high social and cultural development) is expressed verbally as develop kāifā 開發 (TV). Civilization has not reached that area. Nèidài-dìfang hái-méi-kāifā-ne. 那帶地方還沒開發呢. (2) (culture of a certain time and place) wénhuà 文化 (N). Chinese civilization Zhōngguo-wénhuà 中國文

化.

CLAIM (v) (1) (demand as one's own) shuō...shi...de 說...是...的, 'xuānbù...guĭ...suŏyŏu 宣佈...歸...所有. He claims that house. Tā-shuō nèige-fángzi shi-tāde. 他說那個房子是他的. (2) (say, declare) shuō 說(TV), xuānbù 宣佈(TV). He claims that he's a friend of the President. Tā-shuō-ta-shi-Zŏngtŏng-de-péngyou. 他說他是總統的朋友. (3) (pick up something of one's own) qŭ 取(TV). Where can I claim my ticket? Wŏ-zài-'shénma-dìfang qŭ-wŏde-piào? 我在甚麼地方取我的票? (n) (1) (demand) yăoqiu 要求(N). I have no claim on you. Wŏ-duì-nĭ-méiyou-yăoqiu. 我對你沒有要求. (2) (indemnity) yăoqiu-péicháng-de-ànzi 要取賠償的案子(N). How many claims did you handle this month? Nĭ-zhèige-yuè jīngshŏule-duō-shao yăoqiú-péicháng-de-ànzi? 你這個月經手了多少要求賠償的案子?

FILE A CLAIM FOR (legally) shàng-yíge-gōngshì-yăoqiu 上一個公事要求. I want to file a claim for damages. Wŏ-yào-shàng-yíge-gōngshì-yăoqiu-péicháng-'sŭnshī. 我要呈一個公事要求賠償損失.

CLAIM LIFE (kill) sĭ 死(IV). That accident claimed three lives. Nèicì-chūshì sĭle-'sān-ge-rén. 那次出事死了三個人.

CLAP (v) pāi-shŏu 拍手(VO), gŭzhăng 鼓掌(VO). The audience clapped loudly. Guān-zhòng dàshēngde-gŭzhăng. 觀衆大聲的鼓掌. (n) shēng 聲(M). I heard a clap of thunder. Wŏ-tīngjian-yisheng-léi. 我聽見一聲雷.

CLASH (v) (1) (fight) chōngtu 衝突(TV), 'dăqĭlai 打起來(RV), kāi-huŏr 開火兒(VO). The two armies clashed. Nèi-liăngge-jūnduì chōngtu-qi-lai-le. 那兩個軍隊衝突起來了. (2) (disagree) chōngtu 衝突(TV). Their ideas clashed. Tāmende-yìjian chōngtu. 他們的意見衝突. (3) (of colors) bu-pèi 不配, bu-tiáohe 不調和. These colors clash. Zhèixiē-yánse bu-pèi. 這些顏色不配.

CLASS (n) (1) (sort, kind) zhŏng 種(M), lèi 類(M). We are not the same class of people. Wŏmen-bú-shi·yìzhŏng-rén. 我們不是一種人. (2) (grade, quality) dĕng 等(M). first class ticket tóudĕngpiào 頭等票. (3) (style) gér 格兒(B), pŭr 譜兒(B). This restaurant has class. Zhèi-ge-fànguănr hĕn-gòu-gér. 這

個飯館兒很够格兒. (4) (academic course) mén 門 (M). I selected a French class. Wǒ-xuǎnle-yìmén-Fàwén. 我選了一門法文. (5) (class period) táng 堂 (M). an English class yitáng-Yīngwén 一堂英文. (6) (social level) jiēji 階級 (N). working class gōngren-jiēji 工人階級. (7) (students of a single year) bān 班 (N) (M) jí 級 (N) (M), niánjí 年級 (M). class of 1967 yījiǔliùqī-bān 一九六七班. a class of students yìbān-xuésheng 一班學生.

BE CLASSED AS bèi-fēnzai...-lèi 被分在...類, suàn-shi 算是. He's classed as a refugee.. Tā-bèi-fēnzai-nànmín-nèiyilèi-le. 他被分在難民那一類了.

CLASSIFY (v) fēn-lèi 分類 (VO). These books are classified by subject. Zhèixie-shū shi-ànzhe-tímu-fēn-lèi-de. 這些書是按着題目分類的.

CLASSMATE (n) tóngbān(tóngxué) 同班(同學) (N).

CLASSROOM (n) kèshì 課室 (N), jiàoshì 教室 (N), jiǎng-táng 講堂 (N), kètáng 課堂 (N).

CLAUSE (n) (1) (provision of a document) duàn 段 (M). The treaty has four clauses. Zhèi-ge-tiáoyuē yǒu-sìduàn. 這個條約有四段. (2) (phrase containing subject and verb) duǎn-jù 短句.

CLAW (n) zhuǎzi 爪子 (N). Cats have sharp claws. Māo-de-zhuǎzi hěn-jiān. 貓的爪子很尖.

CLAY (n) ní 泥 (N), niántǔ 黏土 (N).

CLEAN (a) (1) (not dirty) gān-jing 乾淨 (SV). This hotel is quite clean. Zhèige-lǚguǎn hěn-gānjing. 這個旅館很乾淨. (2) (not obscene) bù-huángsè 不黃色 (SV), bù-fěn 不粉 (SV). This novel is clean. Zhèiběn-xiǎoshuōr bù-huángsè. 這本小說兒不黃色.

(v) gānjing 乾淨 (RE) preceded by a verb indicating the method of cleaning. clean by sweeping sǎogānjing 掃乾淨, clean by rubbing cāgān-jing 擦乾淨. We spent two hours cleaning the dishes. Wǒmen-fèile-liǎngge-zhōngtóu cái-bǎ-wǎn-xǐgānjing. 我們費了兩個鐘頭才把碗洗乾淨.

HAVE A CLEAN RECORD (criminal) méi-fànguo-àn 沒犯過案, méi-fànguo-zuì 沒犯過罪.

CLEAN HOUSE (fig.) qīngchú-fǔhua-fènzǐ 清除腐化分子.

CLEAN OUT qīnglǐ 清理 (TV). Did you clean out your room? Nǐ-bǎ-nǐde wūzi dou-qīnglǐhǎo-le-ma? 你把你的屋子都清理好

了嗎?

CLEAN UP a) (wash up) xǐ-yixǐ (shǒu) 洗一洗(手). Where can I clean up? Wǒ-zài-nǎr néng-xǐ-yixǐ(-shǒu)? 我在那兒能洗一洗(手)? b) (straighten up a place) dásao 打掃(TV), shōushi 收拾(TV). I clean up the rooms everyday. Wǒ-měitian dou-dásao-wūzi. 我每天都打掃屋子. c) (finish) zuòwán 作完. Can you clean up your work by noon? Zhōngwǔ-yǐqián nǐ-néng-zuòwán-nǐde-gōngzuò-ma? 中午以前你能作完你的工作嗎?

CLEAR (a) (1) (not cloudy) qíng 晴(SV). clear sky qíng-tiān 晴天. (2) (transparent) tòumíng 透明(SV), tòu-liàngr 透亮兒(SV). clear glass tòumíng-bōli 透明玻璃. (3) (understandable, distinct, organized) qīngchu 清楚(SV). His voice is very clear. Tāde-shēngyin hěn-qīngchu. 他的聲音很清楚. His mind is very clear. Tāde-tóunǎo hěn-qīngchu. 他的頭腦很清楚 (4) (of water) qīng 清(SV). The water of the lake is very clear. Hú-shuǐ hěn-qīng. 湖水很清. (5) (easily seen, obvious) míngxiǎn 明顯(SV). The fact is clear. Shìshí-hěn-míngxiǎn. 事實很明顯.

CLEAR PROFIT chúnlì 純利 (N).

IS THAT (or THIS) CLEAR? Dǒng-bu-dǒng? 懂不懂?

CLEAR AWAY názǒu 拿走, bānkai 搬開. Clear away the books. Bǎ-shū dou-bānkai. 把書都搬開.

CLEAR OFF shōushi 收拾 (TV). Why don't you clear off the table? Nǐ-wèn-shénma hái-bù-shōushi-zhuōzi? 你為甚麼還不收拾桌子?

CLEAR OUT (1) (empty) téngchulai 騰出來 (RV). Please clear out the drawer. Qǐng-nǐ-bǎ-chōuli-téngchulai. 請你把抽屜騰出來 (2). (leave) zǒu 走 (IV), pǎo 跑 (IV), lîkai 離開 (TV). He had cleared out before I arrived there. Wǒ-dào nèr-yǐqián tā-yǐjing-pǎo-le. 我到那兒以前他已經跑了. (3) (sell out) màiwán 賣完 (RV), màiguāng 賣光 (RV). Before we move, we have to clear out the stock. Wǒmen-bān-jiā-yǐqián děi-bǎ-cúnhuò dou-màiwán. 我們搬家以前得把存貨都賣完.

CLEAR UP (1) (explain) jiěshi 解釋 (TV). Would you clear up the ambiguity. Nǐ-nêng-bǎ-bu-qīngchu-de-dìfang jiěshi-jieshi-ma? 你能把不清楚的地方解釋解釋嗎? (2) (settle, straighten) qīngli 清理 (TV). I have several things to clear up. Wǒ-yǒu-jijiàn-shì děi-qīngli. 我有幾件事得清理. (3) (of weather) qíng 晴 (IV). It may clear up tomorrow. Míngtian yěxǔ-huì-qíng-le. 明天也許會晴了.

CLERGYMAN (n) a) (general) jiàohuì-li-de 教會裏的. b) (Protestant minister) mùshi 牧師. c) (Catholic priest) shenfu 神父.

CLERK (n) (1) (salesman in a store) diànyuán 店員 (N), huǒji 夥計 (N). (2) (bookkeeper) guǎn-zhàng-de 管帳的 (N). (3) (employee in general) zhíyuán 職員 (N). (4) (court recorder) shūjìguān 書記官 (N).

CLEVER (a) (1) (intelligent) cōngming 聰明 (SV), língli 靈利 (SV). (2) (skillful) qiǎo 巧 (SV). That carpenter is very clever. Nèige-mùjiang hěn-qiǎo. 那個木匠很巧. (3) (of a move, maneuver) miào 妙 (SV), qiǎomiào 巧妙 (SV). a clever move in chess miào-zhāor 妙招兒.

CLEVER AT hěn-huì 很會. He is clever at stimulating conversations. Tā-hěn-huì-zhǎo-huà-shuō. 他很會找話説.

CLIMATE (n) qìhou 氣候 (N), tiānqi 天氣 (N).

CLIMB (v) (1) (ascend with difficulty, or involving effort) pá 爬 (TV). climb stairs pá-lóutī 爬樓梯. (2) (in society or rank) (wàng-shàng-)pá (往上)爬. He tried all possible means to climb (up in society). Tā-xiǎngjìnle-fázi wàng-shàng-pá. 他想盡了法子往上爬.

(n) usually expressed verbally See (v).

CLIP (v) (1) (fasten together) bié 别 (TV). Clip these papers together. Bǎ-zhèixie-zhǐ yòng-zhēn-biézai-yikuàir. 把這些紙用針别在一塊兒. (2) (cut with shears) jiǎo 鉸 (TV), jiǎn 剪 (TV). I am going to clip the sheep. Wǒ-yào-qu-jiǎo-yángmáo. 我要去鉸羊毛. (3) (remove, cut out) jiǎo 鉸 (TV), jiǎn 剪 (TV). I clipped this out of the newspaper. Wǒ-bǎ-bàoshang-de-nèiduànr jiǎo-xialai-le. 我把報上的那段兒鉸下來了. (n) (fastening device) jiā-zhǐ-de-zhēn 夾紙的針, bié-zhǐ-de-zhēn 别紙的針.

CLOAK (n) dàyī 大衣 (N), wàiyī 外衣 (N), wàitàor 外套兒 (N).

CLOCK (n) zhōng 鐘 (N). alarm clock nàozhōng 鬧鐘 (N). (v) (record the time used) gěi ... jì-shíhou 給…記時候. We'll clock you. Wǒmen-gěi-nǐ-jì-shíhou. 我們給你記時候.

CLOSE (a) (1) (near) lí...jìn

離...近. The station is close to my home. Huǒchēzhàn lí-wo-jiā-hěn-jìn. 火車站離我家很近. (2) (having little fresh air) mēn 悶 (SV), mèn 悶 (SV). This room is very close. Zhèi-jiān-wūzi-de-kōngqì hěn-mēn. 這間屋子的空氣很悶. (3) (with a little in between) jìn 近 (SV), chàbuduō 差不多. These two colors are very close. Zhèi-liǎngge-yánse chàbuduō. 這兩種顏色差不多.

IT'S A CLOSE CALL Hǎo-wēi-xiǎn-le 好危險了.

CLOSE FRIEND hǎo-péngyou 好朋友 (N).

CLOSE NEIGHBOR línju 鄰居 (N).

CLOSE RELATIVE qīnrén 親人 (N), jìnqīn 近親 (N).

GIVE *something* CLOSE ATTENTION tèbié-zhùyì 特别注意. Please give my problem your close attention. Qǐng-nǐ-tèbié-zhùyì-wǒde-'wèntí. 請你特别注意我的問題.

CLOSE (v) (l) (shut) a) (of door, window, drawer,etc.) guān 關 (TV), guānshang 關上 (RV). Close the door. Guān-mén 關門. b) (of a box, trunk, etc.) gài 蓋 (TV), gàishang 蓋上, héshang 合上. Close the trunk. Bǎ-xiāngzi-gàishang. 把箱子蓋上. c) (of a knife) zhéshang 折上, héshang 合上. d) (of a safety pin) bié 别 (TV), biéshang 别上. Be careful when you close the safety pin. Nǐ-bié-biézhēn-de-shíhou xiǎoxin-diǎnr. 你别别針的時候小心點兒. e) (of a bottle with a cork) sāi 塞 (TV), sāishang 塞上. After you have poured the wine, don't forget to close the bottle. Nǐ-dàowán-jiǔ-de-shíhou bié-wàngle-bǎ-píngzi-sāishang. 你倒完了酒的時候,别忘了把瓶子塞上. f) (of a bottle with a cap) gài 蓋 (TV), gàishang 蓋上. g) (of the eyes) hé 合 (TV), héshang 合上, bì 閉 (TV), bìshang 閉上. Close your eyes. Bì-yǎn. 閉眼. h) (the eyes to something) (*fig.*) zhuāng-kànbujiàn 裝看不見. You can't close your eyes to such a thing. Nǐ-bù-néng-duì-zhèizhǒng-shìqing zhuāng-kànbujiàn. 你不能對這種事情裝看不見. (2) (temporarily) a) (stop doing business, of a store) xiūxi 休息 (IV), guān-mén 關門 (VO). That store closes at five. Nèige-pùzi wǔ-diǎn-zhōng guān-mén. 那個舖子五點鐘關門. b) (a road) guān(diào) 關(掉). They closed Highway No. 3. Tāmen-bǎ-dìsānhào-gōnglù-guān(diào)-le. 他們把第三號公路關

(掉)了. c) (a school for a holiday or vacation) fàng-jià 放假 (VO). Our school is closed today. Wǒmen-xuéxiào jīntian-fàng-jià. 我們學校今天放假. d) (a stall or stand) shōu-tānr 收攤兒 (VO). When do you close your stall? Nǐ-shénma-shíhou-shōu-tānr? 你甚麼時候收攤兒? (3) (end, finish permanently) a) (a deal) chéng-jiāo 成交 (VO). The deal has been closed for three days. Yǐjìng-chéng-jiāole-sāntiān-le. 已經成交了三天了. b) (a letter, speech) jiéshu 結束 (TV), jiésu 結束 (TV). I'll close my speech with a joke. Wǒ-xiǎng-yòng-yíge-xiàohuar-lái-jiéshu-wǒde-jiǎngyǎn. 我想用一個笑話來結束我的演講. c) (an account) jié 結 (TV), suàn 算 (TV). Please close my account. Qǐng-nǐ-bǎ-wǒde-zhàng jié-le. 請你把我的帳結了. d) (an office, particularly a branch) shōu 收 (TV), jiéshu 結束 (TV), jiésu 結束 (TV), qiǔxiāo 取消 (TV). We closed our New York branch. Wǒmen-bǎ-Niǔyuē-fēnháng jiéshu-le. 我們把紐約分行結束了.

(n) (1) (of a meeting) wánle-de-shihou 完了的時候. At the close of the meeting, he came. Huì-wánle-de-shihou, ta-lái-le. 會完了的時候他來了. (2) (of a letter, speech, article etc.) mòliǎor 末了兒 (N), zuìhòu 最後 (PW). He brought the letter to a close. Tā-xiě-xìn yǐjing-xiědao-mòliǎor-le. 他寫信已經寫到末了兒了.

CLOSE UP (1) (if marching) gēn-ˈjǐn-yìdianr 跟緊一點兒. (2) (if standing still) kào-lǒng 靠攏 (RV).

CLOSE something TIGHT guānjǐn 關緊 (RV), guānyán 關嚴 (RV). Please close the door tight. Qǐng-nǐ-bǎ-mén-guānyán-le. 請你把門關嚴了.

CLOSE UP ON (get near) lí...jiànjiānde-jìn-le 離…漸漸的近了. The enemy is closing up on us. Díren-lí-wǒmen-jiànjiānde-jìn-le. 敵人離我們漸漸的近了.

BE CLOSED (of a legal case) liǎo 了 (TV), liǎojié 了結 (TV). That case is closed. Nèi-jiàn-ànzi-liǎo-le. 那件案子了了.

CLOSET (n) guì 櫃 (N), qiáng-guì 牆櫃 (N). My room has two closets. Wǒ-wūzi-li yǒu-liǎngge-qiáng-guì. 我屋子裏有兩個牆櫃.

WATER CLOSET (toilet) cèsuǒ 廁所 (N).

CLOTH (n) (1) (of cotton) bù 布 (N). (2) (material) liàozi 料子 (N). (3) (made from wool, silk, etc.) liàozi 料子 (N). usually preceded by a word indicating the kind of fibre used. wool cloth máo-liàozi 毛料子.

CLOTHE (v) chuān 穿 (TV). He doesn't know how to clothe himself. Tā-bù-dǒng zěnma-chuān. 他不懂怎麼穿.

CLOTHES (n) yīshang 衣裳 (N), yīfu 衣服 (N).

CLOUD (n) yún(cai) 雲(彩) (N).

(v) (show anger or sorrow in facial expression) chén-liǎn 沉臉 (VO) běng-liǎn 繃臉 (VO). His face clouded and he said, "get out!" Tā-bǎ-liǎn-yì-chén shuō-"gǔn!" 他把臉一沉說"滾"

CLOUD UP (of the sky) yīn-shanglai 陰上來 (RV). It is beginning to cloud up. Tiān-yīn-shanglai le. 天陰上來了.

CLOUDY (a) (1) (overcast) yīn-tiān 陰天 (VO). It has been cloudy all day. Zhěng-tiān yīn-tiān. 整天陰天. (2) (not clear) hún 渾 (SV). This water is cloudy. Zhèi-shuǐ hěn-hún. 這水很渾. (3) (confused, vague) bù-qīngchu 不清楚. This point is still cloudy. Zhèidiǎn hái-bu-qīngchu. 這點還不清楚.

CLUB (n) (1) (heavy stick) gùnzi 棍子 (N), bàngzi 棒子 (N), gùn 棍 (B). policeman's club jǐnggùn 警棍. (2) (organization) hui 會 (N), shè 社 (-B). Chinese opera club Guójùshè 國劇社. (3) (recreation place of a club) jùlèbù 俱樂部 (N). (4) (suit in cards) méihuār 梅花兒 (N).

(v) yòng-gùnzi-dǎ 用棍子打. He was clubbed by three men. Tā-jiào-sānge-rén yòng-gùnzi-dǎ-le. 他叫三個人用棍子打了.

CLUBFOOTED (n) diǎnjiǎor 點腳兒 (SV).

CLUMSY (a) bèn 笨 (SV). bèn-shoubènjiǎo-de 笨手笨腳的. That boy is very clumsy. Nèige-háizi bènshoubènjiǎo-de. 那個孩子笨手笨腳的.

COACH (n) (1) (large four-wheel horse-drawn carriage) mǎ-chē 馬車 (N). There are five people in the coach. Mǎ-chē-li yǒu-wǔge-rén. 馬車裏有五個人. (2) (car for public transportation) a) (railway car) chē 車. b) (bus) gōnggòngqìchē 公共汽車 (3) (trainer of athletes) tǐyu-jiàoyuán 體育教員.

(v) (tutor, train) jiāo 教 (TV). He needs to be coached. Tā-xūyao-ren-jiāojiao-ta. 他需要人教教他.

COAL (n) méi 煤 (N). hard coal yìngméi 硬煤. soft coat yānrméi 烟兒煤.

COARSE (a) (1) (rough) cū 粗 (SV). Her skin is very coarse. Tāde-pífu hěn-cū. 她的皮膚很粗. (2) (vulgar) cū

C

粗 (SV), yě 野 (SV), cūyě 粗野 (SV), cūsú 粗俗 (SV). His coarse manner gave us a very bad impression. Tā-cūyě-de-jŭdong gěi-wǒmen-de-yìnxiang hěn-huài. 他粗野的擧動給我們的印象很壞.

COAST (n) hǎi'àn 海岸 (N), àn 岸 (N). Our ship sails along the East Coast. Wǒmende-[illegible]n yánzhe-dōnghǎi'àn-zǒu. 我們的船沿着東海岸走.

(v) (slide down without using power) liū(xiaqu) 溜(下去) (IV) (RV). They were coasting down that slope. Tāmen-cóng-nèige-xiépuōr liūxiaqu-le. 他們從那個斜坡兒溜下去了.

COAT (n) (1) (garment) shàngyī 上衣 (N), wàitàor 外套兒 (N), yī 衣 (B). overcoat dàyī 大衣. raincoat yǔyī 雨衣. (2) (layer) céng 層 (M). a coat of paint yìcéng-qī 一層漆.

(v) (cover with a layer) a) (intentionally) shàng-yicéng 上一層. Coat this cake with frosting. Bǎ-zhèige-dàngāo shàng-yìcéng-táng. 把這個蛋糕上一層糖. b) (intentionally or unintentionally) nòngshang-yicéng 弄上一層. The car was coated with mud. Qìchē-shang nòngshang-le-yicéng-ní. 汽車上弄上了一層泥.

BE COATED (of the tongue) zhǎng-shétāi 長舌苔 (VO). My tongue is coated. Wǒde-shétou zhǎng-shétāi-le. 我的舌頭長舌苔了.

COCK (n) (male fowl) a) (rooster) gōngjī 公鷄 (N). b) (any bird) gōngde 公的.

(v) (1) (direct alertly) lìqilai 立起來 (RV), shùqilai 豎起來 (RV), zhíqilai 直起來 (RV). The dog cocked its ears. Gǒu-bǎ-ěrduo lìqilai-le. 狗把耳朶立起來了. (2) (prepare a weapon to fire) bān 扳 (TV). cock the gun bān-jīzi 扳機子.

CODE (n) (1) (body of laws) civil code mínfǎ 民法. (2) (communications signals) mìmǎr 密碼兒 (N), diànmǎr 電碼兒 (N). The message was sent in code. Nèige-diànbào shi-yòng-diànmǎr-dǎchuqu-de. 那個電報是用電碼兒打出去的.

COFFEE (n) kāfēi 咖啡 (N). a cup of coffee yìbēi kāfēi 一杯咖啡.

COIN (n) (less than a dollar in value) is expressed as change língqián 零錢 (N). Do you have any coins? Nǐ-yǒu-língqián-ma? 你有零錢嗎?

(v) (1) (to produce coinage) zhù 鑄 (TV). It's a crime to coin money secretly. Sīxia-zhùqián shi-fàn-zuì-de. 私下鑄錢是犯罪的. (2) ([illegible]ent term or slogan) zào

造(TV), zuǎn 纂(TV). He coined that term. Nèige-míngcí shi-tā-zào-de. 那個名詞是他造的.

COLD (a) (1) (of low temperature) lěng 冷(SV), liáng 涼(SV). Today isn't so cold. Jīntian bú-tai-lěng. 今天不太冷. (2) (not friendly) lěng 冷(SV), lěngdan 冷淡(SV). He's very cold to us. Tā-duì-wǒmen hěn-lěngdan 他對我們很冷淡.

(n) (illness) zhāo-liáng 着涼(VO), shāng-fēng 傷風(VO). There has been no drug found for a cold yet. Hǎi-méiyou zhì-shāng-fēng-de-yào-ne. 還沒有治傷風的藥呢.

COLLAPSE (v) (1) (cave in) tā 塌(IV), kuǎ 垮(IV). That old building collapsed. Nèizuo-lǎo-lóu tā-le. 那坐老樓塌了. (2) (fail, said of finance or health) kuǎ 垮(IV). Their company is about to collapse. Tāmende-gōngsī kuài-kuǎ-le. 他們的公司快垮了.

(n) (1) (cave-in) expressed verbally See (v) (1). (2) (breakdown, exhaustion) expressed verbally See (v) (2).

COLLAR (n) lǐngzi 領子(N).

(v) zhuāzhu 抓住. The policemen finally collared him. Jǐn-chá-zuìhòu-bǎ-tā-zhuāzhu-le. 警察最後把他抓住了.

COLLEAGUE (n) tóngshì 同事(N). He is a colleague of mine. Tā-shi-wǒde-tóngshì. 他是我的同事.

COLLECT (v) (1) (accept) shōu 收(TV). Who's going to collect the tickets? Shéi-shōu-piào? 誰收票? (2) (receive money in payment for something) shōu 收(TV), yào 要(TV). I'm coming to collect the bill. Wǒ-shi-lái-shōu-zhàng-de. 我是來收帳的. (3) (accumulate, as a hobby or for research) sōuji 搜集(TV), shōují 收集(TV), zǎn 攢(TV). Do you collect stamps? Nǐ-shōuji-yóu-piào-ma? 你收集郵票嗎? (4) (of mail) qǔ 取(TV). collect letters twice a day yìtiān-qǔ-liǎngci-xìn 一天取兩次信. (5) (come together) jù 聚(TV). A crowd collected there at the tiger's cage. Yìqún-rén jùzai-láohu-lóngzi-nèr-le. 一群人聚在老虎籠子那兒了. (6) (of dust) cún 存(TV). Dust has been collecting on the table. Zhuōzi-shang cúnle-hǎoxiē-tǔ. 桌子上存了好些土.

COLLECT one's THOUGHTS 'kǎolü-kǎolü 考慮考慮(TV), 'xiǎng-yixiǎng 想一想(TV). Let me collect my thoughts. Ràng-wǒ-'xiǎng-yi-xiǎng. 讓我想一想.

COLLECT oneself zhèndìng-xialai 鎮定下來(RV). I was frightened at first but I collected myself right away. Wǒ-qǐxiān-hěn-hàipà, kěshi-lìkè-jiu-zhèndìng-xialai-le. 我起先很害怕可是立刻就鎮定下來了. (a) (adv) (to be paid for at place of delivery) is expressed as the one who receives will pay. shōu-de-rén-gěi-qián 收的人給錢.

COLLECTION (n) (1) (of things) shōucáng 收藏 (N). (2) (of money) expressed verbally as raise funds juān 捐 (TV). take up a collection juān-qián 捐錢.

COLLECTOR (n) (1) (of tax, debt, etc.) shōu... de 收 ... 的 . tax collector shōu-shuì-de 收稅的 (2) (as a hobby) shōucángjiā 收藏家 (N). stamp collector yóupiào-shōucángjiā 郵票收藏家.

COLLEGE (n) (1) (institution of higher education) dàxué 大學 (N). (2) (academic branch of a university) xuéyuàn 學院 (N). college of science lǐxué-yuàn 理學院.

COLLEGE DEGREE xuéwèi 學位 (N).

COLLIDE (v) (1) (crash together) zhàng 撞 (TV), chuàng 撞 (TV), pèng 碰 (TV). Two cars collided. Liǎngge-qìchē chuàngshang-le. 兩個汽車撞上了. (2) (contradict) chōngtu 衝突 (TV). Their plans collided. Tāmende-jìhua bǐcǐ-chōngtu. 他們的計劃彼此衝突.

COLLISION (n) (1) (crash) is expressed verbally. See COLLIDE. zhuàng 撞 (TV), chuàng 撞 (TV) usually accompanied by an object indicating what collided. The collision killed three people. Nèicì-zhuàng-chē sǐle-sānge-rén. 那次撞車死了三個人. (2) (conflict) chōngtu 衝突 (N). There is no collision between them. Tāmen-zhījiān méi-you-chōngtu. 他們之間沒有衝突.

COLONY (n) (1) (land ruled by a distant country) zhímíndì 殖民地 (N). (2) (community with common interests) dìqū 地區 (N).

COLOR (n) (1) (a quality) yánse 顏色 (N), yánshair 顏色兒 (N), shǎr 色兒 (N). What color do you like most? Nǐ-zuì-xǐhuan-shénma-yánse? 你最喜歡甚麼顏色? (2) (paint, dye, pigment) yánliào 顏料 (N), yánse 顏色 (N). (3) (interest) shēngqì 生氣 (N). There's no color at all in his life. Tāde-shēnghuó yìdiǎnr-shēngqi-dou-méi-yǒu. 他的生活一點兒生氣都沒有. (v) (1) (give color to) shàng-yánse 上顏色 (VO), shàng-yánshair 上顏色兒 (VO). The child is coloring his book.

Xiǎoháir zhèngzai-shūshang shàng-yánse-ne. 小孩正在書上上顏色呢. (2) (blush) húng 紅(IV). Her face colored. Tāde-liǎn húng-le. 她的臉紅了. (3) (change to give a wrong idea) expressed as add a little something jiā-dianr-huà 加點兒話. He colored the story a little. Tā-zài-nèige-gùshi jiā-le-dianr-huà. 他在那個故事加了點兒話.

COLORS (flag) qízi 旗子(N), guóqí 國旗(N).

COLORED PEOPLE (negro) hēi(zhǒng)rén 黑(種)人(N).

COLORFUL (a) (1) (abounding in color) yánse-piàoliang 顏色漂亮, yánshair-piàoliang 顏色兒漂亮. The stage is very colorful. Wǔtái-de-yánse hěn-piàoliang. 舞台的顏色很漂亮. (2) (varied and interesting) bù-ˈpíngfán 不平凡(SV). He led a colorful life. Tā-guò-de-shēnghuo bù-ˈpíngfán. 他過的生活不平凡.

COLUMN (n) (1) (shaft, pillar) zhùzi 柱子(N). (2) (formation) zòngduì 縱隊(N). (3) (of smoke) gǔzi 股子(M). a column of smoke yìgǔzi-yān 一股子煙. (4) (of print) háng 行(N) (M). two columns of characters liǎng-háng-zì 兩行字. (5) (regular feature in newspaper) lán 欄(B), zhuānlán 專欄(N).

MEMORIAL COLUMN (obelisk) jìniàntǎ 紀念塔(N), jìniànbēi 紀念碑(N).

COMB (n) (1) (for hair) lǒngzi 攏子(N), shūzi 梳子(N), mùshu 木梳(N). (2) (honeycomb) fēngwō 蜂窩(N).

(v) (1) (arrange hair with a comb) lǒng 攏(TV), shū 梳(TV). comb hair lǒng-tóu(fa) 攏頭(髮). (2) (search thoroughly) chùchu-dou-zhǎo-dào-le 處處都找到了. We have combed this area. Wǒmen-zài zhèi-yidài chùchu-dou-zhǎodào-le. 我們在這一帶處處都找到了.

COMBAT (n) zhànshì 戰事(N). Both sides want to avoid combat. Liǎng-fāngmian-dōu-bìmiǎn-ˈzhànshì. 兩方面都避免戰事.

(v) dǎ 打(TV). We must combat the enemy. Wǒmen-děi-dǎ-díren. 我們得打敵人.

COMBINATION (n) (1) (a joining or grouping together) is expressed verbally as be at together zài-yíkuàir 在一塊兒. That combination of colors is very pretty. Nèi-jizhǒng-yánse-zai-yíkuàir hěn-hǎokàn. 那幾種顏色在一塊兒很好看. (2) (of a lock) is expressed as numerals hàomǎr 號碼兒(N). What is the combination of this lock? e-duìzirsuǒ-de-hàomǎrshi-shénma? 這個對字兒鎖的號碼兒是甚麼?

COMBINE (v) (1) (blend, mix) hǔn(hé) 混(合) (TV) chān 攙 (TV). Water and oil do not combine. Shuǐ-gen-yóu bu-néng-hǔn(hé)zai-yikuàir. 水跟油不能混(合)在一塊兒. (2) (pool, join) fàngzai-yikuàir 放在一塊兒. They combined their resources. Tāmen-bǎ-tamen-dàjiā-de-lì-liang fàngzai-yikuàir. 他們把他們大家的力量放在一塊兒.

COME (v) (1) (to approach the speaker's position) lái 來 (IV). Come here! (Dào-)zhèr-lái! (到)這兒來! or Lái-zhèr! 來這兒! Coming! Lái-le! 來了! (2) (arrive at a place or time) dào 到 (IV). They came to a river. Tāmen-dàole-hé-ner-le. 他們到了河那兒了. I'll tell you when the time comes. Dào-shíhou wǒ-jiu-gàosong-ni. 到時候我就告訴你. (3) (to occur in time or at a place) zài 在 (TV). Christmas comes in December. Shèngdan-jié zài-shí'èryue. 聖誕節在十二月. It comes at the end of the book. Nèige-zai-shū-de-zuìhòu. 那個在書的最後. (4) (position in a series) shì 是 (TV) or not expressed. She comes first. Tā-shi-dìyíge. 他是第一個. You come next. Nǐ-dì'èr. 你第二. (5) (arrive at some state or condition) is expressed nominally as result jiéguǒ 結果 (N). Nothing will come of it. Bú-huì-yǒu-shénma-jiéguǒ. 不會有甚麼結果. (6) (exist as a result) yǐnwei... de-jiéguǒ 因為...的結果. This comes from studying hard. Zhè-shi-yǐnwei-yònggōng-de-jiéguǒ. 這是因為用功的結果. (7) (become) is expressed by le 了 indicating change of status. The wheel came loose. Lúnzi-sōng-le. 輪子鬆了. (8) (be obtainable) yǒu 有 (TV). This paper comes in nineteen different colors. Zhèizhǒng-zhǐ yǒu-shíjiǔzhǒng-yánse. 這種紙有十九種顏色. (9) (expression of impatience) Oh, come now! Ēi! Shuō-zhēn-de. 哎! 說真的.

COME ABOUT (occur) chéng 成 (TV). How did it come about? Zěnma-chéng-zhè-yàngr-le? 怎麼成這樣兒了?

COME ACROSS (1) (meet by chance) kànjian 看見 (RV), yùjian 遇見 (RV), pèngjian 碰見 (RV). Where did you come across this book? Nǐ-shi-zài-nǎr yùjian-de-zhèiben shū? 你是在那兒遇見的這本書? (2) (slang) (to do what is requested) chūlai

出來 (RV). We expect you to come across with some money. Wǒmen-děngzhe-nǐ-náchu-dianr-qián-lai. 我們等着你拿出點兒錢來.

COME AFTER (fetch) qǔ 取 (TV). I came after my car. Wǒ-lái-qǔ-wǒde-chē-lai-le. 我來取我的車來了.

COME AGAIN (repeat one's self) zài-shuō 再說 (AD). Come again! I didn't hear you. Nǐ-zài-shuō-yicì! Wǒ-méi-tīngjiàn. 你再說一次！我没聽見.

COME ALONG (1) (follow a route) wàng-zhèibianr-lái 往這邊兒來. Whose car is that coming along the road? Zài-lù-shang wàng-zhèibianr-lái-de-qìchē shì-shéide? 在路上往這邊兒來的汽車是誰的. (2) (accompany) yě-lái 也來. May I come along? Wǒ-yě-lái kéyi-ma? 我也來可以嗎? (3) (develop) jìnxíng 進行. My work is coming along very well. Wǒde-gōngzuo jìnxíngde-hěn-shùnlì. 我的工作進行的很順利. (4) (hurry up) lái 來 (IV). Come along! Kuài-lái! 快來!

COME AROUND (1) (of a corner) guǎi 拐 (TV). He just came around the corner. Tā-gāng-guǎiguolai. 他剛拐過來. (2) (recover from illness) jiàn-hǎo 見好. He is coming around now. Tā-xiànzài-jiàn-hǎo-le. 他現在見好了. (3) (change a point of view) gǎiguolai 改過來 (RV). He disagreed for a while, but now he's come around to our point of view. Tā-xiān-bu-tóngyì, xiànzài gǎiguolai-le. 他先不同意現在改過來了.

COME AWAY (from a place) líkai 離開 (RV). Come away from there. 'Líkai-nèr. 離開那兒.

COME BACK TO (recall) xiángqilai 想起來 (RV). Suddenly it all came back to me. Hurán wǒ-dou-xiángqi-lai-le. 忽然我都想起來了.

COME BEFORE (of a meeting) tíchulai 提出來 (RV). That question should come before the board of trustees. Nèige-wènti yīngdāng-zai-dǒngshihuì tíchulai. 那個問題應當在董事會提出來.

COME BY (1) (pass near) jīngguò 經過 (IV) lùguò 路過 (IV). He came by my house last night. Zuótian-wǎnshang tā-lùguò-wǒde-jiā. 昨天晚上他路過我的家. (2) (acquire) zhǎozhao 找着 (RV). I don't know how he came by that job. Wǒ-bu-zhīdào tā-shī-zěnma-zhǎozhao-de-nèige-shìqing. 我不知道他是怎麼找着的那個事

情.

COME DOWN (to lose status, etc.) jiàng-jí 降級. A bicycle is a real come-down from a car. Cóng-zuò-qìchē gǎi-cheng-qí-zìxingchē, zhēn-shi-jiàngjí-le. 從坐汽車改成騎自行車,真是降級了.

COME DOWN WITH (contract a disease) dé 得 (TV). I think I'm coming down with the flu. Wŏ-xiăng-wŏ-déde-shi-shîling-bìng. 我想我得的是時令病.

COME FORWARD (1) (offer one's services) chūlai 出來 (RV). I came forward with my assistance. Wŏ-chūlai-bāng-máng-lai-le. 我出來幫忙來了. (2) (present one's self) dào-qiánbianr-lái 到前邊兒來. All who would like to help, please come forward. Yào-bāng-máng-de dōu-dào-qián-tou-lái. 要幫忙的都到前頭來.

COME FROM (1) (descend from) chūlai 出來 (RV). He comes from a poor family. Tā shi-cóng-qióng-ren-jiā-li-chūlai-de. 他是從窮人家裏出來的. (2) (result from) jiéguŏ 結果 (N). This comes from staying up too late. Zhèi-shi-shuì-jiào-tài-wăn-de-jiéguŏ. 這是睡覺太晚的結果.

COME IN (1) (enter) Please come in. Qĭng-jìnlai. 請進來. (2) (arrive) dào 到 (IV). The plane came in at four o'clock. Fēijĭ shi-sìdian-zhōng-dào-de. 飛機是四點鐘到的. (3) (of money) jìnlai 進來 (RV). The money due us is coming in slowly. Tāmen-qiàn-wŏmen-de-qián mànmānr-de-jìnlai-le. 他們欠我們的錢,慢慢兒的都進來了. (4) (be of use) yŏu-guānxi 有關係 (VO). Where do I come in? Wŏ-zài-shénma-dîfang gēn-zhèige-yŏu-guānxi? 我在甚麼地方跟這個有關係?

COME IN HANDY yŏu-yòng 有用 (SV) (VO). This tool will come in handy. Zhèige-jiāhuo-hĕn-yŏu-yòng. 這個傢伙很有用.

COME INTO (1) (acquire, of goods) dé 得 (TV). When I die, you will come into a lot of money. Wŏ-sĭle, nĭ-jiu-dé-zhao-yi-dà-bĭ-qián. 我死了,你就得着一大筆錢.

COME INTO PLAY. How does that plan come into play? Nèi-ge-jìhua zĕnma-yòng? 那個計劃怎麼用?

COME INTO SIGHT kàndejiàn-le 看得見了. The car came into sight. Kàndejiàn-nèige-qìchē-le. 看得見那個汽車了.

COME NEAR (1) (approach) chàbuduō-dào 差不多到.

He came near the table. Tā-chàbuduō-dào-zhuōzi-ner-le. 他差不多到桌子那兒了. (2) (almost) chàbuduō 差不多. I came near completing that job. Nèijian-shì wǒ-chàbuduō-zuòwán-le. 那件事我差不多作完了.

COME OFF (1) (become detached) xiàlai 下來 (RE) (RV), diào 掉 (IV) (RE). The cap of this pen doesn't come off. Zhèige-bǐ-màor nábu-xiàlái. 這筆帽兒拿不下來. This ink won't come off (by washing). Zhèige-mòshuǐ-xǐbu-diào. 這個墨水洗不掉. (2) (happen, occur) guòqu 過去 (RV), wán 完 (IV). Did the play come off? Nèichu-xì guòqu-le-ma? 那齣戲過去了嗎?

COME ON (1) (meet by chance) kànjian 看見 (RV), yùjian 遇見 (RV), pèngjian 碰見 (RV). I came on this book in the library. Wǒ-shi-zài-túshuguǎn kànjiande-zhèiběn-shū. 我是在圖書館看見的這本書. (2) (enter) chūtái 出台 (VO). She came on stage first. Shì-tā-xiān-chūtáide. 是他先出台的. (3) (advertizing technique) is expressed verbally as attract someone to come. zhāo... lai 招…來. Low prices are just come-ons. Jiàqian-piányi jiu-shi-yào-zhāo-ren-lái. 價錢便宜就是要招人來.

COME ON STRONG (make a good impression) wǒ-juéde-... hěn-hǎo 我覺得…很好. He really comes on strong. Wǒ-juéde-ta-hěn-hǎo. 我覺得他很好.

COME OUT (to be published) chū 出 (TV), chūlai 出來 (RV) (RE). When does this dictionary come out? Zhèiben-zìdiǎn shénma-shihou-chūlai? 這本字典甚麼時候出來?

COME OUT WITH (1) (offer for sale, publish) See COME OUT. (2) (declare openly) shuō 說 (TV). Then he came out with "Why should I?" Hòulai tā-shuō: "Wǒ-wèi-shénma?" 後來他說:"我為甚麼?"

COME OVER (1) (of guests arriving etc.) guòlai 過來 (RV). My friend will come over tonight for a chat. Jīntian-wǎnshang wǒ-péngyou-yào-guòlai-tántan. 今天晚上我朋友要過來談談. (2) (over the top of) nèibianr 那邊兒 (PW). What is that coming over the hill? Shān-nèibianr shi-shénma? 山那邊兒是甚麼? (3) (take possession of) What's come over you? Nǐ-zěnma-le? 你怎麼了?

COME THROUGH (1) (be successful) chéng 成 (IV), xíng

C

行 (IV). Did your plan come through? Nǐde-jǐhua-xíng-le-ma? 你的計劃行了嗎? (2) (survive) guòlai 過來 (RV). We came through the hard winter well. Dōngtian-nènma-lěng, wǒmen-yě-guòlai-le. 冬天那麼冷,我們也過來了. (3) (wear through) lòu-chulai 露出來 (RV). My knees are coming through these pants. Wǒ-zhèi-tiao-kùzi tuǐ-dou-lòuchulai-le. 我這條褲子腿都露出來了. (4) (give or do what is required) Will you come through with a donation? Nǐ-kéyi-bu-kéyi juānchu-yidianr-qián-lai? 你可以不可以捐出一點兒錢來? (5) (motion from one place to another) cóng... chūlai 從…出來. The train is coming through the tunnel. Huǒchē cóng-dìdào-li-chūlai-le. 火車從地道裏出來了. (6) (arrived) dào 到 (IV). Has the mail come through? Xìn-dào-le-ma? 信到了嗎?

COME TO (1) (to recover consciousness) xǐngguolai 醒過來 (RV), huóguolai 活過來 (RV). After being knocked out, he finally came to. Bǎ-ta-dǎ-yūn-le-yǐhòu, tā-zuìhòu-yòu-huóguolai-le. 把他打暈了以後,他最後又活過來了. (2) (amount to) děngyu 等於 (TV). When you add three plus three, the total comes to six. Sān-jià-sān děngyu-liù. 三加三等於六. (3) (result in) jiéguǒ 結果 (N). He will come to no good. Tā-jiéguǒ-bu-huì-hǎo. 他結果不會好. (4) (arrive at) dédao 得到 (RV). He finally came to a conclusion. Zuìhòu tā-dédaole-yige-jiélùn. 最後他得到了一個結論.

COME TO BLOWS dáqilai 打起來 (RV). They came to blows over that question. Yīnwei-nèige-wènti tāmen-dáqilai-le. 因為那個問題他們打起來了.

COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING tóngyì 同意 (SV).

COME TO A HEAD (develop into a crisis) This issue has finally come to a head. Zhèige-shì zuìhòu-hěn-'yánzhòng. 這個事最後很嚴重.

COME TO AN END wán 完 (IV), jiésu 結束 (TV), jiéshu 結束 (TV). It's too bad that the meeting must come to an end. Kěxǐ huì-wán-le. 可惜會完了.

COME TRUE shíxiàn 實現 (TV). She said her dream would come true. Tā-shuō tāde-mèngxiǎng-kéyi-shíxiàn. 他說他的夢想可以實現.

COME UNDER (be subjected to) guǐ... guǎn 歸…管 (S).

That job comes under this department. Nèijian-shìqing-guī-zhèi-bùfen-guǎn. 那件事情歸這部分管.

COME UP (1) (arise) The wind has come up. Fēng-guā-qilai-le. 風颳起來了. (2) (present itself) chū 出 (TV). This problem comes up again. Yòu-chū-zhèige-'wèntí. 又出這個問題.

COME UP WITH (produce or propose) xiǎngchulai 想出來 (RV). He came up with a new idea. Tā-xiǎngchulai-yíge-xīnchúyi. 他想出來一個新主意.

COME WITHIN (fall in the range of) zài...fànwéi-yǐnèi 在...範圍以內. Does this come within our agreement? Zhèige-zǎi-wǒmen-tóngyide-fànwéi-yǐnèi-ma? 這個在我們同意得範圍以內嗎?

COMEDY (n) xǐjù 喜劇 (N).

COMFORT (n) (1) (a state of mental or physical ease) is expressed as comfortable, shūfu 舒服. See COMFORTABLE (a) (1). (2) (relief from sorrow) ānwei 安慰 (N). I found some comfort in his words. Tīngle-tāde-huà wǒ-dézhao-yidianr-ānwei. 聽了他的話我得着一點兒安慰. (v) (1) (to cheer in time of grief or trouble) ānwei 安慰 (TV). He tried to comfort me. Tā-xiǎng-fázi-ānwei-wo. 他想法子安慰我. (2) (to relieve of physical pain) is expressed as getting better hǎo 好 (IV). The medicine comforted my headache. Chīle-zhèige-yào wǒde-tóuteng hǎo-yidianr-le. 吃了這個藥我的頭疼好一點兒了.

COMFORTABLE (a) (1) (giving or feeling comfort) shūfu 舒服 (SV). This is a comfortable chair. Zhèige-yǐzi hěn-shūfu. 這個椅子很舒服. (2) (moderate) shēnghuode-hěn-shūfu. 生活得很舒服. He has a comfortable salary. Tāde-xīnshui kéyi-shēnghuode-hěn-shūfu. 他的薪水可以生活得很舒服.

COMFORTABLY (adv) is expressed as comfortable shūfu 舒服 (SV). See COMFORTABLE.

COMMAND (n) (1) (act of commanding) mìngling 命令 (N). This is a command. Zhèi-shì-mìngling. 這是命令. (2) (ability to control) kòngzhi 控制 (TV). He has no command over his emotions. Tā-bu-néng-kòngzhi-tade-qínggan. 他不能控制他的感情. (v) (1) (to order, require) mìngling 命令 (TV). I command you to do this. Wǒ-mìngling-nǐ-zuò-zhèijian-shì. 我命令你作這件事. (2) (to rule) zhǐhuī 指揮 (TV). He commands the third division.

Tā-zhǐhuī-dìsānshī. 他指揮第三師. (3) (to guard, overlook) kàndejiàn 看得見 (RV). The hills command the town. Zài-zhèige-shān-shang kàndejiàn-quán-chéng. 在這個山上看得見全城. (4) (to receive as right and proper) jiào 叫 (TV), ràng 讓 (TV). His position commands respect. Tāde-dìwei-jiào-ren-zūnzhong. 他的地位叫人尊重. (5) (control over) huì 會 (AV) (TV). huì-shuō 會說. He has command of three languages. Tā-huì(shuō-)sānzhong-'yǔyán. 他會(說)三種語言.

COMMANDER (n) is expressed as chief zhǎng 長 (-B) preceded by the designation of the unit commanded. company commander liánzhǎng 連長. division commander shīzhǎng 師長. (2) (navy rank) hǎijūn-zhōngxiào 海軍中校.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF zǒng sīlìng 總司令 (N), dàyuánshuài 大元帥 (N).

COMMENCE (v) (start, begin) kāi 開 (TV), kāishǐ 開始 (TV). The show will commence at eight o'clock. Xì bādian-zhōng-kāishǐ. 戲八點鐘開始.

COMMEND (v) (1) (praise) 'chēngzàn 稱贊 (TV). The principal commended them for their hard work. Xiàozhǎng-chēngzàn-tamen-yònggōng. 校長稱贊他們用功. (2) (recommend) jièshao 介紹 (TV), tuījiàn 推薦 (TV). I commend this book to you. Wǒ-jièshaogei-ni-zhèiben-shū. 我介紹給你這本書.

COMMENT (n) (explanatory note or remark either oral or written) (shuōde-)huà (說的)話. His comments were very helpful. Tā-shuō-de-huà hěn-yǒu-yòng. 他說的話很有用.
(v) shuō 說 (TV). He commented on the problems of the school. Guānyu xuéxiào-de-'wèntí ta-shuōle-jiju-huà. 關於學校的問題他說了幾句話.

COMMERCE (n) shāngyè 商業 (N), shāng 商 (B). Department of Commerce 'shāngyèbù 商業部. Chamber of Commerce shānghuì 商會.

COMMERCIAL (a) (business) 'shāngyè 商業 (N). commercial bank 'shāngyè-yínháng 商業銀行. (n) (radio
(n) (radio or television advertisement) guǎnggào 廣告 (N). radio commercial wúxiandiàn-li-de-guǎnggào 無線電裏的廣告.

COMMISSION (n) (brokerage fee) yòngqian 佣錢 (N). What is his commission? Tāde-yòngqián shi-duōshao? 他的佣錢是多少? (2) (body of persons, committee) wěiyuanhui 委員會 (N). The government started a new commission. Zhèngfǔ-chénglìle-yíge-xīn-wěiyuanhuì. 政府成立了一個新委會員. (3) (position of military rank) is expressed as high ranked gāojíde-jiēji 高級的階級 See (v) (2).

(v) (1) (authorize) gěi...quán 給…權. I was commissioned to handle the case. Tāmen-géi-wo-quán guǎn-zhèijian-shì. 他們給我權管這件事. (2) (be given rank) gěi-gāojíde-jiēji 給高級的階級. He was commissioned last year. Qùnián-gěile-ta-yige-gāojíde-jiēji. 去年給了他一個高級的階級.

COMMIT (v) (1) (perform) fàn 犯, (TV). commit a crime fàn-zuì 犯罪. (2) (put in custody) jiāo(gei) 交(給) (TV). Commit yourself to the doctor's care. Bǎ-nǐ-zìjǐ jiāogei-dàifu-guǎn. 把你自己交給大夫管 (3) (bind, pledge) bìxū 必須 (AV). děi 得 (AV). I am committed to go. Wǒ-děi-zǒu. 我得走.

COMMIT TO MEMORY jìzhu 記住 (RV). You should commit these rules to memory. Nǐ-yīngdāng-bǎ-zhèixie-guīju jìzhu. 你應當把這些規矩記住.

COMMIT SUICIDE zìshā 自殺 (IV).

COMMITTFE (n) wěiyuánhuì 委員會 (N).

COMMITTEE MEMBER wěiyuán 委員 (N).

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN wěiyuánzhǎng 委員長 (N). wěiyuánhuì-zhǔxí 委員會主席 (N), zhǔrèn-wěiyuán 主任委員 (N).

COMMON (a) (1) (frequent or usual) pǔtōng 普通 (SV), chángjiàn 常見 (SV). (2) (widespread) That is common knowledge. Nà-shi-pǔtong-chángshi. 那是普通常識. (3) (shared) gōng 公 (-B) common property gōngjia-de-chǎnyè 公家的產業. (4) (ordinary, common place) píngcháng 平常 (SV). This is a very common situation. Zhèige-qíngxing-hěn-píngcháng. 這個情形很平常.

IN COMMON (equally with others jointly) gòngtóng 共同 (B). We have some interests in common. Wǒmen-yǒu-gòngtóng-de-xìngqu. 我們有共同的興趣.

COMMUNICATION (n) (1) (act of imparting or transmitting) jiāotōng 交通 (N). the communication center jiāotōng-zhōngxīn 交通中心. (2) (exchange of ideas) láiwang 來往 (N). We are in good communication with the faculty. Wǒmen-gen-jiàozhiyuán-cháng-yǒu-láiwang. 我

們跟教職員常有來往. (3) (media for transmitting information) jiāotōng 交通 (N). communication system jiāotōng-xìtǒng 交通系統.

COMMUNISM (n) gòngchǎn-zhǔyì 共產主義 (N).

COMMUNIST (n) gòngchǎndǎng (-de-dǎngyuán) 共產黨(的黨員). That man is a Communist. Nèige-ren shi-gòngchǎndǎng(-de-dǎngyuán). 那個人是共產黨(的黨員).

(a) gòngchǎn(dǎng) 共產(黨) (N). the communist movement gòngchǎn(dǎng)-yùndong 共產(黨)運動.

COMMUNITY (n) (1) (people living together and subject to the same laws) is expressed as people rén 人 (N). The whole community is behind this plan. Zhèi-suǒyǒude-rén dōu-zànchéng-zhèige-jìhua. 這所有的人都贊成這個計劃. (2) (district in which they live) dìfang 地方 (N). a rural community xiāngxia-dìfang 鄉下地方. (3) (common ownership) gōng 公 (B), gōnggòng 公共 (B). community land gōngdì 公地. (4) (likeness or identity) gòngtóng 共同 (B). community of thought gòngtóngde-sīxiǎng 共同的思想.

COMPANION (n) (1) (comrade, associate) (tóng-)bànr (同)伴兒 (N). (2) (one of a pair) shì-yiduì 是一對, shì-yitào 是一套, shì-yifù 是一副. There is a companion to this picture. zhèi-ge-huàr, hái-yǒu-yizhāng gēn-zhèizhang shì-yíduì. 這個畫兒還有一張跟這張是一對.

COMPANY (n) (1) (group of people) gēn... zài-yihuàir 跟...在一塊兒. It's nice to be in the company of friends. Gēn-péngyoumen-zài-yikuàir hěn-hǎo. 跟朋友們在一塊兒很好. (2) (guests or visitors) kèren 客人 (N). Will you be home to welcome the company? Nǐ-yào-zài-jiā zhāodai-kèren-ma? 你要在家招待客人嗎? (3) (companionship) is expressed verbally as keep compa with péi 陪 (TV). Will you keep me company? Nǐ-kéyi-péipei-wo-ma? 你可以陪陪我嗎? (4) (business firm) gōngsī 公司 (N). I joined the company in 1959. Wǒ-shi-yījiǔwǔjiǔ-nián jiārùde-zhèige-gōngsī. 我是一九五九年加入的這個公司. (5) (troupe of actors) (xì-)bānzi (戲)班子 (N), (xì-)bānr (戲)班兒 (N). That company put on a Chinese opera. Nèige-bānzi yǎnle-yichu-Zhōngguo-xì. 那個班子演了一齣中國戲. (6) (military.

troop squad led by a captain) lián 連 (N). A battalion has three companies. Yìyíng yŏu-sānlián. 一營有三連.

COMPARATIVELY (adv) (relatively) 'bĭjiăo 比較, bíjao-qilai 比較起來. This is comparatively easy. Zhèige-'bĭjiăo-róngyi. 這個比較容易.

COMPARATIVELY SPEAKING bíjiao-qilai 比較起來.

COMPARE (v) (examine to determine likeness or unlikeness) 'bĭ(jiăo) 比(較) (TV). Compare the value of silver and gold. Bă-jĭnzi gēn-yínzi-de-jiàqian 'bĭ(jiăo)-bĭ(jiăo) 把金子跟銀子的價錢比(較)比(較). These books can easily be compared. Zhèixie-shū hĕn-róngyi-'bĭ(jiăo). 這些書很容易比較.

BEYOND COMPARE (not comparable) bù-néng-bĭ 不能比.

COMPARISON (n) (statement of relative likeness and unlikeness) is expressed verbally See COMPARE. There is no comparison between these two. Zhèiliangge bu-néng-bĭ. 這兩個不能比.

COMPASS (n) (1) a) (magnetic needle indicating North-South direction) zhĭnánzhēn 指南針 (N). b) (device indicating angles by degrees, etc.) luópán 羅盤 (N). (2) (for drawing a circle) yuánguĭ 圓規 (N). (3) (scope) fànwei 範圍 (N). The compass of his work was limited. Tā-gōngzuo-de-fànwei-yŏuxiàn. 他工作的範圍有限.

COMPEL (v) (force) bĭ 逼 (TV). The rain compelled us to stay home. Xià-yŭ bĭde-wŏmen-zài-jiā-dāizhe. 下雨逼得我們在家呆着. He compelled me to do it. Tā-bĭzhe-wo-zuò-zhèijian-shi. 逼着我作這件事.

COMPENSATE (v) (1) (reimburse) bàochou 報酬 (TV). We will compensate you for your work. Nĭde-gòngzuo wŏmen-géi-ni-bàochou. 你的工作我們給你報酬. (2) (adjust for) 'tiáozhĕng 調整 (TV). How can we compensate for this? Wŏmen-zĕnmen-'tiáozhĕng-zhèige? 我們怎麼調整這個?

COMPETE (v) sài 賽 (TV), bĭsài 比賽 (TV), jìngzhēng 競爭 (TV). Those schools compete against each other. Nèixie-xuéxiào bĭcĭ-jìngzhēng. 那些學校彼此競爭.

COMPETITION (n) (1) (rivalry) jìngzhēng 競爭 (N). Competition between those companies is strong. Nèixie-gōngsī-de-jìngzhēng-hĕn-lĭhai. 那些公司的競爭很利害. (2) (contest) bĭsài 比賽 (N). swimming competition yóuyŏng-bĭsài 游泳

比賽:

COMPLAIN (v) (1) (express feelings of dissatisfaction, grumble) bàoyuan 抱怨 (TV). All he does is complain about the weather. Tā-lǎo-bàoyuan shuō-'tiānqi-bu-hǎo. 他老抱怨說天氣不好. (2) (describe one's ills and pai[illegible]) shuō 說 (TV). She complains about her operation all the time. Tā-lǎo-shuō-ta-kāi-dāo-de-shìqing. 他老說他開刀的事情.

COMPLAINT (n) is expressed verbally. See COMPLAIN (v) (1). bàoyuan 抱怨 (TV). Do you have any complaints? Nǐ-yǒu-shén-ma-kě-bàoyuàn-de-ma? 你有甚麼可抱怨的麼?

COMPLETE (v) (finish) wán 完 (IV) (RE), dé 得 (IV) (RE), hǎo 好 (IV) (RE), chéng 成 (IV) (RE). or preceded by a verb indicating the specific action. When can you complete your composition? Nǐde-zuòwén shénma-shihou-kéyi-wán? 你的作文甚麼時候可以完? or Nǐ-shénma-shihou néng-xiěwan-nǐde-zuòwén? 你甚麼時候能寫完你的作文? I can't complete my work by tomorrow. Wǒde-gōngzuo míngtian-yǐqián wánbuliǎo. 我的工作明天以前完不了. or Wǒ-míngtian-yǐqian zuòbuwán-wode-gōngzuo. 我明天以前作不完我的工作.

(a) (1) (finished) is expressed verbally. wán 完 (SV). My work is complete. Wǒde-gōngzuo wán-le. 我的工作完了. (2) (full, entire) quánbù 全部 (N), quán 全 (SV), wánquán 完全 (SV). complete plan quánbù-jìhuà 全部計劃. This list is not complete. Zhèige-dānzi bù-wánquan. 這個單子不完全.

COMPLEXION (n) (color or texture of the skin) bífu 皮膚 (N). She has a fair complexion. Tā-bífu-hěn-bái. 她皮膚很白.

COMPLICATE (v) nòngfǔzá 弄複雜 (RV). This will complicate the situation. Zhèige-huì-bǎ-qíngxing-nòngfǔzá-le. 這個會把情形弄複雜了.

COMPLICATED (a) 'fǔzá 複雜 (SV). It's too complicated. Tài-'fǔzá-le. 太複雜了.

COMPLIMENT (n) (1) (something said in praise) is expressed verbally. kuā(jiang) 誇(獎) (TV), 'chēngzàn 稱贊 (TV). He paid me a nice compliment. Tā-kuā(jiang)le-wo-jiju. 他誇(獎)了我幾句. (2) (respects) is expressed as give as a present sòng 送 (TV). with the compliments of the author shì-zuòzhě-sòngde 是作者

送的.

(v) kuā(jiang) 誇(獎) (TV), 'chēngzàn 稱贊 (TV). Everyone complimented the host. Měiyíge-rén dōu-chēngzan-nèige-zhǔren. 每一個人都稱贊那個主人.

COMPOSE (v) (1) (put together, write) xiě 寫 (TV), zuò 作 (TV). compose poems xiě-shī 寫詩 or zuò-shī 作詩. (2) (to calm, quiet) ānjing 安靜 (TV), zhènjing 鎮靜 (TV). Try to compose yourself. Nǐ-xiǎng-fázi-zhènjing-yixia(r). 你想法子鎮靜一下(兒).

BE COMPOSED OF shì-yóu... zǔzhi-qilai-de 是由...組織起來的. Our membership is composed of servicemen and students. Wǒmende-huìyuán shì-yóu-bīng-gēn-xuésheng-zǔzhi-qilai-de. 我們的會員是由兵跟學生組織起來的.

COMPOSITION (n) (1) (music) yīnyue 音樂 (N). (2) (musical score) yuèpǔ 樂譜 (N). (3) (graphic organization) zhāngfa 章法 (N), bùjú 佈局 (N). I don't like the color of this painting, but the composition is very good. Wǒ-bù-xǐhuan-zhèi-zhāng-huàr-de-yánse, kěshi-bùjú-hěn-hǎo. 我不喜歡這張畫兒的顏色可是佈局很好. (4) a) (school assignment) zuòwén 作文 (N). b) (literary work) wénzhang 文章 (N). (5) (chemical) chéngfen 成份 (N). (6) (in printing) pái-bǎn 排版 (VO). He's in charge of composition. Tā-quǎn-pái-bǎn. 他管排版.

COMPOUND (n) (1) (substance with combined elements) a) (chemical terminology) hǔnhé-wù 混合物. b) (mixture) is expressed verbally 'hǔnhé 混合 (TV), chān 羼 (TV). A medicine is usually a compound. Yào-chángchang-shi-jizhǒng-dōngxi-'hǔnhé-qilai-de. 藥常常是幾種東西混合起來的. (2) (enclosed place) dà-yuànzi 大院子.

(v) (1) (combine) 'hǔnhé 混合 (TV), chān 羼 (TV). Can you compound these substances? Nǐ-néng bǎ-zhèi-xie-dōngxi 'hǔnhé-qiali-ma? 你能把這些東西混合起來嗎? (2) (computed on original amount plus accrued interest) fùlì 複利, àn-'fùlì-suàn 按複利算. Interest is compounded four times a year. Lìxi àn-'fùlì-suàn yìnián-suàn-sìcì. 利息按複利算一年算四次.

COMPROMISE (n) is expressed verbally. See (v) (1).

(v) (1) (settle by mutual concessions) ràng-bù 讓步 (VO), còuhe 湊合 (TV). He refuses to compromise. Tā-bu-kěn-ràng-bù. 他不肯

讓步. (2) (endanger) shòu-sŭnshi 受損失 (VO). He will compromise his reputation by hanging around with that group. Tā-lăo-gēn-nèiqun-rén-zài-yikuàir tāde-míngyu-yào-shòu-sŭnshi. 他老跟那群人在一塊兒,他的名譽要受損失.

COMPUTER (n) (diànzi-)jìsuanjī (電子)計算機 (N), diàn-năo 電腦 (N).

CONCEAL (v) (1) (hide) cáng 藏 (TV). Where did you conceal the money? Nĭ-bă-qián cángzai-năr-le? 你把錢藏在那兒了? (2) (keep secret) shŏu-mìmi 守秘密 (VO), bu-gàosong-rén 不告訴人. Don't conceal any information. Bié-shŏu-mìmi. 別守秘密.

CONCENTRATE (v) (fix attention on) jízhōng 集中 (TV). There's too much noise; I can't concentrate. Zhèr-tài-chăo, wŏde-sī-xiang-bu-néng-jízhōng. 這兒太吵,我的思想不能集中.

CONCERN (n) (1) (company) gōng-sī 公司 (N). My brother also works for this concern. Wŏ-dìdi yĕ-zài-zhèige-gōngsī-zuò-shì. 我弟弟也在這個公司作事. (2) (involvement or interest) shì(qing) 事(情) (N). It's no concern of mine. Bú-shi-wŏde-shì(qing). 不是我的事(情). (v) (involve, have a relation to) gēn...yŏu-guānxi 跟…有關係. Does this concern you? Zhèige gēn-nĭ-yŏu-guān-xi-ma? 這個跟你有關係嗎?

BE CONCERNED WITH (be interested in) zàihu 在乎 (TV), guānxīn 關心 (TV). I'm not concerned with the color. Wŏ-bú-zàihu-yánse. 我不在乎顏色.

SHOW CONCERN OVER someone (worry) guānxīn 關心 (TV). She doesn't show a bit of concern over me. Tā-yì-diănr-dou-bù-guānxīn-wo. 他一點兒都不關心我.

CONCERNING (prep) guānyú 關於 (CV). Concerning this matter, I have no question. Guānyu-zhèijian-shì wŏ-méi-you-'wèntí. 關於這件事我沒有問題.

CONCERT (n) yīnyuèhuì 音樂會 (N).

CONCLUDE (v) (1) (finish) wán 完 (IV), (RE). The work was concluded in May. Nèige-gōngzuo shi-wŭyue-(zuò)-wán-de. 那個工作是五月(作)完的. (2) (decide) juédìng 決定 (TV). I concluded that I should not go. Wŏ-juédìng-bu-qù. 我決定不去.

CONCLUSION (n) (1) (finish, end) is expressed verbally as finish wán 完 (IV). See CONCLUDE (v) (1). (2) (decision, opinion) jiélùn 結論 (N). draw a conclusion xià-jiélùn 下結論 (VO). No one agreed with his conclusions. Tāde-jiélùn méi-ren-tóngyi. 他的結論没人同意.

CONCRETE (n) shuǐní 水泥 (N), yánghuī 洋灰 (N), sānhetǔ 三合土 (N). steel and concrete gānggu-shuǐní 鋼骨水泥 or tiějīn-yánghuī 鐵筋洋灰. That building is made of steel and concrete. Nèige-lóu shi-gānggu-shuǐní-zào-de. 那個樓是鋼骨水泥造的.

(a) jùtǐ 具體 (SV). Give me a concrete example. Géi-wo-yige-jùtǐ-de-lìzi. 給我一個具體的例子. He said nothing concrete in his speech. Tāde-jiǎngyǎn méi-you-yíjù-jùtǐ-de-huà. 他的講演没有一句具體的話.

CONDEMN (v) (1) (disapprove of) shuō...bu-hǎo 說...不好. Everyone condemned his behavior. Shéi-dou-shuō-tāde-xíngwei-bu-hǎo. 誰都說他的行為不好. (2) (pronounce sentence against someone) pàn 判 (TV). He was condemned to death. Tā-bèi-pàn-sǐxíng-le. 他被判死刑了. (3) (declare unfit) shuō...bu-néng-yòng-le 說...不能用了. This building has been condemned. Zhèige-lóu yǐjing-shuō-bu-néng-yòng-le. 這個樓已經說不能用了.

CONDITION (n) (1) (stipulation) tiáojian 條件 (N). I agree, but on one condition. Wǒ-tóngyì kěshi-yǒu-yíge-tiáojian. 我同意可是有一個條件. (2) (circumstance) qíngxing 情形 (N), zhuàngkuang 狀況 (N). You can't leave under any condition. Zài-'shénma-qíngxing-xia nǐ-dōu-bù-néng-líkai. 在甚麼情形下你都不能離開.

BE CONDITIONED BY shòu...de-xiànzhi 受...的限制. Our plan is conditioned by the law. Wǒmen-jìhua shou-fǎlǜ-de-xiànzhi. 我們的計劃受法律的限制.

BE IN CONDITION zhǔnbeihǎ 準備好 (RV). The player are in condition. Qiúyuán dōu-zhǔnbeihǎo-le. 球員都準備好了.

BE IN GOOD CONDITION (1) (of things) 'wánzhěng 完整 (SV). The books are in good condition. Shū-dōu-hěn-'wánzhěng. 書都很完整. (2) (of one's health) shēnti-hěn-hǎo 身體很好. He's in good condition. Tāde-shēnti hěn-hǎo. 他的身體很好.

BE IN POOR CONDITION (1) (of things) (cán)pò (殘)破 (SV), (cán)jiù (殘)舊 (SV). The house is in poor condition.

Fángzi yǐjing-hěn-(cán)jiù-le. 房子已經很(殘)舊了. (2) (of one's health) shēnti-bù-xíng 身體不行, jiànkāng-hěn-huài 健康很壞. He's still in poor condition. Tāde-shēnti hái-bù-xíng-ne. 他的身體還不行呢.

MENTAL CONDITION xīnlǐ-'zhuàngkuàng 心理狀況 (N), xīnlǐ-'zhuàngtài 心理狀態.

PHYSICAL CONDITION shēnti 身體 (N), shēnzi 身子 (N), tǐgé 體格 (N).

CONDUCT (n) (behavior) xíngwei 行為 (N). His conduct is the worst. Tāde-xíngwei tài-huài-le. 他的行為太壞了.

CONDUCT (v) (1) (lead) lǐng 領 (TV), dài 帶 (TV), lǐngdǎo 領導 (TV). Will you please conduct the guests to the dining hall? Qǐng-nǐ-dài-kèren dao-fàngtīng-qu-ba. 請你帶客人到飯廳去吧. (2) (of electricity) chuán 傳 (TV). Copper conducts electricity. Tóng-chuán-diàn. 銅傳電. (3) (manage) guǎn 管 (TV), bàn 辦 (TV). I conduct the business here. Wǒ-guǎn-zhèr-de-shì. 我管這兒的事. (4) (of music) zhǐhuī 指揮 (TV). Who will conduct this band? Zhèige-yuèduì shéi-zhǐhuī? 這個樂隊誰指揮?

CONDUCT A CAMPAIGN (1) (political) jìngxuǎn 競選 (TV). He must conduct a good campaign in order to win votes. Tā-děi-hǎohǎor-de-jìngxuǎn cái-néng-dézhao-xuǎnpiào. 他得好好兒的競選才能得着選票. (2) (military) dǎ-zhàng 打仗 (VO), zuò-zhàn 作戰 (VO). When will we conduct a compaign against the enemy? Wǒmen-shénma-shihou gēn-díren-zuò-zhàn. 我們甚麼時候跟敵人作戰?

CONDUCT oneself WELL biǎo-xiànde-búcuò 表現的不錯. He conducted himself well before his father-in-law. Tā-zài-ta-yuèfù-de-miànqián biǎoxiànde-bú-cuò. 他在他岳父的面前表現的不錯.

CONDUCTOR (n) (1) (one in charge of passengers) chá-piàoyuán 查票員 (N), chá-piào-de 查票的 (N). (2) (orchestra leader) (yīnyueduì-de-)zhǐhuī (音樂隊的)指揮. (3) (thing that conducts heat, etc.) is expressed verbally chuán 傳 (TV), (for heat) chuán-rè 傳熱 (VO), (for electricity) chuán-diàn 傳電 (VO). This metal is a good conductor. Zhèi-zhǒng-jīnshǔ chuán-rè-chuánde-hěn-kuài. 這種金屬傳熱傳得很快.

CONFERENCE (n) (1) (formal meeting) huì 會 (N). The conference starts tomorrow. Huì míngtian-kāi. 會明天開.

(2) (consultation) is expressed verbally as have a talk tán-huà 談話 (VO). The two lawyers are having a conference. Nèi-liǎngge-lǜshī zhèngzai-tán-huà-ne. 那兩個律師正在談話呢.

CONFESS (v) (1) (admit to a crime, guilt, etc.) a) (to the court) zhāo 招 (TV), chéngrèn 承認 (TV), rèn-zuì 認罪 (VO). He confessed to the police. Tā-gēn-jǐngchá rèn-zuì-le. 他跟警察認罪了. b) (to the public, used in mainland China) tǎnbái 坦白 (TV). (2) (Roman Catholic) 'gàojiě 告解 (N),(TV). He confessed his sins to the priest. Tā-xiàng-shénfu-gàojie-tade-zuì. 他向神父告解他的罪.

CONFIDENCE (n) (1) (trust) xìnxīn 信心 (N). I have no confidence in him. Wǒ-duì-ta-méi-yǒu-xìnxīn. 我對他沒有信心. (2) (self-assurance) zìxìnxīn 自信心 (N). He has a lot of confidence. Tāde-zìxìnxīn hěn-qiáng. 他的自信心很强.

CONFINE (v) (1) (limit, restrict) xiànzhizai...fànwei-yǐnèi 限制在…範圍以內 or is more commonly expressed negatively Neg.-chū...'fànwéi Neg.-出…範圍. Confine your remarks to this subject. Nǐ-shuō-de-huà bié-chū-tímu-de-'fànwéi. 你說的話別出題目的範圍. (2) (imprison) guānqilai 關起來 (RV). The thief has been confined. Zéi yǐjing-guānqilai-le. 賊已經關起來了.

CONFLICT (n) (1) (fight, battle) zhànshi 戰事 (N). or expressed verbally as fight dǎ-zhàng 打仗 (VO). The conflict has been going on for a year. Zhàng dǎle-you-yinián-le. 仗打了有一年了. (2) (sharp disagreement) chōngtu 衝突 (N). They have a conflict of opinions. Tāmen-yìjian yǒu-chōngtu. 他們的意見有衝突. (v) (be in opposition) chōngtu 衝突 (TV). Our ideas always conflict. Wǒmende-yìsi lǎo-chōngtu. 我們的意思老衝突.

CONFUCIUS (n) 'Kǒng(fū)zǐ 孔(夫)子.

CONFUSE (v) (1) (bewilder) bǎ...nòngluàn 把…弄亂, ràng...juéde-luàn 讓…覺得亂. His words confused me. Tade-huà bǎ-wǒ-nòngluàn-le. 他的話把我弄亂了. (2) (mistake one for another) bǎ...nònghǔn 把…弄混 or is expressed as cannot distinguish fēnbuqīng 分不清 (RV). Everyone confuses him with his brother. Měi-yige-rén dōu-bǎ-tā-gen-tāde-dìdi nònghǔn-le. 每一個人都把他跟他弟弟弄混了.

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CONFUSION (n) luàn 亂 (SV), bùqīngchu 不清楚. There is a lot of confusion about what he said. Tā-shuō-de yǒu-hěn-duō-de-dìfang hěn-luàn. 他說的有很多的地方很亂.

CONGRATULATE (v) dàoxǐ 道喜 (VO). Everyone congratulated him when he was promoted. Tā-shēngle, rénren-dou-gei-ta-dào-xǐ. 他陞了，人人都給他道喜.

CONGRESS (n) (1) (legislature) guóhuì 國會 (N). He is a member of Congress. Tā-shi guóhuì-de-yìyuán. 他是國會的議員. (2) (assembly, conference) huì 會 (N). The congress will open tomorrow. Nèige-huì míngtian-kāi. 那個會明天開.

CONNECT (v) (1) (join) jiē 接 (TV). Connect these two wires. Bǎ-zhèi-liǎngtiáo-xiàn jiēshang. 把這兩條線接上. (2) (associate) yi-shuō... jiu-xiángqi...lai 一說…就想起…來 (S), bǎ...liánxiǎng-zài-yiqǐ 把…聯想在一起. I always connect France with perfume. Yi-shuō-Fàguo wǒ-jiu-xiángqi-xiāngshuǐ(r)-lai-le. 一說法國我就想起香水(兒)來了. or Wǒ-lǎo-bǎ-Fàguó gēn-xiāngshuǐ(r) liánxiǎng-zai-yìqǐ. 我老把法國跟香水(兒)聯想在一起.

CONNECTION (n) (1)(relation) guānxi 關係 (N). I don't have any connection with him. Wǒ-gēn-ta yì'diǎnr-guānxi-dōu-méi-yǒu. 我跟他一點兒關係都沒有. (2) (condition of being joined together) usually expressed verbally. See CONNECT. poor connection jiēde-bù-hǎo 接的不好.

CONQUER (v) (defeat, overcome) zhēngfú 征服 (TV). It is difficult to conquer a large country. Zhēngfú-yíge-dà-guo bu-róngyi. 征服一個大國不容易.

CONQUER DIFFICULTIES kèfu-kùnnan 克服困難.

CONSCIENCE (n) liángxin 良心 (N). Let your conscience be your guide. Nǐ-jiu-píng-liángxin-zuò-ba. 你就憑良心作吧.

CLEAR CONSCIENCE is expressed verbally as not to betray one's conscience bù-kuī-(liáng)xīn 不虧(良)心.

GUILTY CONSCIENCE is expressed verbally as to betray one's conscience kuī-(liáng)xīn 虧(良)心.

CONSENT (n) (agreement) tóngyì 同意 (TV). I can't get his consent. Wǒ-débudào-tade-tóngyì. 我得不到他的同意.

(v) (agree) dāying 答應 (TV), kěn 肯 (AV), tóngyi 同意 (AV). Did he consent to go with us? Tā-dāying-gēn-wǒmen-yíkuàir-qù-ma? 他答應跟我們一塊兒去嗎?

CONSEQUENCE (n) (1) (result) jiéguo 結果 (N). This is the consequence of being late. Zhèi-shi-láiwǎnle-de-jiéguo 這是來晚了的結果. (2) (importance) zhòngyao 重要 (SV), yàojǐn 要緊 (SV). What he said is of no consequence. Tā-shuō-de bìng-bú-zhòngyao. 他說的並不重要.

CONSIDER (v) (1) (to deliberate) kǎolǜ 考慮 (TV). Will you consider it and answer me tomorrow? Qǐng-nǐ-'kǎolǜ-kǎolǜ míngtian-dáfu-wo. 請你考慮考慮明天答覆我? (2) (investigate, look into) yánjiu 研究 (TV). I'll consider your plan thoroughly. Wǒ-yào-chèdǐ-de-'yánjiu-yánjiu-nǐde-jìhua. 我要澈底的研究研究你的計劃. (3) (think about) xiǎng 想 (TV). I'm considering not going. Wǒ-xiǎng-bú-qù. 我想不去.

CONSIDERING... (taking into account) àn...lai-shuō 按...來說. Considering its price, it's worth while buying. Àn-'jià-qian-lai-shuō, zhíde-mǎi. 按價錢來說值得買.

CONSIDERATION (n) (1) (act of deliberation) is expressed verbally. See CONSIDER. (2) (compensation) bàochou 報酬 (N). They will give me due consideration for my work. Wǒde-gōngzuo tāmen-huì-gěi-wǒ-xiāngdāng-de-bàochou. 我的工作他們會給我相當的報酬. (3) (something thought of as a factor) yào-kǎolǜ-de-shì 要考慮的事. Price and size are two considerations. Jiàqian-gēn-dàixiǎo shi-liǎngjian-yào-kǎolǜ-de-shì. 價錢跟大小是兩件要考慮的事. This is the first consideration. Zhè-shi-dìyíjian-yào-kǎolǜ-de-shì. 這是第一件要考慮的事.

CONSIST (v) yǒu 有 (TV). My breakfast consists of bread, milk, and eggs. Wǒde-zǎodiǎn yǒu-miànbāo-niúnǎi-gēn-jīdàn. 我的早點有面包, 牛奶跟鷄蛋. The book consists of eight chapters. Zhèiben-shū yǒu-bāzhāng. 這本書有八章.

CONSTANT (a) (1) (never stopping) bù-tíng-de 不停的, (jiēlián-)búduàn-de (接連) 不斷的 (AD), jīng-cháng-de 經常的 (AD). constant flooding (jiēlián-)búduànde-nào-shuǐzāi (接連) 不斷的閙水災. (2) (faithful) 'zhōngshí 忠實 (SV). A constant friend helps you when you need help. Yíge-zhōngshí-de-péngyou zài-nǐ-xūyao-bāngmáng-de-shihou bāng-nǐde-máng. 一個忠實的朋友在你需要幫忙的時候幫

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你的忙.

CONSTITUTION (n) (1) (set of basic laws) a) (of a nation,country) 'xiànfă 憲法 (N). b) (of organizations) zhāngcheng 章程 (N).The club has a new constitution. Zhèige-huì-li yŏu-yige-xīn-zhāngcheng. 這個會裏有一個新章程. (2) (physical make up) is expressed as health jiàngkang 健康 (N), (SV). He has a strong constitution. Tāde-jiànkang hĕn-hăo. 他的健康很好.

CONSTRUCT (v) zào 造 (TV), gài 蓋 (TV), xiū 修 (TV). That building was constructed in 1910. Nèige-lóu shi-yĭjiŭyīlíngnián-zào-de. 那個樓是一九一零年造的.

CONSULT (v) (1) (ask advice of) gēn...shāngliang 跟…商量. gēn...yánjiu 跟…研究, gēn...tántan 跟…談談. You should consult your lawyer. Nĭ-yĭngdāng gēn-nĭde-lǜshĭ-shāngliang-shangliang. 你應當跟你的律師商量商量. (2) (refer to) chá 查 (TV). consult a dictionary chá-zìdiăn 查字典.

CONTACT (n) (1) (be in touch with) jiēchuo 接觸 (N), liánxi 聯繫 (N), liánluo 聯絡 (N). We haven't had any contact lately. Jìnlái wŏmen-méi-shenma-liánxi. 近來我們沒甚麼聯繫. (2) (connections) ménlu 門路 (N). He has many contacts. Tāde-ménlu-hĕn-duō. 他的門路很多.

(v) (get in touch with) liánluo 聯絡 (TV), liánxi 聯繫 (TV), jiē-tóu 接頭 (VO). We have no way of contacting him. Wŏmen-méi-fázi-gēn-ta-liánxi. 我們沒法子跟他聯繫.

CONTAIN (v) (include) yŏu 有 (TV), băokuo 包括 (TV). What does this list contain? Zhèige-dānzi-li dou-yŏu-shénma? 這個單子裡都有甚麼?

CONTENT (n) (substance) nèiróng 內容 (N). Do you know what the content of that book is? Nĭ-zhīdao-nèibĕn-shū-de-nèiróng-ma? 你知道那本書的內容嗎?

CONTENTS OF a container lĭtou-de-dōngxi 裏頭的東西. May I see the contents of your trunk? Wŏ-kéyi-kànkan-nĭ-xiāngzi-lĭtou-de-dōngxi-ma? 我可以看看你箱子裏頭的東西嗎?

CONTENT (a) (satisfied) mănyì 滿意 (SV), zhīzú 知足 (SV). He is content with his job. Tā-duì-tāde-gōngzuo hĕn-mănyì. 他對他的工作很滿意.

CONTEST (n) (competition) bĭ-sài 比賽 (N).

CONTEST (v) (1) (dispute) zhēng (lùn) 爭(論) (TV). This is the point being contested. Zhèi-jiù-shi zhēng(lùn)-de-nèidiăn.

這就是爭(論)的那點. (2) (fight for) zhēng 爭 (TV). The soldiers contested every inch of ground. Nèixie-bīng(-dà-zhàng) měi-yicùn-tǔdì dōu-yào-zhēng. 那些兵(打仗)每一寸土地都要爭.

CONTINENT (n) zhōu 洲 (N), (M). Asia is the largest continent. Yǎzhou shì-zuì-dà-de-yizhōu. 亞洲是最大的一洲. THE CONTINENT (Europe) Ōuzhou 歐洲. He studied on the Continent. Tā-zài-Ōuzhou-niàn-shū. 他在歐洲念書.

CONTINUALLY (adv) a) (in a row) liánzhe 連着 (AD). He slept continually for three days. Tā-liánzhe-shuìle-sāntian-jiào. 他連着睡了三天覺. b) (uneasingly) búduàn 不斷 (AD). He keeps reminding me continually. Tā-búduàn-de-tíxíng-wo. 他不斷的提醒我.

CONTINUE (v) (go on or resume) jiēzhe 接着 (AD), jìxù 繼續 (AD), (TV). Let's continue talking. Wǒmen-jiēzhe-shuō-ba. 我們接着說吧. He continued. Tā-hai-jìxu(zuò). 他還繼續(作).

CONTRACT (n) hétong 合同 (N). He has a two-year contract. Tā-yǒu-liǎngnián-de-hétong. 他有兩年的合同. (v) (make an agreement) dìng-hétong 訂合同 (VO), lì-hétong 立合同 (VO). He contracted to paint the house. Tā-dìngle-ge-hétong yóu-fáng. 他訂了個合同油房.

CONTRACT (v) (1) (shrink) suō 縮 (IV). Metal contracts in cold weather. Jīnshu lěngde-shihou jiu-suō. 金屬冷的時候就縮. (2) (get, incur) dé 得 (TV). He contracted a serious illness. Tā-déle-yizhong-hěn-zhòng-de-bìng. 他得了一種很重的病.

CONTRADICT (v) a) (disagree) gēn... fǎnduì 跟…反對, gēn... bu-tóngyì 跟…不同意. Why do you contradict everybody? Nǐ-wèi-shénma-gen-'shéi-dou-fǎnduì? 你為甚麼跟誰都反對? b) (not consistent) máodun 矛盾 (SV). He always contradicts himself. Tā-lǎoshi-zìjǐ-gēn-zìjǐ-máodun. 他老是自己跟自己矛盾.

CONTRARY (a) (1) (opposed, different) xiāngfǎn 相反 (IV). His ideas are contrary to mine. Tāde-yìsi gēn-wǒ-xiāngfǎn. 他的意思跟我相反. (2) (perverse) bièniu 彆扭 (SV). He is a contrary person. Tā-zhèige-ren hěn-bièniu. 他這個人很彆扭. (n) (the opposite) 'fǎnmiànr 反面兒 (N). The contrary of what you said is true. Nǐdehuà-de-fǎnmiànr shì-duì-de. 你的話的反面是對的.

ON THE CONTRARY zhèng-xiāngfǎn 正相反. They don't believe him. I,on the contrary do. Tāmen-bu-xiāngxìn-ta. Wǒ-gēn-tāmen-zhèng-xiāngfǎn, wǒ-xiāngxìn-ta. 他們不相信他,我跟他們正相反,我相信他.

CONTRIBUTE (v) (1) (give, donate) gòngxian 貢獻 (TV). He contributed a lot of money. Tā-gòngxianle-hěn-duō-qián. 他貢獻了很多錢. Everybody was asked to contribute some suggestions. Qǐng-suǒyǒude-rén dōu-gòngxian yìdiǎnr-yìjian. 請所有的人都貢獻一點兒意見. (2) (write something for a newspaper or magazine) xiě... gěi... 寫...給... He contributed his work to that magazine. Tā-bǎ-tā-xiě-de-gǎozi gěi-nèige-zázhi-le. 他把他寫的稿子給那個雜誌了.

CONTRIBUTION (n) gòngxian 貢獻 (N). His contribution was important. Tāde-gòngxian hen-zhòngyao. 他的貢獻很重要.

CONTROL (n) (1) (power, authority) is expressed verbally guǎn 管 (TV), kòngzhi 控制 (TV). Control of this company has been passed to his son. Zhèige-gōngsī yǐjìng-jiāogei-ta-érzi-guǎn-le. 這個公司已經交給他兒子管了. (2) (device which controls) kāiguān 開關 (N). Are the controls in good condition? Kāiguān dōu-líng-ma? 開關都靈嗎?

(v) (1) (have power or authority over) a) (manage) guǎn 管 (TV), 'guǎnlǐ 管理 (TV). Who controls the money here? Zhèr shéi-guǎn-qián? 這兒誰管錢. b) (manipulate) kòngzhi 控制 (TV). He cannot control time. Tā-bu-néng-kòngzhi-shíjiān. 他不能控制時間. (2) (hold back, restrain) kòngzhi 控制 (TV). She couldn't control her emotion. Tā-bu-néng kòngzhi-tade-qínggan. 他不能控制他的情感.

BE BEYOND CONTROL kòngzhi-buzhù 控制不住 (RV), méi-fázi-kòngzhi 沒法子控制. The fire is beyond control. Huǒ méifázi-kòngzhi-le. 火沒法子控制了.

BE IN CONTROL guǎn 管 (TV), kòngzhi 控制 (TV). He's in control of tickets. Tā-guǎn-piào. 他管票.

BE OUT OF CONTROL (1) (develop trouble) chū-máobing 出毛病 (VO). That light switch seems out of control. Nèige-diànmén hǎoxiàng-chū-máobing-le. 那個電門

好像出毛病了. (2) (unable to control) See BE BEYOND CONTROL.

BE UNDER CONTROL méi-wèntí 沒問題, kòngzhihǎo-le 控制好了. Everything is under control. Shénma dou-méi-wèntí. 甚麽都沒問題.

BE UNDER THE CONTROL OF guī...guǎn 歸…管, yóu...kòngzhi 由…控制. The police force is under the control of the city government. Jǐngchá guī-shì-zhèngfǔ-guǎn. 警察歸市政府管.

BRING UNDER CONTROL kéyi-kòngzhi 可以控制, kéyi-guǎn 可以管. Can you bring the children under control? Nǐ-kéyi-guǎn-nèixie-háizi-ma? 你可以管那些孩子嗎? The fire was brought under control. Huǒ yǐjìng-kéyi-kòngzhi-le. 火已經可以控制了.

HAVE CONTROL OVER guǎn 管 (TV), kòngzhi 控制 (TV). He has control over both money and personnel. Tā-rénshì gen-qián dōu-guǎn. 他人事跟錢都管. or Rénshi-gen-qián dou-yóu-tā-kòngzhi. 人事跟錢都由他控制.

CONVENIENT (a) fāngbian 方便 (SV). What time is most convenient for you? Shénma-shí-hou duì-nǐ-zuì-fāngbian? 甚麽時候對你最方便?

CONVERSATION (n) is expressed verbally tánhuà 談話 (VO). I heard your conversation. Wǒ-tīngjian-nǐmen-tánhuà-le. 我聽見你們談話了.

HAVE A CONVERSATION tánhuà 談話 (VO), tán-tiānr 談天兒 (VO). We had a bit of a conversation. Wǒmen-tánle-yìhuǐr-tiānr. 我們談了一會兒天兒.

CONVINCE (v) shuōfú 說服 (RV). They convinced me not to go. Tāmen-bu-ràng-wo-qu. Tāmen-bǎ-wǒ-shuōfú-le. 他們不讓我去, 他們把我說服了.

BE CONVINCED OF (be sure of) zhīdao-le 知道了. I'm convinced of his ability. Tāde-néngli wǒ-zhīdao-le. 他的能力我知道了.

COOK (v) zuò(-fàn) 作(飯) (VO). I don't know how to cook. Wǒ-bu-huì-zuò-fàn. 我不會作飯. I like to cook fish. Wǒ-xǐhuān-zuò-yú. 我喜歡作魚.

(n) a) (professional) chúzi 厨子 (N), dàshifu 大師傅 (N). b) (non professional) usually is expressed verbally zuò-fàn 作飯 (VO). My wife is not a bad cook. Wǒ-tàitai zuò-fàn-zuòde-bu-cuò. 我太太作飯作得不錯.

COOK UP a story or a lie biān 編 (TV), xiā-biān 瞎編 (TV). This must be a story you cooked up. Zhèi-yí-dìng shi-ni-biān-de-gùshi. 這一定是你編的故

事.

WHAT'S COOKING? Shénma-shì? 甚麼事。

COOKBOOK (n) shípŭ 食譜 (N).

COOKING (n) (1) (as a part of domestic science) pēngrèn 烹飪 (N). (2) (the act of cooking) expressed verbally. See COOK (v).

COOKING TIME huŏhour 火候兒 (N).

COOL (a) (1) (not hot) a) (somewhat cold) liáng 涼 (SV). It's quite cool here at night. Zhèr yèli-hĕn-liáng. 這兒夜裏很涼. b)(comfortable) liángkuai 涼快 (SV). It's cool under the tree. Shù-dĭxia liángkuai. 樹底下涼快. (2) (calm) lĕngjing 冷靜 (SV). Try to keep cool when you run into trouble. Yùjian-máfan-shì-de-shíhou yào-lĕngjìng. 遇見麻煩事的時候要冷靜.

(v) (make something more cold) a) (expose to the air and allow to become colder) liàng 晾 (TV). Cool it and then drink it. Liàngliang zai-hē. 晾晾再喝. b) (by any agent) liáng 涼 (RE), (RV). preceded by a verb indicating method of cooling. I used the ice box to cool some beer. Wŏ-yòng-zhèige-bīngxiāng bă-píjiŭ-bīngliáng-le. 我用這個冰箱把啤酒冰涼了.

KEEP something COOL jiào... bú-rè 叫...不熱. I can't keep the engine cool. Wŏ-méi-fázi jiào-jīqi-bú-rè. 我沒法子叫機器不熱.

COOL OFF a) (literal meaning, said of people) 'liángkuai-liángkuai 涼快涼快. Let's go to the seashore and cool off. Wŏmen-dào-hăi-biānr-qu'liángkuai-liángkuai. 我們到海邊兒去涼快涼快. b) (fig.) (get temper under control) bu-shēng-qì-le 不生氣了. Let him cool off before we talk to him. Dĕng-ta-bu-shēngqì-le wŏmen-zai-gen-ta-shuō. 等他不生氣了我們再跟他說.

COOLIE (n) kŭlì 苦力 (N).

COOPERATE (v) hézuò 合作 (TV). We all must cooperate. Wŏmen-dōu-dĕi-hézuò. 我們都得合作.

COOPERATION (n) hézuò 合作 (N). Cooperation is very important on this job. Zhèige-gōngzuo hézuò-hĕn-yàojĭn. 這個工作合作很要緊.

COPPER (n) tóng 銅 (N).

COPY (n) (1) (a duplicate) a) (of a single sheet) zhāng 張 (M). b) (of several sheets joined together) fèn(r) 份(兒) (M). a copy of the newspaper yífèn(r)-bàozhĭ 一份(兒)報紙. c) (of a bound volume) bĕn 本 (M). I want a new copy (book). Wŏ-yào-yìbĕn-xīn-de. 我要一本

新的. (2) (imitation) fǎngde 仿的 (N), zhào...yàngr-zuò-de 照…樣兒作的. This picture is not an original, it's a copy. Zhèi-zhang-huàr bú-shi-yuánlái-de, shì-fǎngde. 這張畫兒不是原來的, 是仿的. (3) (manuscript) gǎozi 稿子 (N).

(v) (1) (make a duplicate) a) (by writing) chāo 抄 (TV). This paragraph is copied from his book. Zhèi-yiduàn shi-cóng-tā-de-shū-shang chāoxialai-de. 這一段是從他的書上抄下來的. b) (by tracing) miáo 描 (TV). Copy it with a piece of thin paper. Yòng-yìzhāng-báozhǐ bǎ-ta-miáoxialai. 用一張薄紙把它描下來. c) (by typing) dǎ 打 (TV). I have to copy it twice. Wǒ-děi-dǎ-'liǎnbiàn. 我得打兩遍. d) (by photograph) zhào 照 (TV), yìn 印 (TV). Copy that document for me. Tì-wo-bǎ-nèige-wénjiàn zhào-yìzhang. 替我把那個文件照一張. (2) (imitate) (mó)fǎng (摩)仿 (TV). This model is copied from a European car. Zhèige-yàngzi shi-(mó)fǎng-yìzhǒng-Ōuzhou-chē. 這個樣子是(摩)仿一種歐洲車.

MAKE A COPY expressed with one of the specified verbs (v)(1) and one of the measures for a copy (n) (1), as chāo-yìzhāng 抄一張, zhào-yífènr 照一份兒, etc.

CORD (n) (1) (thick string) shéngzi 繩子 (N). This cord is not strong enough. Zhèige-shéngzi bu-gou-jiēshi. 這個繩子不够結實. (2) (electrical) diànxiàn 電線 (N). Don't trip over the cord. Bié-ràng-diànxiàn bànzhao. 別讓電線絆着.

CORDIAL (a) (warm, hearty, sincere) rèliè 熱烈 (SV). cordial welcome rèliè(-de)-huānyíng 熱烈(的)歡迎. cordial reception rèliè(-de)-'zhāodài 熱烈(的)招待.

(n) (liqueur) jiǔ 酒 (N). cherry cordial yīngtao-jiǔ 櫻桃酒 (N).

CORN (n) (1) (the grain) yùmi 玉米 (N), lǎoyùmi 老玉米 (N), bàngzi 棒子 (N), bāogu 包穀 (N). (2) (hardening of the skin) a) (if painful) jĭyan 鷄眼 (N), b) (if not painful) jiǎngzi 繭子 (N).

CORNER (n) (1) (space or point between two meeting lines or surfaces) a) (exterior of an object) (jĭ)jiǎor (犄)角兒 (N). A table has four corners. Yìzhāng-zhuōzi yǒu-sìge-jiǎor. 一張桌子有四個角兒. b) (interior of an enclosed space or object) (jĭ) jiǎor (犄)角兒 (N), gālár 旮旯兒 (PW). I put my umbrella in the corner of the room. Wǒ-bǎ-wǒde-sǎn fàngzai-wūzigālár-le. 我把我的傘放在凳子旮旯兒了 (2) (of a street) jiēkǒur 街口兒 (N), guǎi-wānr-de-dìfang 拐彎兒的地方. I'll meet him at the corner of 57th Street and Fifth Ave. Wǒ-gēn-ta-zai-wǔmǎlù-gēn-wǔshiqījiē-jiēkǒur-jiàn. 我跟他在五馬路跟五十七街街口兒見. (3) (place) dàochu 到處 (PW), chùchu 處處 (PW), nǎr-dou 那兒都 shénma-dìfang-dou 甚麼地方都. I searched every corner. Wǒ-nǎr-dou-zhǎo-le. 我那兒都找了.

(v) (1) (trap physically or figuratively) dǔzhù 堵住 (RV). I cornered him. Wǒ-bǎ-ta-dǔzhu-le. 我把他堵住了. (2) (get a monopoly of) túnjī 囤積 (TV). He cornered the market on raw silk. Tā-túnjī-shēng-sī. 他囤積生絲.

CORRECT (a) (1) (right) duì 對 (SV). Your answer is correct. Nǐde-dá'àn-duì-le. 你的答案對了. (2) (proper) usually is expressed verbally yīng-dāng-V-de... 應當-V-的... the correct dress for that occasion zài-nèizhǒng-chǎnghé yīng-dāng-chuān-de-yīshang 在那種場合應當穿的衣裳.

(v) (1) (make something right) gǎi 改 (TV). I haven't corrected the examination papers yet. Juànzi wǒ-hái-méi-gǎi-ne. 卷子我還沒改呢. Please correct me if I say it wrong. Yàoshi-wǒ-shuōcuò-le, qǐng-nín-gěi-wǒ-gǎi-yigai. 要是我說錯了,請您給我改一改. (2) (reprove) guǎnjiao 管教 (TV). His mother corrects him from time to time. Tā-mǔqin suíshí-de-guǎnjiao-ta. 他母親隨時管教他.

CORRECTION (n) usually is expressed verbally. See CORRECT (v) (1).

CORRESPOND (v) (1) (communicate by letter) tōng-xìn 通信 (VO). We correspond once a week. Wǒmen-yíge-lǐbài tōng-yicì-xìn. 我們一個禮拜通一次信. (2) (be similar or equal to) xiāngfú 相符 (IV), xiānghé 相合 (IV), 'fúhé 符合 (IV). His actions correspond with his words. Tāde-xíngwei gēn-ta-shuō-de-huà xiāngfú. 他的行為跟他說的話相符.

COST (n) (1) (expense for buying things) jiàqian 價錢 (N). The cost is too great. Jiàqian-tài-dà. 價錢太大. (2) (expenditure) fèiyong 費用 (N). cost of living shēnghuó-fèiyong 生活費用. (3) (non financial price) dàijià 代價 (N). The cost of marrying her is too high. Qǔ-ta-de-dài-jià tài-gāo-le. 娶她的代價太高了. (4)

(sacrifice) is expressed verbally See (v) (2). xīshēng 犧牲 (TV). He finished writing his book at the cost of his health. Tā-bă-shū-xiĕwánle kĕshi bă-jiànkang-xī-shēng-le. 他把書寫完了可是把健康犧牲了. (5)(price paid originally) bĕnr 本兒 (N), bĕnqian 本錢 (N). sell at cost zhào-zhe-bĕnqian-mài 照着本錢賣.

(v) (1) (obtain at the price of) usually is not expressed, but may be expressed as need dĕi 得 (AV), yào 要 (AV). How much does this car cost? Zhèi-liàng-qìchē dĕi-'duōshao-qián? 這輛汽車得多少錢? (2) (make lose) xīshēng 犧牲 (TV), diū 丢 (TV). His carelessness cost him his job. Tā-bu-xiăoxin jiéguo-bă-shì-qing-diū-le. 他不小心結果把事情丢了. AT ANY COST bù-guăn-dàijià-duó-gāo 不管代價多高 or bùguăn-xīshēng duó-dà 不管犧牲多大. Hold that position at any cost. Bùguăn-dàijià-duó-gāo shŏuzhù-nèige-zhèndì. 不管代價多高守住那個陣地.

COSTLY (a) guì 貴 (SV). This is a very costly car. Zhèi-liang-qìchē-hĕn-guì. 這輛汽車很貴.

COSTUME (n) (1) (dress of a people, period, etc.) yīfu 衣服 (N), yīshang 衣裳 (N), fú-zhuāng 服裝. He is wearing a peasant costume. Tā-chuān-de-shi-xiāngxia-rén-de-yīfu. 他穿的是鄉下人的衣服. (2) (clothing worn on stage) a) (for traditional theater) xíngtou 行頭 (N). He made his own costume for the opera. Wèi-chàng-nèi-ge-xì shi-tā-zìjĭ-zuòde-xíng-tou. 為唱那個戲是他自己作的行頭. b) (for modern theater or movie) fúzhuāng 服裝 (N).

COTTAGE (n) (small dwelling) xiăo-fángzi 小房子 (N).

COTTON (n) (1) (the plant or the fibers) miánhua 棉花 (N). (2) (cloth) bù 布 (N), miánbù 棉布 (N). (3) (thread) xiàn 線 (N).

COUGH (n) késou 咳嗽 (N). This is very effective for a cough. Zhèige zhì-késou-zuì-líng. 這個治咳嗽最靈.

(v) késou 咳嗽 (IV). He has been coughing for three days. Tā-késoule-sāntiān-le. 他咳嗽了三天了.

COULD (v) (1) (referring to ability) néng 能 (AV). I would do it if I could. Yàoshi-wŏ-néng-zuò, wŏ-jiu-zuò-le. 要是我能作我就作了. (2) (Referring to social propriety) néng 能 (AV) or in polite form is expressed as dare găn 敢 (AV). I couldn't accept it. Wǒ-bù-gǎn-jiēshòu. 我不敢接受. (3) (referring to possibility) huì 會 (AV). Whom could he marry? Tā-huì-qǔ-shéi-ne? 他會娶誰呢? (4) (asking for permission) kéyi 可以 (AV), néng 能 (AV). Could I borrow your newspaper? Wǒ-kéyi-jiè-nǐde-bàozhǐ-kàn-yikan-ma? 我可以借你的報紙看一看嗎?

COUNCIL (n) (advisory or legislative body) yìhui 議會 (N). He is a member of the city council. Tā-shi-zhèige-shì-zhèngfǔ-yìhuìde-huìyuán. 他是這個市政府議會的會員.

COUNT (n) (1) (adding up) is expressed verbally. See (v) (1). shǔ 數 (TV). After one hundred I lost count. Shǔdao-yìbǎi-yǐhòu, wǒ-jiu-méi-shǔ. 數到一百以後我就沒數. (2) (total number, amount) zǒngshùr 總數兒 (N). Give me a count for those figures. Bǎ-nèixie-shùmu-de-zǒngshùr géi-wo. 把那些數兒的總數兒給我. (3) (legal charge) zuìming 罪名 (N). He was convicted on two counts. Tā-fànle-liǎngxiàng-zuìming. 他犯了兩項罪名. (v) (1) (compute, enumerate) shǔ 數 (TV). Count those cards for me. Tì-wo-shǔ-yishu-zhèixie-kǎpiàn. 替我數一數這些卡片. (2) (include) suànshang 算上. Did you count me in? Nǐ-suànshang-wǒ-le-ma? 你算上我了嗎? (3) (consider, think) 'rènwéi 認為 (TV). He counts himself fortunate. Tā-'rènwéi tā-de-yùnqi-hǎo. 他認為他的運氣好. (4) (matter) yǒu-guānxi 有關係 (VO). Every minute counts. Měi-yìfēn-zhōng dou-yǒu-guānxi. 每一分鐘都有關係.

COUNT ON (1) (a person) k[illegible] 靠 (TV), zhǐzhe 指着 (TV). We are all counting on you. Wǒmen-dōu-kào-nǐ-le. 我們都靠你了. (2) (a thing happening) pànzhe 盼着 (TV), dǎsuan 打算 (TV). Don't count on his quick return. Bié-pànzhe-ta-hěn-kuài-jiu-huílai. 別盼着他很快就回來.

TAKE A COUNT guò-shùr 過數兒 (VO). Has the count been taken? Shùr guòle-ma? 數兒過了嗎?

COUNTRY (n) (1) (nation) guó 國 (M), (N), guójiā 國家 (N). What country did you just come from? Nǐ-gāng-cóng-něi-guo-lái? 你剛從那國來? (2) (rural region) xiāngxia 鄉下 (PW). (3) (district) qū 區 (-B). mountain country shānqū 山區.

COUNTY (n) xiàn 縣 (N). Which county are you from? Nǐ-shi-něixiànde-rén? 你是那

縣的人?

COUPLE (n) (1) (two) liǎng 兩 (NU), liǎ 倆 (NU-M). I need a couple of chairs. Wǒ-xūyào-liǎngbǎ-yǐzi. 我需要兩把椅子. (2) (few) ji 幾 (NU). It's worth only a couple of dollars. Nèige jiù-zhí-jikuài-qián. 那個就値幾塊錢. (3) (two persons of opposite sex) duìr 對兒 (N). I have invited four couples. Wǒ-qǐngle-sìduìr. 我請了四對兒.

COURAGE (n) (1) (bravery) yǒngqì 勇氣 (N). (2) (daring) dǎnzi 胆子 (N), dǎnliàng 胆量 (N). Do you have the courage to challenge him? Nǐ-yǒu-dǎnzi gēn-ta-tiǎozhàn-ma? 你有胆子跟他挑戰嗎?

COURSE (n) (1) (direction) a) (on land) lùxiàn 路線 (N). b) (on water or in air) hángxiàn 航線 (N). (2) (of action) lù 路 (N), tújìng 途徑 (N). You should follow the proper course. Nǐ-děi-zǒu-zhèng-lù. 你得走正路. or Nǐ-yīngdāng-ànzhe-zhèngdāng-de-tújìng-bàn. 你應當按着正當的途徑辦. (3) (of a river) hédào 河道 (N). (4) (place for games) chǎng 場 (-B). golf course gāoěrfū-qiúchǎng 高爾夫球場. (5) (part of a meal) dào 道 (M), cài 菜 (N), NUdào-cài NU-道菜 (NU-M-N). main course zhǔcài 主菜. There are still two more courses. Hái-yǒu-liǎngdào-cài-ne. 還有兩道菜呢. (6) (series of academic classes) kè 課 (N), 'kèchéng 課程 (N). What course have you chosen? Nǐ-xuǎnle-shénma-kè-le? 你選了甚麼課了?.

AS A MATTER OF COURSE. shì...xíguan 是...習慣. I do it that way as a matter of course. Wǒ-nènma-zuò shì-wǒde-xíguan. 我那麼作是我的習慣.

OF COURSE dāngrán 當然 (MA), zìrán 自然 (MA). Of course, he won't agree. Dāng-rán-tā-bú-huì-tóngyì-de. 當然他不會同意的.

IN DUE COURSE dào-shíhou 到時候. Don't forget to inform me in due course. Dào-shíhou bié-wàngle-gàosong-wo. 到時候別忘了告訴我.

IN THE COURSE OF zài...lǐ 在...裏. I visited him three times in the course of two months. Zài-liǎngge-yuè-lǐ wǒ-kànguo-ta-sānhuí. 在兩個月裏我看過他三回.

COURT (n) (1) (space surrounded by walls or buildings) yuànzi 院子 (N). (2) (short dead-end street) sǐhútòngr 死胡同兒 (N). (3) (place marked off for a game). chǎng 場 (-B) tennis court wǎngqiúchǎng 網球場. (4) (place where justice is administered) fǎyuàn

法院 (N), fǎtíng 法庭 (N). (5) (persons who are chosen to administer justice)fǎguān 法官 (N). (6) (royal residence) huánggōng 皇宮 (N).

(v) (1) (seek love of) zhuī(qiu) 追(求) (TV). He courted that girl for two years. Tā-zhuī(qiu)-nèiwei-xiáojie zhuīle-liǎngnián. 他追(求)那位小姐追了兩年. (2) (invite or tempt) zhǎo 找 (TV). Are you courting danger on purpose? Nǐ-shi-chéngxīn-zhǎo-wēixian-ma? 你是誠心找危險嗎? (3) (attempt to gain) xiǎngfázi-ràng 想法子讓. The actors courted the applause of the audience. Yǎnyuán xiǎng-fázi-ràng-guānzhòng-gǔzhǎng. 演員想法子讓觀眾鼓掌.

COURTEOUS (a) (polite) yǒu-'lǐmào 有禮貌 (SV), kèqi 客氣 (SV). He is very courteous. Tā-hěn-yǒu-'lǐmào. 他很有禮貌.

COUSIN (n) (1) (of same family with same surname) a) (sons of father's brother) tángxiōngdì 堂兄弟 (N). b) (daughters of father's brother) tángjiěmèi 堂姊妹 (N). (2) (children of father's sister or mother's brother) a) (son) biǎoxiōngdì 表兄弟 (N), b) (daughter) biǎojiěmèi 表姊妹.

COVER (n) (1) (lid) gài(r) 蓋(兒) (N). cover of a pot guōgài 鍋蓋, cover of a bottle píngzigàir 瓶子蓋兒. (2) (shaped like an inverted bowl) zhào(r) 罩(兒) (N) cake cover miàobāo-zhàor 麵包罩兒. (3) (sheath, fitted case) tào(r) 套(兒) (N), slip cover yǐzi-tào(r) 椅子套(兒). (4) (of books, magazines, etc.) pí(r) 皮(兒) (N), fēng-miàn(r) 封面(兒) (N). The cover of this book is damaged. Zhèiběn-shū-de-pí(r) huài-le. 這本書的皮(兒)壞了. (5) (mail) a) (envelope) xìnfēngr 信封兒 (N). b) (package) bāo 包 (M). The book was sent under separate cover. Shū shì-lìngwài-yibāo-jìde. 書是另外一包寄的. (6) (for a bed) gài-de(-dōngxi) 蓋的(東西) (N). Do you have enough covers? Nǐ-gài-de-dōngxi gòu-ma? 你蓋的東西够嗎? (7) (shelter) is expressed verbally as duǒ 躲 (TV). Let's take cover under the tree. Wǒmen-duǒzai-shù-dǐxia-ba. 我們躲在樹底下吧.

(v) (1) (spread on a flat surface) pū 鋪 (TV). The floor was covered by a red rug. Dìbǎn-shang pūle-yìzhāng-hóng-dìtǎn. 地板上鋪了一張紅地毯. (2) (put something over) gài 蓋 (TV). Cover your legs with a blanket. Bǎ-nǐde-tuǐ yòng-tǎnzi-gàishang. 把你的腿用毯子

蓋上. The lid is too small to cover this pot. Guōgài-tài-xiǎo gàibushang-guō. 鍋蓋太小蓋不上鍋. (3) (with something that extends over the edges) zhào 罩 (TV), kòu 扣 (TV). Cover this cake with a big bowl. Ná-yíge-dàwǎn bǎ-zhèi-kuài-dàngāo-zhàoshang. 拿一個大碗把這塊蛋糕罩上. (4) (with the hand or hands) wǔ 摀 (TV). She covered her eyes with her hands. Tā-yòng-shǒu wǔzhe-yǎnjing. 他用手摀着眼睛. (5) (shield from light or sight) zhē 遮 (TV), dǎng 擋 (TV). He covered his face with a book. Tā-ná-yiběn-shū zhēzhe-liǎn. 他拿一本書遮着臉. (6) (hide purposely from sight) cáng 藏 (TV). He covered his gun. Tā-bǎ-qiāng-cángqilai-le. 他把鎗藏起來了. (7) (include or go over) a) (travel) zǒu 走 (IV). The train covers the distance in two hours. Huǒchē° zhèiduan-lù zǒu-liǎngge-zhōng-tóu. 火車這段路走兩個鐘頭. b) (manage) bàn 辦 (TV), zuò 作 (TV). We have covered a lot of ground today. Wǒmen-jīntian bànle-bù-shǎo-de-shìqing. 我們今天辦了不少的事情. c) (explain) jiǎng 講 (TV), shuō 說 (TV). This book covers the subject pretty well. Zhèiben-shū-bǎ-zhèige-wèntí jiǎngde-hěn-xiángxi. 把這個問題講得很詳細. (8) (protect by using artillery or small arms fire) yǎnhù 掩護 (TV). Cover me. I'll blow that bridge up. Wǒ-qu-zhà-qiáo, nǐ-yǎnhù-wo. 我去炸橋你掩護我. (9) (gather news) cǎifǎng 採訪 (TV). I sent three reporters to cover that news story. Wǒ-pàile-sān-ge-jìzhě qu-cǎifǎng-nèige-xīnwén. 我派了三個記者去採訪那個新聞.

COVER UP mistakes, crimes, etc. yǎnshi 掩飾 (TV), zhē-yǎn 遮掩 (TV). One should not cover up one's own mistakes. Yíge-rén bù-yīngdāng-yǎnshi-ta-zìjǐ-de-cuòwu. 一個人不應當掩飾他自己的錯誤.

BE COVERED WITH... mǎn... dōushi... 滿...都是... Her face was covered with dirt. Tā-mǎnliǎn dōu-shi-tǔ. 她滿臉都是土.

COW (n) niú 牛 (N).

COWARD (n) dǎnzi-xiǎo-de-rén 胆子小的人 (N).

COWARDLY (a) dǎnxiǎo 胆小 (SV). How come you're so cowardly? Nǐ-zěnma-zhènma-dǎnxiǎo-a? 你怎麼這麼胆小啊?

CRAB (n) (1) (shellfish) pángxie 螃蠏 (N). (2) (ill tempered person) píqi-hěn-huài-de-rén. 脾氣很壞的人.

That teacher is a crab. Nèiwei-xiānsheng píqi-hen-huài. 那位先生脾氣很壞.
(v) (complain) bàoyuan 抱怨 (TV). You are always crabbing about something. Nǐ-lǎo-yǒu-bàoyuan-de. 你老有抱怨的.

CRACK (n) (1) (a split) wèn 紋 (N), lièwén(r) 裂文(兒) (N), lièkǒur 裂口兒 (N). There is a crack in this cup. Zhèige-bēizi-shang yǒu-yidào-lièwén(r). 這個杯子上有一道裂紋(兒). (2) (a narrow opening) kǒuzi 口子 (N). There's a crack in that dike. Tí-shang kāile-yíge-kǒuzi. 堤上開一個口子. (3) (sharp sound) xiǎng 響 (-B). the crack of a rifle yi-shēng-qiāngxiǎng 一聲鎗響.
(v) (1) (make a sharp noise) is expressed by Vde... xiǎng V-得...響 with the verb indicating a specific action which makes the noise. crack a whip bǎ-biānzi-chōude-hěn-xiǎng 把鞭子抽得很響. (2) (break open) is expressed by a verb indicating the specific action such as smash zá 砸 (TV), hit dǎ 打 (TV), etc. They are cracking the walnuts. Tāmen-zá-hétao-ne. 他們砸核桃呢. (3) (break without separating into parts) liè 裂 (IV), (RE). The window cracked. Chuānghu-liè-le. 窗户裂了. You have cracked the window. Nǐ-bǎ-chwānghu nòng-liè-le. 你把窗户弄裂了. It was so cold that the bottle cracked. Tài-lěng bǎ-píngzi-dònglìè-le. 太冷把瓶子凍裂了.

CRACK A JOKE shuō-xiào-huar 說笑話 (VO).

CRACK-UP (1) (crash) is expressed verbally as bump into pèng 碰 (TV). My son had a crack-up with my new car. Wǒde-érzi bǎ-wǒde-chē pèng-huài-le. 我的兒子把我的車碰壞了. (2) (mental breakdown) is expressed verbally as mad fēng 瘋 (IV), yǒu-jīngshenbìng 有精神病 (VO).

MAKE A CRACK shuō-xiào-huar 說笑話兒 (VO), kāi-wánxiào 開玩笑 (VO). He made a crack about his mother-in-law. Tā-ná-tāde-yuèmǔ kāile-yige-wánxiào. 他拿他的岳母開了一個玩笑.

TAKE A CRACK AT shì-yishi 試一試. Do you want to take a crack at this machine? Nǐ-yào-bu-yào shì-yishi-zhèige-jīqi? 你要不要試一試這個機器?

CRADLE (n) (1) (baby's bed) yáolán 搖籃 (N), xiǎo-háir-de-chuáng 小孩兒的床. (2) (place of origin) fā-yuándì 發源地 (N). the cradle of civilization wénhuà-fāyuándì 文化發源地.

CRASH (n) (1) (loud noise) ONOde-yishēng ONO-的一聲. The tree fell with a crash. Shù gūdōngde-yishēng dǎo-le. 樹咕鼕的一聲倒了. The dishes dropped with a crash. Pánzi huālāde-yishēng diàozai-dìxia-le. 盤子嘩啦的一聲掉在地下了. (2) (collision, accident) a) (general) chū-shì 出事 (VO). Four people died in the crash. Nèicì-chū-shì sĭle-sìge-rén. 那次出事死了四個人. b) (of a plane) zhuàng-fēijī 撞飛機. c) (of a car) zhuàng-chē 撞車.

(v) (1) (break into pieces) huālā-yishēng...suì 嘩啦一聲...碎. The dish crashed on the floor. Pánzi huālā-yisheng-diào-zai-dìxia (shuāi)suì-le. 盤子嘩啦一聲掉在地下(摔)碎了. (2) (fail) dǎo 倒 (IV). Their business crashed. Tāmende-mǎimai dǎo-le. 他們的買賣倒了. (3) (collide, smash) zhuàng 撞 (TV). Two cars crashed into each other. Liǎngliang-qìchē zhuàngshang-le. 兩輛汽車撞上了.

STOCK MARKET CRASH gŭpiào-dà-lào 股票大落 or gŭ-piào-làode-hěn-lìhai 股票落得很利害.

CRAWL (v) (1) (move slowly with body close to the ground) pá 爬 (TV). I saw a bug crawling around. Wŏ-kànjian-yíge-chóng-zi zài-ner-pá. 我看見一個蟲子在那兒爬. (2) (swarm with creeping things) yŏu-hěn-duō...pá 有很多...爬. The ground is crawling with ants. Dìxia yŏu-hěn-duō-mǎyĭ-pá. 地下有很多螞蟻爬.

CRAZY (a) (1) (insane, mad) a) (of a person) fēng 瘋 (SV). That person is crazy. Nèige-rén fēng-le. 那個人瘋了. b) (of an idea, plan, etc.) (qí)guài (奇)怪 (SV). His idea was crazy. Tāde-zhúyi hěn-(qí)guài. 他的主意很(奇)怪. (2) (very enthusiastic or excited) mí 迷 (TV), tèbié-xĭhuan 特别喜歡. She is crazy about that actor. Tā-tèbié-xĭhuan-nèige-yǎnyuán. 他特别喜歡那個演員.

CREAM (n) (1) (butterfat, top milk) nǎiyóu 奶油 (N). (2) (cosmetics) a) (paste) gāo 膏 (-B), cold cream xiěhuāgāo 雪花膏. b) (liquid) yóu 油 (N). hair cream tóu-yóu 頭油. (3) (medicinal) yào-gāo 藥膏 (N).

CREAM COLOR (xiàng)'yásè (象)牙色 (N).

CREAM OF THE CROP zuì-hǎo-de 最好的, jīnghua 精華 (N).

CREATE (v) (make, bring about) (1) (be the cause of) zhāo 招 (TV). His speech created much trouble. Tāde-jiǎngyǎn zhǎolehěn-duō-máfan. 他的講演招了很多麻煩 (2) (make a thing which has not been made before) chuǎngzào 創造 (TV). The world was created by God. Shìjiè shì Shàngdì-chuǎngzào-de. 世界是上帝創造的.

CREATURE (n) (1) (living being) is expressed by specific terms, such as bird nǎor 鳥兒 (N), cat māo 貓 (N), baby xiǎo-háir 小孩兒 (N), etc. (2) (unlikable person) dōngxi 東西 (N), jiāhuo 傢伙 (N). What a creature that one is! Nèi-shì-ge-shenma-dōngxi! 那是個甚麼東西!

CREDIT (n) (1) (in finance, loans) xìnyong 信用 (N). His credit is very good. Tāde-xìnyong hěn-hǎo. 他的信用很好. (2) (positive balance) is expressed as there is... in the book zhàngshang-yǒu 帳上有, zhàngshang-cúnzhe 帳上存着. You have credit for two thousand dollars. Nǐ-zhàngshang-cúnzhe-liǎngqiankuài-qián. 你帳上存着兩千塊錢. (3) (merit) gōnglao 功勞 (N). The credit is entirely yours. Dōu-shi-nǐ-yíge-rén-de-gōnglao. 都是你一個人的功勞. He took credit though others did the work. Shìqing-shi-biéren-zuò-de, kěshi-gōnglao-suàn-shi-tade. 事情是别人作的,可是功勞算是他的. (4) (academic) xuéfēn(r) 學分(兒) (N). (5) (source of praise) is expressed verbally as add glory to zēng-guāng 增光 (VO). He is a credit to the school. Tā-gěi-xuéxiào zēngguāng. 他給學校增光.

(v) (1) (honor) a) (acknowledge for doing something) shuō-shi...de-gōnglao 說是...的功勞. We should credit him with finding it. Tā-bǎ-nèige-zhǎozhao-le, wǒmen-yīngdāng-shuō-shi-tāde-gōnglao. 他把那個找着了,我們應當說是他的功勞. b) (acknowledge for one's character) děi-shuō 得說. We should credit him for his honesty. Wǒmen-děi-shuō-tā-chéngshi. 我們得說他誠實. (2) (in finance) jì...cún 記...存. I'll credit you $4. Wǒ-jìxialai nǐ-cún-sìkuai-qián. 我記下來你存四塊錢.

ON CREDIT jìzhàng 記帳 (VO). I always buy my clothes on credit. Wǒ-mǎi-yīfu lǎoshi-jìshàng. 我買衣服老是記帳.

CRIME (n) (1) (violation of law) zuì 罪 (N). What is his crime? Tā-shi-shénma-zuì? 他是甚麼罪? (2) (wrong act that is against the law, or criminal activity) fàn-'fǎ-de-shìqing 犯法的事情, fàn-

'zuì-de-shìqing 犯罪的事情 or is expressed as affair shìqing 事情 (N). Crime has decreased. Fàn-'fǎ-de-shìqing shǎo-le. 犯法的事情少了. The police are investigating the crime. Nèijian-shìqing jǐngchá-zhèngzai-diàochao-ne. 那件事情警察正在調查呢. This is a serious crime. Zhèijiàn-shìqing hěn-yánzhong. 這件事情很嚴重. It is a crime to rob a bank. Qiǎng-yínháng shì-fàn-fǎ-de-shìqing. 搶銀行是犯法的事情.

COMMIT A CRIME fàn-fǎ 犯法 (VO) fàn-zuì 犯罪 (VO), zuò-fàn-fǎ-de-shìqing. 作犯法的事情. Yesterday I committed a crime. Zuótian wǒ-zuòle-yijian-fàn-fǎ-de-shìqing. 昨天我作了一件犯法的事情. or Zuótian wǒ-fàn-fǎ-le. 昨天我犯法了.

BE A CRIME is expressed as be hateful kěwù 可惡 (SV), kě-hèn 可恨 (SV) or should die gāi-sǐ 該死. It's a crime. Zhēn-kěwù. 真可惡. or Zhēn-gāi-sǐ. 真該死. It's a crime the way they do things like this. Tāmen-zhèiyangr-zuò-shì zhēn-gāi-sǐ. 他們這様兒作事真該死.

CRIMINAL (n) fànren 犯人 (N), zuìfàn 罪犯 (N).

(a) fàn-zuì 犯罪 (VO). That was a criminal action. Nà-shi-fàn-zui-de-xíngwei. 那是犯罪的行為.

CRIPPLE (n) cánfei(ren) 殘廢(人) (N). That man is a cripple. Nèige-rén-shi-ge-cánfei(ren). 那個人是個殘廢(人).

(v) cánfei 殘廢 (IV). She was crippled in the accident. Tā-shi-nèicì-chū-shì-de-shihou cánfei-de. 他是那次出事的時候殘廢的.

CRITICISM (n) (1) (severe judgment) pīping 批評 (N). Your criticism hurt his feelings. Nǐ-de-pīping ràng-ta-xīn-li hěn-nánguò. 你的批評讓他心裏很難過. (2) (informed judgment) yìjian 意見 (N). Your criticism has been very helpful. Nǐde-yìjian hěn-yǒu-yòng. 你的意見很有用.

CRITICIZE (v) (1) (find fault) pīping 批評 (TV). Why do you always criticize me? Wèishénma nǐ-lǎo-pīping-wo? 為甚麼你老批評我? (2) (judge as a critic) pínglun 評論 (TV) (N). He has never criticized the new play. Nèi-chu-xīn-xì tā-méi-pínglunguo. 那齣新戲他没評論過.

CROOKED (a) (1) (bent, not straight) wān 彎 (IV). This stick is crooked. Zhèige-gùnzi wān-le. 這個棍子彎了. (2) (not balanced) wāi 歪 (SV), (RE). Your hat is on crooked. Nǐde-màozi (dài) wāi-le. 你的帽子（戴）歪了. (3) (dishonest) bú-zhèngdang 不正當 (SV), bú-zhèngjing 不正經 (SV). Their plan is crooked. Tāmende-jìhua bu-zhèngdang. 他們的計劃不正當. That man is crooked. Nèige-rén bu-shi-zhèngjing-*rén*. 那個人不是正經人.

CROP (n) (1) (product of the earth) zhāngjia 莊稼 (N). How are the crops here? Zhèrde-zhāngjia zěnmayàng? 這兒的莊稼怎麼樣? (2) (harvest) shōucheng 收成 (N). This season's crop is very good. Zhèi-yijì-de-shōucheng hěn-hǎo. 這一季的收成很好. That's a good crop of corn. Nèi-cì lǎoyùmi-de-shōucheng hěn-hǎo. 那次老玉米的收成很好.

CROP UP fāshēng 發生 (TV). Many crises are likely to crop up. Huì-fāshēng-hěn-duo-shì-qing. 會發生很多事情.

CROSS (n) (1) (religious symbol) shízìjià 十字架 (N). (2) (criss cross) a) (X-shaped) chār 叉兒 (N), chāzi 叉子 (N). Mark the wrong ones with a cross. Cuòde dōu-huà-yíge-chār. 錯的都畫一個叉兒. b) (+-shaped) shí-zì(r) 十字（兒）(N). Red Cross Hóngshízìhuì 紅十字會. (3) (hybrid) pèichulai-de 配出來的.

(v) (go over) guò 過 (IV). cross a river guò-hé 過河.

CROSS one's MIND xiǎngdào 想到 (RV). It never crossed my mind that he was a thief. Wǒ-*cónglái méi-xiǎngdào-tā*-shi-yíge-zéi. 我從來沒想到他是一個賊.

CROSS OUT huàdiào 畫掉 (RV), huà(le)qu 畫（了）去 (RV). Cross out those two lines. Bǎ-nèi-liǎngháng dou-huàdiào. 把那兩行都畫掉.

CROWD (n) yiqún-rén 一群人. Let's follow the crowd. Wǒmen-gēnzhe zhèi-(yi)qún-rén zǒu-ba. 我們跟着這一群人走吧.

(v) (1) (push forward) jǐ 擠 (TV). They crowded into the room. Tāmen dōu-jǐjin-wūzi-li-lai-le. 他們都擠進屋子裡來了. (2) (press from all sides) jǐ 擠 (TV). Don't crowd me! Bié-jǐ-wo! 別擠我!

CRUEL (a) (1) (cause suffering) a) (of persons) 'cánrěn 殘忍 (SV), hěn 狠 (SV). He's very cruel to small animals. Tā-duì-xiǎo-dòngwu hěn-'cánrěn. 他對小動物很殘忍. b) (of things) cánkù 殘酷 (SV). a cruel war cánkù-de-zhànzhēng 殘酷的戰爭. c) (of remarks) kèbo 刻薄 (SV). That editorial is very cruel. Nèige-sh hěn-kèbo. 那個社論很刻薄. (2) (severe) yán 嚴 (SV). The laws are not as cruel as before. 'Fǎlǜ méiyou-cóngqián-nènma-yán-le. 法律沒有從前那麼嚴了.

*CRUMB (n) zhār 渣兒 (N), zhā*zi 渣子 (N). There are crumbs all over the floor. Dìxia-dōu-shi-zhāzi. 地下都是渣子.

CRUSH (n) is expressed verbally. See (v).

(v) (squeeze together violently so as to break) is expressed as press down yā 壓 (TV), squeeze jǐ 擠 (TV), etc. with a (RE) indicating the result, such as, break into bits. suì 碎 (RE), be broken huài 壞 (RE), etc. I packed my luggage so tightly that my eyeglasses were crushed. Wǒde-xíngli-zhuāngde-tài-jǐnle, bǎ-wǒde-yǎnjìngr-jǐsuì-le. 我的行李裝得太緊了,把我的眼鏡兒擠碎了. I sat on the box and crushed it. Wǒ-zuòzai-neige-hézi-shang, bǎ-hézi-yāhuài-le. 我坐在那個盒子上,把盒子壓壞了. We were almost crushed to death. Wǒmen-chà-yidiǎnr 'jǐsǐ. 我們差一點兒擠死.

BE CRUSHED (heart-broken) shāngxīn 傷心 (SV) (VO). She was crushed by the news of his marriage. Tā-tīngjian-ta-jiéhūn-le, shāngxīnjíle. 她聽見他結婚了傷心極了.

HAVE A CRUSH ON (be crazy about) jiào. . . gěi-mízhu-le 叫...給迷住了. She has a crush on that singer. Tā-*jiào-nèige-chànggēr-de-gěi*-mízhu-le. 她叫那個唱歌兒的給迷住了.

CRY (n) expressed verbally. See (v) (1) (2) (3).

(v) (1) (weep, of people) kū 哭 (IV). This baby never cries. Zhèige-xiǎoháir cónglái-méi-kūguo. 這個小孩從來沒哭過. (2) (of animals) jiào 叫 (IV), jiàohuan 叫喚 (IV), háo 號 (IV). The dog cried all night. Zhèige-gǒu jiàole-yíyè. 這個狗叫了一夜. (3) (shout) hǎn 喊 (IV), jiào 叫 (IV). She cried, "Mother!" Tā-hǎnle-yìsheng "Mǔqin" 她喊了一聲"母親".

CRY OUT chū-shēngr 出聲兒 (VO), jiào-chulai 叫出來 (RV). No matter how painful it is, don't cry out! Wúlùn-duóma-téng yě-bù-xǔ-chū-shēngr! 無論多麼疼也不許出聲兒!

HAVE A GOOD CRY dà-kū-yìcháng 大哭一場, dà-kū-yizhèn 大哭一陣. She had a good cry. Tā-dà-kū-yicháng. 他大哭一場.

BE A FAR CRY FROM xiāng-chà-tài-yuǎn 相差太遠. Your offer is a far cry from what I need. Nǐ-chūde-qián gēn-wǒ-suǒ-xūyào-de xiāngchà-tài-yuǎn-le. 你出的錢跟我所需要的相差太遠了·

CULTURE (n) (1) (refinement) wénmíng 文明 (SV). He is a man of culture. Tā-shi-ge-wénming-rén. 他是個文明人. (2) (civilization) wénhuà 文化 (N). Chinese culture Zhōngguo-wénhuà 中國文化.

CUP (n) bēi 杯 (B) (M). bēizi 杯子 (N). teacup chábēi 茶杯 a cup of tea yìbēi-chá 一杯茶.

CURE (n) (remedy) zhìfa 治法 (N). A cure has not been found for this disease. Zhèizhǒng-bìng-hái-méi-yǒu-zhìfa. 這種病還沒有治法·
(v) (1) (make well) zhìhǎo 治好 (RV). That can't be cured by medicine alone. Nèige bú-shi-guāng-yòng-yào jiu-néng-zhìde-hǎo-de. 那個不是光用藥就能治的好的. (2) (correct) gǎi(zheng) guolai 改(正)過來 (RV). Do you think his habit can be cured? Nǐ-xiǎng tāde-xíguan néng-gǎiguolai-ma? 你想他的習慣能改過來嗎? (3) (prepare or preserve according to a formula) páozhì 泡製 (TV), zuò 作 (TV). Do you know how to cure ham? Nǐ-zhīdao zěnma-páozhi-huǒtuǐ-ma? 你知道怎麼泡製火腿嗎?

CURIOUS (a) (1) (inquisitive) hàoqí 好奇 (SV). Children are very curious. Háizimen dōu-hěn-hàoqí. 孩子們都很好奇. (2) (strange, odd) qíguà 奇怪 (SV), tèbié 特别 (SV). That is a curious situation. Nèi-shi-ge-tèbié-de-qíngxing. 那是個特别的情形·

CURL (n) (1) (lock of hair) juǎnr 卷兒 (N) (M). (2) (spiral) gǔ 股 (M), lǚ 縷 (M). a curl of smoke yìlǚ-yān 一縷烟.
(v) (form ringlets) juǎn 捲 (TV). She curls her hair once a week. Tā-měi-lǐbài juǎn-yícì-tóufa. 她每禮拜捲一次頭髮·

CURL UP (of the body) quán 踡 (TV), quānqilai 踡起來 (RV). The bed is so small, he has to curl up. Chuáng-tài-xiǎo tā-zhǐ-hǎo-quánzhe. 床太小他只好踡着·

CURRENT (n) (1) (of water) liù 流 (N). The current of this river is not very strong. Zhèi-tiáo-hé-de-liù bú-tài-dà. 這條河的流不太大. (2) (of electricity) diàn 電 (N), diànliú 電流 (N). Don't touch it. The current is on. Bié-dòng. Yǒu-diàn. 别動·有電·
(a) (1) (generally used) liúxíng 流行 (SV). This fashion is now current. Zhèizhǒng-yàngzi xiànzài-hěn-liúxíng. 這種樣子現在很流行·

(2) (of present) xiànzài 現在 (TW), mùqián-de 目前的 (TW). What's the current price of this house? Zhèisuǒ-fángzi mùqián-de-jiàqian zěnmayàng? 這所房子目前的價錢怎麼樣.

CURSE (n) (1) (profanity) zāng-huà 髒話 (N), màrén-de-huà 罵人的話 (N). (2) (torment) tǎoyàn-de-dōngxi 討厭的東西 or expressed as disgusting tǎoyàn 討厭 (SV). Ants are a curse at picnic time. Yěcān-de-shihou máyǐ zhēn-tǎoyàn. 野餐的時候螞蟻真討厭.

(v) (1) (swear at) mà 罵 (TV). They cursed us because we won. Wǒmen-yíngle tāmen-jiu-mà-women. 我們贏了他們就罵我們. (2) (wish evil) zhòu 咒 (TV).

BE CURSED WITH yùnqi-hěn-huài pèngshang 運氣很壞碰上. We were cursed with a typhoon. Wǒmen-yùnqi-hěn-huài pèngshang-táifēng-le. 我們運氣很壞碰上颱風了.

HAVE A CURSE ON (haunted) nào-guǐ 閙鬼 (VO). They say that house has a curse on it. Tāmen-shuō nèige-fángzi nào-guǐ. 他們說那個房子閙鬼.

CURTAIN (n) a) (in a house) liánzi 簾子 (N). b) (in a theatre) mù 幕 (N).

CURVE (n) wānr 灣兒 (N). There is a curve in the road. Nèitiao-lùshang yǒu-yige-wānr. 那條路上有一個灣兒.

(v) wān 灣 (IV). The road curved to the right. Lù-wāndao-yòubianr-qu-le. 路灣到右邊兒去了.

CUSHION (n) diànzi 墊子 (N).

CUSTOM (n) (1) (general habits or usages) fēngsu 風俗 (N). (2) (habitual practice of individual groups) xíguan 習慣 (N). It is our custom to drink tea in the morning. Wǒmende-xíguan shi-zǎoshang-hē-chá. 我們的習慣是早上喝茶.

(a) (made to order) dìng-zuò-de 定做的. He wears custom clothing only. Tā-jiù-chuān̆g-dìng-zuò-de-yīshang. 他就穿定作的衣裳.

CUSTOMS (n) (1) (inspection at the border) hǎiguān-jiǎnchá 海關檢查 (N). (2) (tax imposed on imports) jìnkǒu-shuì 進口稅 (N). (3) (the office) hǎiguān 海關 (N).

CUSTOMER (n) (one who buys something) zhǔgu 主顧 (N). This man is our best customer. Zhèiwei-xiānsheng-shi-wǒmen-zuì-hǎo-de-zhǔgu. 這位先生是我們最好的主顧.

CUT (n) (1) (wound) kǒuzi 口子 (N), kǒur 口兒 (N). (2) (of meat) is expressed as spot, place dìfang 地方 (N). What cut do you want? Nǐ-yào-shénma-dìfang-de-ròu? 你要甚麼地方的肉? (3) (of clothes) yàngzi 樣子 (N). latest cut zuì-xīn-de-yàngzi 最新的樣子. (4) (reduction) is expressed verbally as reduce jiǎn 減 (TV). tax cut jiǎn-shuì 減稅, salary cut jiǎn-xīn 減薪. (5) (block for printing) bǎn 版 (N). We want to make a cut of your picture. Nǐde-zhàoxiàng wǒmen-yào-zuò-yíge-bǎn. 你的照像我們要作一個版. (6) (share) fènr 份兒 (M). Did you get your cut? Nǐ-dézhao nǐ-nèifènr-le-ma? 你得着你那份兒了嗎?

(v) (1) (sever, gash, incise, divide into parts, etc., with a sharp-edged instrument) most generally lá 剌 (TV) but usually the manner of cutting is specified as follows: He cut himself with a knife. Tā-yòng-dāo bǎ-ta-zìjǐ-lá-le. 他用刀把他自己剌了. a) (chop with a heavy instrument) kǎn 砍 (TV). He cut most of the trees. Tā-bǎ-shù chàbuduō-dou-kǎn-le. 他把樹差不多都砍了. b) (by slicing) qiē 切 (TV). cut vegetables qiē-cài 切菜. c) (slice thin) piàn 片 (TV). Cut off a thin slice of the meat. Bǎ-ròu piànxia-yípiànr-lai. 把肉片下一片兒來. d) (cut into and slide through; split, trim) pǐ 劈 (TV). Cut this firewood into two pieces. Bǎ-zhèikuài-pǐ-chai pǐcheng-liǎngkuài. 把這塊劈柴劈成兩塊. e) (chisel) záo 鑿 (TV). Cut off a piece of that stone. Bǎ-nèikuài-shítou záoxia-yí-kuài-lai. 把那塊石頭鑿下一塊來. f) (carve) kè 刻 (TV). He cut a figure on that board. Tā-zài-nèige-bǎnzi-shang kèle-yíge-rénxiàng. 他在那個板子上刻了一個人像. g) (amputate, cut off) gē 割 (TV). I had that tumor cut out last year. Qùnian wǒ-bǎ-nèige-liúzi gē-le. 去年我把那個瘤子割了. h) (cut with a sharp point) huá 劃 (TV), huà 劃 (TV). He cut his face with a pen. Tā-ná-gāngbǐ bǎ-liǎn-huá-le. 他拿鋼筆把臉劃了. i) (with scissors) jiǎn 剪 (TV), jiǎo 鉸 (TV). Cut the string with scissors. Yòng-jiǎnzi-bǎ-shéngzi jiǎn-duàn-le. 用剪子把繩子剪斷子. j) (with a saw) jù 鋸 (TV). Cut this stick in two. Bǎ-zhèigēn-gùnzi jùcheng-liǎngduàn. 把這根棍子鋸成兩段. k) (with a rotating saw or blade) xuàn 鏇 (TV). Cut a circular hole in that door. Zài-mén-shang xuàn-yige-yuán-dòng. 在門上鏇一個圓洞. (2) (of patterns or material for clothes) cái 裁 (TV), jiăn 剪 (TV). I don't know how to cut pants. Wŏ-bú-huì cái-kùzi. 我不會裁褲子 (3) (of hair) lĭ 理(TV), jiăn 剪 (TV). I must have my hair cut. Wŏ-dĕi-lĭ-fài-le. 我得理髮了. (4) (of cards) dăo 倒 (TV), yāo 約 (TV). Who wants to cut? Shéi-yāo-pái? 誰約牌? (5) (shorten, reduce) jiăn 減 (TV). We have to cut expenses a little. Wŏmen-yīnggāi-jiăn-yìdianr-kāizhī. 我們應該減一點兒開支.

CUT A FIGURE zhàn-dìwei 佔地位. He cut a figure among the famous artists. Tā-zai-yŏu-míng-de-yìshujiā-litou zhàn-yi-ge-dìwei. 他在有名的藝術家裏頭佔一個地位.

CUT ACROSS cóng...chuanguo-qu 從...穿過去. We cut across the park. Wŏmen-shi-cóng-gōngyuán chuānguoqu-de. 我們是從公園穿過去的.

CUT CLASS kuàng-kè 曠課 (VO) or bu-shàng-kè 不上課 Stop cutting classes. Bié zài-kuàng-kè-le. 別再曠課了. I cut my French class. Zhèitáng-Fàwén-kè wŏ-bu-shàng-le. 這堂法文課我不上了.

CUT CORNERS shĕng-shì 省事 (VO). When you do this job, don't cut corners. Zuò-zhèige-shì bié-xiăng-shĕng-shì. 作這個事別想省事.

CUT IN (1) (interrupt) chājin-lai 插進來. He cut in while we were playing. Wŏ-men-zhèng-wánr-ne, tā-chā-jinlai-le. 我們正玩兒呢.他插進來了. (2) (of a car) qiăng 搶 (TV), găn 趕 (TV). We cut in ahead of him. Wŏmen-qiăngdao-tāde-qiántou-qu-le. 我們搶到他的前頭去了.

CUT LOOSE dà-hăn-dà-jiào 大喊大叫. When they knew their team won, they cut loose. Tāmen-tīngjian-tāmen-nèiduì-yíngle, jiu-dà-hăn-dà-jiào. 他們聽見他們那隊贏了.就大喊大叫.

CUT OFF (disconnect) bă...nòngduànle 把...弄斷了, duàn 斷 (IV). The phone has been cut off. Diànhuà-duàn-le. 電話斷了.

CUT...OUT bié 別 (AV), bú-yào 不要. Cut it out. Bié-nàyàngr. 別那樣兒.

CUT SHORT jiu-tíng-le 就停了. Our game was cut short by the rain. Xià-yŭ-le, wŏmende-bĭsài jiu-tíng-le. 下雨了.我們的比賽就停了.

CUT THROUGH See CUT ACROSS

CUT UP (be disorderly) táo-qì 淘氣 (VO). Have the kids been cutting up? Háizimen táo-qìle-meiyou? 孩子們淘

氣了沒有?

BE CUT OUT FOR something héshì 合適. He is cut out to be a cook. Tā-dāng-chúzi zhèng-héshì. 他當厨子正合適.

CUTE (a) (1) (pretty, attractive) hǎowánr 好玩兒 (SV), yǒu-yìsi 有意思 (SV). That little girl is very cute. Nèige-xiǎo-nǚháir hěn-hǎowánr. 那個小女孩兒很好玩兒. (2) (shrewd, clever) qiàopi 俏皮 (SV). Don't make cute remarks. Bié-bǎ-huà-shuōde-nenma-qiàopi. 别把話說得那麼俏皮.

D

DAILY (adv) (1) (day by day, referring to a continuous process) yìtiānyìtiande 一天一天的 (AD). The weather is getting colder daily. Tiānqi-yìtiānyìtiande-lĕng-le. 天氣一天一天的冷了. (2) (everyday, referring to a repeated action) mĕitian 每天 (MA), tiāntiān 天天 (MA). He went out daily. Tā-mĕitian-chūqu. 他每天出去.

(n) (newspapers) bào 報 (N). a) (morning daily) zăobào 早報 (N). b) (evening daily) wănbào 晚報 (N). c) (in the name of some papers) rìbao 日報. The World Daily Shìjièrìbào 世界日報.

DAM (n) (hé-)bà (河)壩 (N). That dam was built last year. Nèige-bă shi-qùnián±zào-de. 那個壩是去年造的.

DAMAGE (n) (1) (physical and abstract) usually expressed verbally. See (v) (1). He did a lot of damage. Tā-nònghuài-le-bù-shăo-dōngxi. 他弄壞了不少東西. (2) (physiological) expressed verbally. See (v) (2). (3) (abstract or in terms of money) sŭnshi 損失 (N). How great is the damage? Sŭnshi 'dà-bu-dà? 損失大不大?

(v) (1) (harm or injure so as to lessen value or usefulness) huĭ 毀 (TV), (RE), huài 壞 (RE). damaged by collision chuànghuài 撞壞. The hail damaged the crops. Báozi bă-zhuāngjia-huĭ-le. 雹子把莊稼毀了. He damaged my glasses by sitting on them. Tā-bă-wŏde-yănjìngr zuò-huài-le. 他把我的眼鏡兒坐壞了. (2) (physiological) shòu-shāng 受傷 (VO). His right hand was damaged permanently. Tāde-yòu-shŏu shòuguo-shāng, hăo-buliăo-le. 他的右手受過傷,好不了了.

PAY DAMAGES 'péicháng...de sŭnshi 賠償...的損失 (S), péi 賠 (TV). You have to pay damages to the landlord. Nĭ-dĕi-'péicháng-fángdōng-de-sŭnshi. 你得賠償房東的損失.

DAMP (a) (somewhat wet, moist) (cháo-)shĭ (潮)濕 (SV), cháo 潮 (SV). The weather here is damp. Zhèr-de-tiānqi hen-cháo. 這兒的天氣很潮. My shoes are damp. Wŏ-de-xié shĭ-le. 我的鞋濕了.

DANCE (v) (1) (jump up and down)

tiào 跳 (IV), bèng 蹦 (IV). He's dancing with joy. Tā-gāoxìng-de-zhí-tiào. 他高興的直跳. (2) (do or take part in a dance) tiào-wǔ 跳舞 (VO). He danced three dances. Tā-tiàole-sānge-wǔ. 他跳了三個舞. She's dancing on the stage. Tā-zai-tái-shang tiào-wǔ-ne. 她在台上跳舞呢.

(n) (1) (type of dance) wǔ 舞 (N). What kind of dance is this? Zhèi-shi-shénma-wǔ? 這是甚麼舞? (2) (art of dancing) wǔ 舞 (N), wǔdǎo 舞蹈 (N). folk dance mínzú-wǔdǎo 民族舞蹈. (3) (party where people dance) tiàowǔhuì 跳舞會 (N).

DANCING GIRL wǔnǚ 舞女 (N).

DANCING PARTNERS wǔbàn 舞伴 (N).

SWORD DANCE wǔ-dāo 舞刀 (VO), wǔ-jiàn 舞劍 (VO).

SNAKE DANCE wǔ-shé 舞蛇 (VO).

TEA DANCE cháwǔ 茶舞 (N).

DANGER (n) (1) (chance of harm) wēixian 危險 (N). There's no danger in that profession. Nèi-zhǒng-zhíye méiyou-wēixian. 那種職業没有危險. (2) (things that cause harm) wēi-xian-de-dìfang 危險的地方 (N). Getting caught is where the danger is. Wēixian-de-dìfang shi-ni-yéxu-bèi-ren-zhuōzhu. 危險的地方是你也許被人捉住.

BE IN DANGER (1) (very serious) yǒu-wēixian 有危險 (VO). The patient is still in danger. Bìngren hái-yǒu-wēi-xian-ne. 病人還有危險呢. (2) (less serious) kǒngpa-yào 恐怕要 You're in danger of catching cold. Nǐ-kǒngpa-yào-zhāo-liáng. 你恐怕要着涼.

BE OUT OF DANGER chū-xiǎn 出險 (VO), tuōlí-wēixian 脫離危險 (VO). He's already out of danger. Tā-yǐ-jìng-chū-xiǎn-le. 他已經出險了.

DANGEROUS (a) wēixian 危險 (SV). Is it dangèrous to skate here? Zài-zhèr-liūbīng wēi-xian-ma? 在這兒溜氷危險嗎? He's a dangerous character. Tā-shi-yí-ge-wēixian-rénwu. 他是一個危險人物.

DARE (v) (1) (have courage) gǎn 敢 (AV). Do you dare go there alone? Nǐ-gǎn-zìjǐ-dào-ner-qù-ma? 你敢自己到那兒去嗎? Don't you dare move. Nǐ-gǎn-dòng. 你敢動. (2) (challenge) jiāng 僵 (TV). They dared me to fly an airplane, so I did. Tā-men-jiāng-wo-kāi-fēijī, wǒ-jiu-kāi-le. 他們僵我開飛機. 我就開了. Don't dare him to go. Nǐ-bié-jiāng-ta-qù. 你别僵他去.

I DARE YOU TO... wǒ-shuō-nǐ-bù-gǎn... 我說你不敢... I dare you to go there alone. Wǒ-shuō-nǐ-bù-gǎn-zìjǐ-dào-nèr-qù. 我說你不敢自己到那兒去.

TAKE A DARE chī-jiāng 吃僵 (VO). I don't take dares. Wǒ-jiùshi-bù-chī-jiāng. 我就是不吃僵.

DARK (n) expressed as SV. See below.

(a) (1) (without light) hēi 黑 (SV). The room is dark. Wuzi-hen-hēi. 屋子很黑. (2) (with little light) àn 暗 (SV). The room is quite dark. Wuzi-hěn-àn. 屋子很暗. (3) (nearly black) hēi 黑 (SV). dark clouds hēi-yúncai 黑雲彩. (4) (deep shade of color) shēn 深 (SV). dark blue shēnlán 深藍. (5) (gloomy) 'àndàn 暗淡 (SV). He has a dark future. Tāde-'qiántú hěn-'àndàn. 他的前途很暗淡.

IN THE DARK (1) (during night fall) yèli 夜裏 (TV). That place is hard to find in the dark. Nèige-dìfang yèli-hěn nánzhǎo. 那個地方夜裏很難找. (2) (without light) hēi 黑 (SV). Down in the basement I can't see anything when it's dark. Zài-dìyìnzi-li hěn-hēi, wǒ-'shénma-dōu-kànbujiàn. 在地窨子裏很黑我甚麼都看不見.

BE IN THE DARK (without knowledge or information) wánquán-bù-zhīdào 完全不知道. I'm in the dark about their plan. Duìyu-tāmen-de-jìhua wǒ-wánquán-bù-zhīdào. 對於他們的計劃我完全不知道.

KEEP someone IN THE DARK mán 瞞 (TV), bú-ràng...zhīdao 不讓...知道. My wife sold our house and kept me in the dark. Wǒ-tàitai bǎ-wǒmen-de-fángzi-màile, kěshi-mánzhe-wo. 我太太把我們的房子賣了, 可是瞞着我.

DARKROOM (n) hēifáng 黑房 (N), ànshǐ 暗室 (N).

DASH (n) (1) (short run) is expressed verbally. See (v) (1). Let's make a dash for that tree. Wǒmen-chòngzhe-nèike-shù chōngguoqu-ba. 我們衝着那棵樹衝過去吧. (2) (small addition of something) yì-diǎnr 一點兒 Put in a dash of salt. Fàng yī-diǎnr-yán. 放點兒鹽. (3) (horizontal line used for punctuation) hénghuà 橫畫 (N). Put a dash between these two words. Zài-zhèi-liǎngge-zì-de-dāngzhōng jiā-yíge-hénghuà. 在這兩個字的當中加一個橫畫.

(v) (1) (run rapidly) (chòngzhe...) chōng (衝着...) 衝 (IV). The passengers dashed for the train. 'Lǚkèmen chòngzhe-huǒchē wàng-qián-chōng. 旅客

們衝着火車往前衝. Many people dashed by. Hěn-duō-rén chōngguoqu-le. 很多人衝過去了. (2) (strike, hit with violence) a) (of water) chōng 沖 (TV). The waves dashed against the rocks. Làngtou-chōng-nèixie-shítou. 浪頭沖那些石頭. b) (of solid materials) zhuàng 撞 (TV), chuàng 撞 (TV). The boat dashed itself to pieces on the rocks. Chuán-zhuàngzai-shítou-shang, zhuàngsuì-le. 船撞在石頭上撞碎了. (3) (destroy, frustrate) méi-yǒu-le. 没有了. His hopes were dashed. Tāde-xī-wang dōu-méi-yǒu-le. 他的希望都没有了.

DASH OFF (write hastily) hěn-kuài-de-xiě 很快的寫. I dashed off a letter while I was waiting. Wǒ-děngzhe-de-shihou, kěn-kuài-de-xiěle-yìfēng-xìn. 我等着的時候很快的寫了一封信.

DATE (n) (1) (time when something happens) rìzi 日子 (N), rìqī 日期 (N). Do you know the date of their wedding? Nǐ-zhīdao-tāmen-jié-hūn-de-rìzi-ma? 你知道他們結婚的日子嗎? (2) (on the calendar) rìzi 日子 (N). hào 號 (M). What's the date today? Jīntian shi-shénma-rì-zi? 今天是甚麼日子 or Jīntian-jǐhào? 今天幾號? (3) (fruit) zǎor 棗兒 (N). (4) (appointment) yuēhui 約會 (N). I have a date this afternoon. Jīntian-xiàwu wǒ-yǒu-yíge-yuēhui. 今天下午我有一個約會.

(v) (1) (mark with a date) xiě-rìzi 寫日子 (VO). This letter was dated on January first. Zhèifeng-xìn xiě-de-shi-yíyuè-yīhào-de-rìzi. 這封信寫的是一月一號的日子. (2) (go out with a member of the opposite sex) qǐng... chūqu 請...出去 (S). I want to date your cousin. Wǒ-xiǎng-qǐng-nǐde-biǎomèi-chūqu. 我想請你的表妹出去.

AT AN EARLY DATE (1) (very soon in the future) jìn-zǎo 儘早 (AD). I'll do it for you at an early date. Wǒ-jìnzǎo-gěi-nǐ-bàn. 我儘早給你辦. (2) (very long ago) hěn-zǎo-yǐqián 很早以前. He graduated at an early date. Tā-hěn-zǎo-yǐqián jiu-bìyè-le. 他很早以前就畢業了.

OUT-OF-DATE lǎoshi-de 老式的, jiùshìde 舊式的. His shoes are out-of-date. Tādexié shi-lǎoshi-de. 他的鞋是老式的.

TO DATE zhídào-xiànzài 直到現在 (MA). I haven't seen him to date. Zhídao-xiànzài wǒ-méi-jiàndao-ta. 直到現在我没見

到他.

DATE FROM cóng...jiu... 從...就... (S). This law dates from 1776. Zhèitiáo-'fălǜ cóng-yīqīqiliùnián jiu-yŏu-le. 這條法律從一七七六年就有了.

BE DATED UP yuēhui-dou-măn-le. 約會都滿了. I'm dated up this week. Wŏ-zhèige-lĭbài yuēhui-dou-măn-le. 我這個禮拜約會都滿了.

DAUGHTER (n) 'nü̆'ér 女兒 (N).

DAWN (n) (1) (daybreak) is expressed as day breaks. tiān-liàng 天亮. He gets up everyday at dawn. Tā-mĕitiān-tiān-liàng-jiu-qĭlai. 他每天天亮就起來. It will be dawn soon. Tiān kuài-liàng-le. 天快亮了. (2) (beginning or starting point) kāishĭ 開始 (N). the dawn of civilization 'wénmíng-de-kāishĭ 文明的開始.

(v) (1) (begin to get light in the morning) liàng 亮 (SV). The day is just dawning. Tiān-gāng-liàng. 天剛亮. (2) (begin to understand) míngbai 明白 (SV). The truth has just dawned on me. Wŏ-gāng-míngbai-zhege-dàoli. 我剛明白這個道理. (3) (begin) kāishĭ 開始 (TV). The new age dawned. Xīn-shídài-kāishĭ-le. 新時代開始了.

DAY (n) (1) (24 hour period) tiān 天 (M). three days sāntiān 三天. (2) (as opposed to night) báitian 白天 (TW), tiān 天 (M). He sleeps during the day. Tā-báitian-shuì-jiào. 他白天睡覺. three days and two nights sāntian-liăngyè 三天兩夜. (3) (particular day) rìzi 日子 (N), rìqī 日期 (N). wedding day jié-hūn-de-rìzi 結婚的日子. (4) (the day of a festival or some special occasion) jié 節 (-B), jìniànrì 紀念日. Father's day Fùqinjié 父親節. Memorial Day tíngzhàn-jìnianrì 停戰紀念日.

THE OLD DAYS 'nèiniántóur 那年頭兒 (TW). Everything was inexpensive in the old days. 'Nèiniántóur 'shénma-dōngxi-dōu-piányi. 那年頭兒甚麼東西都便宜.

DAY AFTER TOMORROW hòutian 後天 (TW).

DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY qiántian 前天 (TW).

LET'S CALL IT A DAY. Jiù-suàn-yitiān-ba. 就算一天吧. or Jīntian-suàn-le ba. 今天算了吧.

DEAD (a) (1) (no longer living) is expressed verbally sĭ 死 (IV) (RE). dead horse sĭ-mă 死馬. He's dead. Tā-sĭ-le. 他死了. They shot him dead. Tāmen-bă-ta-'dăsĭ-le. 他們把他打死

了. (2) (dull) méi-'shēngqì 没生氣 (SV). The city was pretty dead. Nèige-chéng-zhēn-méi-'shēngqì. 那個城真没生氣. (3) (no value) méi-yòng 没用. This is a dead plan. Zhèige-jìhua-méi-yòng-le. 這個計劃没用了. (4) (obsolete, out dated) guòshí 過時 (VO). This regulation was dead long ago. Zhèige-guĭju zăojiu-guòshí-le. 這個規矩早就過時了. (5) (inoperative) wán-le 完了, méiyòng-le 没用了. This battery is dead. Zhèige-diànchí wán-le. 這個電池完了.

(adv) (1) (very) 'fēicháng 非常 (AD), jîle 極了 (P). I'm dead tired. Wŏ-lèijîle. or Wŏ-fēi-cháng-lèi. 我累極了 or 我非常累. (2) (completely) wánquán 完全 (AD). The car stopped dead. Qìchē-wánquán-tíngzhù-le. 汽車完全停住了.

DEAD END STREET sĭhútòngr 死胡同兒.

OVER MY DEAD BODY chúfēi-wŏ-sĭ-le 除非我死了.

DEAF (a) (1) (not able to hear) lóng 聾 (SV). He's a little deaf. Tā (-ĕrduo)-yŏu-diănr-lóng. 他(耳朶)有點兒聾. (2) (intentionally unhearing) zhuāng-tīngbujiàn 裝聽不見. He is deaf to all suggestions. Tā-duì-suŏyŏude-jiànyì dou-zhuāng-tīngbujiàn. 他對所有的建議都裝聽不見.

DEAF MAN lóngzi 聾子 (N).

DEAF-MUTE expressed as deaf and dumb yòu-lóng-yòu-yă 又聾又啞.

DEAL (n) (business) măimai 買賣 (N), shēngyi 生意 (N). (v) (1) (give) 給 (TV). Your decision dealt a severe blow to my plans. Nĭde-juédìng gĕi-wŏde-jìhua-yíge-hĕn-dà-de-'dăjī. 你的決定給我的計劃一個很大的打擊. (2) (of cards) fā 發 (TV). I deal this hand. Zhèibă-pái wŏ-fā. 這把牌我發.

IT'S A DEAL! Hăo, jiù-zènma-bàn-le. 好, 就這麼辦了.

A GOOD DEAL OF hĕn-duō 很多. a good deal of money hĕn-duō-qián 很多錢.

DEAL IN zuò... măimai 作...買賣 That merchant deals in smuggled wine. Nèige-shāngren zuò-sījiŭ-de-măimai. 那個商人作私酒的買賣.

DEAL WITH (1) (do business with) gēn...zuò-măimai 跟...作買賣 (S). We deal with all the fur merchants. Wŏ-men-gēn-suŏ'yŏude-pîhuò-shāngren zuò-măimai. 我們跟所有的皮貨商人作買賣. (2) (treat) dài 待 (TV). You should deal with him in a friendly way. Nĭ-yīnggāi-dài-ta 'héqi-yìdianr.

你應該待他和氣一點兒. (3) (handle a person or a situation) duìfu 對付 (TV), yìngfu 應付 (TV). That child is hard to deal with. Nèige-háizi hěn-nánduìfu. 那個孩子很難對付. (4) (have charge over) guǎn 管 (TV), bàn (lǐ) 辦(理) (TV). This office deals with licenses. Zhèige-jīguan bànli-ˈzhízhào. 這個機關辦理执照.

DEAR (a) (1) (beloved) gēn... qīn 跟...親 (S). My youngest brother is very dear to me. Wǒde-xiǎo-dìdi gēn-wǒ-hěn-qīn. 我的小弟弟跟我很親. (2) (expensive) guì 貴 (SV).

(n) (term of endearment) not expressed.

OH DEAR zhēn-zāogāo 真糟糕. Oh dear, I forgot to bring the money. Zhēn-zāogāo wǒ-wàngle-dài-qián-le. 真糟糕. 我忘了帶錢了.

DEATH (n) sǐ 死 (N). or expressed verbally. See DIE (v). a problem of life and death shēng-gēn-sǐ-de-ˈwèntí 生跟死的問題.

TO DEATH (lit. or fig.) sǐ 死 (RE). burn to death shāosǐ 燒死.

DEATH NOTICE fùwén 訃聞 (N).

DIE A NATURAL DEATH a) is expressed positively as pass away peacefully. He died a natural death. Píngping-ān'ānde-guòqu-le. 平平安安的過去了. b) expressed negatively or interrogatively as have a good death. dé-hǎosǐ 得好死, dé-shànzhōng 得善終. Didn't he die a natural death? Tā-méi-dé-hǎo-sǐ-ma? 他没得好死嗎.

DEBATE (n) (1) (discussion of any question, argument) is expressed verbally. See (v) (1). (2) (formal contest in argumentation) biànlunhuì 辯論會 (N). The school plans to hold a debate. Xuéxiào jì-hua-kāi-yíge-biànlunhuì. 學校計劃開一個辯論會.

(v) (1) (argue about, discuss) ˈbiànlùn 辯論 (TV). They are debating the problem. Tāmen-zhèngzai-ˈbiànlùn-zhèige-ˈwentí. 他們正在辯論這個問題. (2) (deliberate) kǎolǜ 考慮 (TV). He is debating whether to go or not. Tā-zài-kǎolǜ-qù-hái-shi-ˈbú-qù. 他在考慮去還是不去. (3) (discuss in a formal debate) ˈbiànlùn 辯論 (TV). What subject are they going to debate about? Tāmen-yào-ˈbiàn-lùn-yíge-shénma-tímu? 他們要辯論一個甚麼題目?

DEBT (n) (1) (financial obligation) zhài 債 (N), zhàng 帳 (N). (2) (non-financial obligation) qíng 情 (N), rénqíng 人情 (N). I owe him a debt (of gratitude).

Wŏ-qiàn-tāde-qíng. 我欠他的情.

BE IN DEBT qiàn-zhài 欠債 (VO), qiàn-zhàng 欠帳 (VO). I'm not in debt any more. Wŏ-bú-qiàn-zhài-le. 我不欠債了.

NATIONAL DEBT a) (internal) gōngzhài 公債 (N). b) (external) wàizhài 外債 (N).

DECEIVE (v) (mislead by falsehood) qīpian 欺騙 (TV). Why do you always deceive him? Nĭ-wèi-shénma zŏngshi-qīpian-ta? 你為甚麼總是欺騙他?

DECEMBER (n) (l) (solar calendar) shí'èryuè 十二月 (N). (2) (lunar calendar) 'làyuè 臘月 (N).

DECIDE (v) (l) (make up one's mind) juédìng 決定 (TV). I can't decide which one to buy. Wŏ-bù-néng-juédìng mǎi-něige. 我不能決定買那個. (2) (judge) pàn 判 (TV). The Supreme Court decided in his favor. Zuìgāo-fǎyuàn pàn-ta-yíng-le. 最高法院判他贏了. (3) (solve) Jiějué 解決 (TV). I don't know how to decide that problem. Wŏ-bù-zhīdao zěnma-jiějué-nèige-'wèntí. 我不知道怎麼解決那個問題.

DECIDEDLY (adv) yídìng 一定 (AD), méi-wèntí 沒問題 (VO). You're decidedly going to win this game. Nĭ-yídìng-hui-yíng-zhèi-yichǎng-de. 你一定會贏這一場的. or Nĭ-yíng, nà-shi-méi-wèntí-de. 你贏, 那是沒問題的.

DECIDING (a) (most important) zuìzhōngyào 最重要, yŏu-juédìngxìng 有決定性. deciding factor yŏujuédìngxìng-de-yīnsù 有決定性的因素.

DECISION (n) (l) (act of making up one's mind) usually is expressed verbally juédìng 決定 (TV). We haven't come to a decision yet. Wŏmen-hái-mei-juédìng-ne. 我們還沒決定呢. (2) (verdict) pànjué 判決 (N). the decision of the court fǎyuàn-de-pànjué 法院的判決. (3) (determination, persistence said of one's character) juéxīn 決心 (N). He is a man of decision. Tā-shi-ge-yŏu-juéxīn-de-ren. 他是個有決心的人. (4) (final choice) juédìng 決定 (N). What's your decision? Nĭde-juédìng shi-shénma? 你的決定是甚麼?

DECK (n) (l) (main platform of a ship) jiǎbǎn 甲板 (N), chuánmiàn 船面 (N). (2) (a particular deck) céng 層 (M). My cabin is on the second deck. Wŏde cāng zài-dì'èrcéng. 我的艙在第二層. (3) (for cards) fù 付 (M). a deck of cards yífù-pái 一付牌.

CK WITH (decorate) a) (of

a person) dàimăn 戴滿 (RV). She's decked out in flowers. Tā-dàimănle-huār. 她戴滿了花兒. b) (of things) guà-măn 掛滿 (RV). His car was decked with flags. Tāde-chē guà-mănle-qízi 他的車掛滿了旗子.

ON DECK (ready) zhŭnbèihăo-le 準備好了. I've been on deck for a long time. Wŏ-zăo-jiu-zhŭnbèihăo-le. 我早就準備好了.

DECLARE (v) (1) (say, claim) rènwei 認為 (TV), shuō 說 (TV). He declared that the news was false. Tā-rènwei nèige-xiăoxi-shi-jiă-de. 他認為那個消息是假的. (2) (legal verdict) 'xuāngào 宣告 (TV). The court declared him guilty. Făyuàn 'xuāngào-ta-yŏu-zuì. 法院宣告他有罪. (3) (announce) xuānbù 宣佈 (TV). The two countries have declared an armistice. Nèi-liăngguō 'xuānbù-tíngzhàn-le. 那兩國宣佈停戰了. (4) (report to customs) bào 報 (TV), bàoguān 報關 (VO). Do you have anything to declare? Nĭ-yŏu-shénma-dōngxi yào-bào (guān)-ma? 你有甚麼東西要報(關)嗎? (5) (take a stand) biăoshi 表示 (TV). He declared himself against war. Tā-biăoshi ta-făn-duì-zhànzhēng. 他表示他反對戰爭.

DECLARE WAR xuàn-zhàn 宣戰 (VO). France declared war on Germany. Fàguo duì-Déguo-xuān-zhàn-le. 法國對德國宣戰了.

DECLINE (n) (1) (lowering) is expressed verbally jiàngdĭ 降低 (TV) or as come or go down lào 落 (TV). There has been a decline in prices lately. Zuìjìn jiàqian-lào-le. 最近價錢落了. (2) (deterioration, decay) is expressed verbally as reduce jiănshăo 減少 (TV). the decline of the government's power zhèng-fŭ-de-quánli jiănshăo-le 政府的權力減少了. (v) (1) (refuse politely) jùjue 拒絕 (TV). He declined to go. Tā-jùjue-qù. 他拒絕去. (2) (lessen in value or price) jiàngdĭ 降低. The value of this house has declined. Zhèisuŏr-fángzi-de-jiàzhi jiàngdĭ-le. 這所兒房子的價值降低了. (3) (lessen or fail gradually) yuèlaiyuè-huài 越來越壞 His health is declining. Tā-de-shēnti yuèláiyuè-huài 他的身體越來越壞.

DECORATE (v) (1) (adorn) zhuāngshi 裝飾 (TV). The auditorium is decorated for the meeting. Lĭtáng shì-wèi-kāi-huì zhuāngshi-de. 禮堂是為開會裝飾的. (2) (confer a decoration or medal upon) dé-jiăngzhāng 得獎章. He was decorated for bravery. Tā-yīnwei-'yǒnggǎn déle-yige-jiǎngzhāng. 他因為勇敢得了一個獎章.

DECREASE (n) (lessening) is expressed verbally See (v)
(v) (lessen or cause to lessen) jiǎnshǎo 減少 (TV). The number of students has decreased. Xuésheng-de-shùmu jiǎnshǎo-le. 學生的数目減少了.

DEED (n) (1) (action, performance) shì 事 (N). a brave deed yíjiàn-yǒnggǎn-de-shì 一件勇敢的事. (2) (of property) qì 契 (N), qìzhǐ 契紙 (N). (3) (behavior) xíngwei 行為 (N). They should be held responsible for their deeds. Tāmen-yīnggāi duì-tāmende-xíngwei fù-zé. 他們應該對他們的行為負責.
(v) (transfer) rànggei 讓給 (TV). The house was deeded to his brother. Nèige-fángzi rànggei-tāde-dìdi-le. 那個房子讓給他的弟弟了.
REGISTER A DEED shuì-qì 稅契 (VO). Did you register a deed for your land? Nǐde-dì shuìle-qì-le-ma? 你的地稅了契了嗎?

DEEP (a) shēn 深 (SV), deep into the night shēn-yè 深夜. This is a deep lake. Zhèige-hú hěn-shēn. 這個湖很深. He has given the problem deep study. Tā-bǎ-nèige-'wèntí yánjiude-hěn-shēn. 他把那個問題研究的很深.

DEFEAT (n) bàizhàng 敗仗 (N). or expressed verbally, See (v). suffer a defeat dǎ-bàizhàng 打敗仗.
(v) (1) (gain the victory over) a) (in battle) bài 敗 (IV), dǎbài 打敗 (RV). Who was defeated? Shéi-(dǎ)bài-le? 誰(打)敗了? We defeated the enemy. Wǒmen-bǎ-díren-dǎbài-le. 我們把敵人打敗了. France was defeated by Germany. Fàguo jiào-Déguo-dǎbàile. 法國叫德國打敗了. b) (in sports) shū 輸 (IV), dǎshū 打輸 (RV). I was defeated. Wǒ-shū-le. 我輸了. I defeated him three times. Wǒ-bǎ-ta-dǎshūle-sānci. 我把他打輸了三次. I was defeated three times by him. Wǒ-shūgei-ta shūle-sānci. 我輸給他輸了三次. or Wǒ-jiào-ta-dǎshūle-sānci. 我叫他打輸了三次. (2) (work against) gēn... chōngtu 跟…衝突 (S). Their actions defeat their theories. Tāmende-xíngdong gēn-tāmen-de-lǐlùn-chōngtu. 他們的行動跟他們的理論衝突. (3) (dispose of) pòhuai 破壞 (TV). Their plan is easy to defeat. Tāmen-de-jìhua hěn-róngyi-pòhuai. 他們的計劃很容

易破壞.

DEFECT (n) (imperfection, fault) quēdiăn 缺點 (N), máobing 毛病 (N). This watch has no defects. Zhège-biăo méiyŏu-quēdiăn. 這個表没有缺點.

DEFEND (v) (1) (against physical attack) fángshŏu 防守 (TV), shŏu 守 (TV), băowèi 保衛 (TV). They gave up defending that river. Tāmen-fàngqi-fángshŏu-nèitiáo-hé-le. 他們放棄防守那條河了. (2) (against verbal attack) tì ... biànhu 替 ... 辯護 (S). She always defends him. Tā-lăo-tì-ta-biànhu. 他老替他辯護. Do you have a lawyer to defend you? Nĭ-yŏu-lŭshĭ tĭ-nĭ-biànhu-ma? 你有律師替你辯護嗎?

DEFENSE (n) (1) (national) guófáng 國防 (N). (2) (legal) (bèigào-de-)biànhu (被告的) 辯護 (N). (3) (physical protection) usually expressed verbally. See DEFEND (v) (1) (2).

SELF-DEFENSE zìwèi 自衛. I killed him in self-defense. Wŏ-yīnwei-zìwèi cai-bă-ta-shāle. 我因為自衛才把他殺了.

DEFINITE (a) yídìngde 一定的 (SV), zhŭn 準 (SV). Can you tell me a definite date? Nĭ-néng-bu-neng gàosong-wo-yíge-yídìng-de-rìzi? 你能不能告訴我一個一定的日子?

DEFINITELY (adv) (1) (in a definite manner) kĕndìng 肯定 (SV). I can't say definitely. Wŏ-bù-néng-kĕndìng-de-shuō. 我不能肯定的說. (2) (certainly) yídìng 一定 (AD). He is definitely your brother. Tā-yídìng-shi-ni-gēge. 他一定是你哥哥.

DEGREE (n) (1) (unit of measurement) dù 度 (M). ten degrees below zero língxià-shídù 零下十度. a 45 degree angle sìshi-wŭdù-jiăor 四十五度角兒. 118° north bĕiwĕi-yìbăi-shíbádù 北緯一百十八度. (2) (extent) chéngdu 程度 (N). Their friendship has reached the degree where they are inseparable. Tāmen-de-yŏuyí dàole-yìzhŏng-fēnbukāi-de-chéngdu-le. 他們的友誼到了一種分不開的程度了. (3) (academic) xuéwèi 學位 (N). Doctorate degree Bóshi-xuéwèi 博士學位.

THE THIRD DEGREE yòngxíng 用刑 (VO). It's illegal to use the third degree to get a confession. Yòng-xíng-jiào-ren-zhāo-gōng shi-fēifăde. 用刑叫人招供是非法的.

FIRST DEGREE MURDER yùmóu-shā-ren-zuì 預謀殺人罪.

BY DEGREES yìdiăn(r)-yi diăn(r)-de 一點(兒)一

D

點兒的 (AD), jiànjiānde 漸漸的 (AD), mànmānrde 慢慢兒的 (AD). He's getting better by degrees. Tā-jiànjiānde-hăoqilai-le. 他漸漸地好起來了.

DELAY (v) (1) (make late) dāngē 耽擱 (TV), dānwu 耽誤 (TV). My mother delayed my marriage. Wŏ-mŭqin bă-wŏ-jiéhūn-de-shì gei-dānwu-le. 我母親把我結婚的事給耽誤了 (2) (be delayed) wù 誤 (TV), wăn 晚 (SV), jiào ... gei-nòng-wăn-le 叫…給弄晚了 (S). The train was delayed. Huŏchē-wănle. 火車晚了. I was delayed by that rain. Wŏ-jiào-nèichang-yŭ gei-nòngwăn-le. 我叫那場雨給弄晚了. (3) (postpone) bă...zhănqí 把…展期 (S), bă...wăng-hòu-tuī 把…往後推 (S). I want to delay the meeting a month. Wŏ-xiăng-bă-huì zhănqí-yíge-yuè. 我想把會展期一個月.

(n) (detention) usually expressed verbally. See (v).

DELEGATE (n) (representative) dàibiăo 代表 (N). The American delegate has not yet arrived. Mĕiguo-de-dàibiăo hái-méi-dào. 美國的代表還沒到.

(v) (1) (send as a representative) dàibiăo 代表 (TV). He was delegated to the meeting. Tā-dàibiăo qu-kāi-huì. 他代表去開會. (2) (commit, entrust powers, authority, etc. to another) dàibiăo 代表 (TV). delegate legal authority dài-biăo-hé-fă-quánlì 代表合法權力.

DELIBERATE (a) (1) (slow and cautious) xiăoxin 小心 (SV). He is a very deliberate person. Tā-shì-yige-hĕn-xiăoxin-de-rén. 他是一個很小心的人. (2) (intentional) gùyì 故意 (IV), (MA). His insults were deliberate. Tā-shi-gùyì-de-wūrŭ-rén. 他是故意侮辱人. Everything he says is deliberate. Tā-shuō-de-nèixie-huà dōu-shi-gùyì-de. 他說的那些話都是故意的.

(v) (consider carefully) kăolü̆ 考慮 (TV). Let's deliberate this matter before we decide. Wŏmen-'kăolü̆-kăolü̆-zhèijiàn-shì zai-juédìng. 我們考慮考慮這件事再決定.

DELICATE (a) (1) (exquisite and fine) a) (of human facial features) 'qīngxiù 清秀 (SV). She has delicate (facial) features. Tā-de-zhăngde-hĕn-'qīngxiù. 他長的很清秀. b) (of a woman's figure) miáotiao 窈窕 (SV). She has a very delicate figure. Tā-zhăngde-hĕn-miáotiao. 她長的很窈窕. c) (of texture) xì 細 (SV). delicate cloth xì-bù 細布. (2)

(fragile, frail) ruǎnruo 軟弱 (SV), bù-jiēshi 不結實. jiāonen 嬌嫩 (SV). delicate flowers jiāonen-de-huār 嬌嫩的花兒. He is a delicate child. Zhèige-háizi bu-jiēshi. 這個孩子不結實. (3) (sensitive, accurate) jīngzhi 精緻. a delicate machine yíge-jīngzhi-de-jīqi 一個精緻的機器. (4) (requiring tactful handling) expressed as not easy to handle. bù-róngyi-duìfu 不容易對付. It's a delicate situation. Nèige-qíngxing hěn-bu-róngyi-duìfu. 那個情形不容易對付.

DELICIOUS (a) hǎochī 好吃 (SV).

DELIGHT (n) (something giving pleasure) gāoxing-de-shì 高興的事, ài-zuò-de-shì 愛作的事. Going to the theatre is his greatest delight. Kàn-xì shi-ta-zuì-gāoxìng-de-shì. 看戲是他最高興的事.

(v) (1) (please) jiào. . . gāoxing 叫…高興 (S). The news delighted us. Nèige-xiāoxi jiào-wǒmen-hěn-gāoxìng. 那個消息叫我們很高興. (2) (be happy in doing something) xǐhuan 喜歡 (TV) (AV), ài 愛 (TV) (AV). He delights in watching television. Tā-ài-kàn-diànshì. 他愛看電視.

DELIGHTED (a) gāoxing 高興 (SV). I'd be delighted. Wǒ-tài-gāoxìng-le. 我太高興了. I'm delighted with this resolution. Wǒ-hěn-gāoxìng yòng-zhèige-fázi-jiějué. 我很高興用這個法子解決.

DELIVER (v) (1) (bring) a) (be in the act of transporting) sòng 送 (TV). deliver mail sòng-xìn 送信. b) (actual turning over of goods to recipient) jiāo 交 (TV). We delivered that order on time. Wǒmen-shi-ànzhe-shíhou-jiāode-huò. 我們是按着時候交的貨. (2) (produce orally) a) (of lectures) jiǎng 講 (TV). The professor has delivered his lecture. Jiàoshòu yǐjing-bǎ-tāde-yǎnjiǎng jiǎng-le. 教授已經把他的演講講了. b) (of a verdict) xuānbù 宣布 (TV). The jury delivered the verdict. Péishěntuán bǎ-pànjué-xuānbù-le. 陪審團把判決宣布了. (3) (assist in giving birth) jiēshēng 接生 (VO). He delivered two babies last night. Tā-zuótian-yèli-jiē-shēngle-liǎngcì. 他昨天夜裏接生了兩次 (4) (attack) dǎ 打 (TV). I delivered a blow at him. Wǒ-dǎle-ta-yixiàzi 我打了他一下子

DELIVER oneself UP zìshǒu 自首 (IV). He delivered himself up. Tā-zìshǒu-le. 他

自首了

DELIVER THE GOODS bàndào 辦到 (RV). He promised, but he couldn't deliver the goods. Tā-dāyingle kĕshi-méi-bàndào. 他答應了可是沒辦到.

DEMAND (v) (ask for, call for) a) (by a person, an organization, a country, etc.) yāoqiu 要求 (TV). He demands that I go there everyday. Tā-yāoqiu-wo mĕitian-dōu-dao-nèr-qu. 他要求我每天都到那兒去. b) (by a situation) xūyào 需要 (TV). Art demands talent. Yìshù xūyào-tiāncái. 藝術需要天才.

(n) yāoqiu 要求 (N). unreasonable demand wúlĭ-de yāoqiu 無理的要求.

BE IN DEMAND hĕn-duō-rén dōu-yào 很多人都要 This brand is in demand. Hĕn-duō-rén dōu-yào-zhèige-páizi. 很多人都要這個牌子.

DEMOCRACY (n) (1) (form of government) mínzhŭ 民主 (N). Some countries do not practice democracy. Yŏu-xie guójiā bù-shíxíng-mínzhŭ. 有些國家不實行民主. (2) (a state so governed) mínzhŭ-guójiā 民主國家. The United States is a democracy. Mĕiguo shì-ge-mínzhŭ-guójiā. 美國是個民主國家. (3) (equality of rights) mín-zhŭ 民主 (N). There is a spirit of democracy in that school. Nèige-xuéxiào yŏu-mínzhŭ-jīngshen. 那個學校有民主精神.

DEMONSTRATE (v) (1) (explain, describe) zuò-gĕi...-kàn 作給…看. Could you demonstrate how this is used? Zhèige-zĕnma-yòng nĭ-néng zuòzuo-gĕi-wŏmen-kànkan-ma? 這個怎麼用你能作作給我們看看嗎? (2) (show clearly) biăoxian 表現 (TV). He demonstrated his ability. Tā-bă-tāde-'cáinéng biăoxian-chulai-le. 他把他的才能表現出來了. (3) (show feelings publicly) qĭng-yuàn 請願 (VO). The people are demonstrating against the government. Rénmín xiàng-zhèngfŭ-qĭng-yuàn. 人民向政府請願.

DEMONSTRATION (n) (1) (exhibition, explanation) is expressed verbally. zuògei ... kàn 作給…看. I won't buy it unless you give me a demonstration. Nĭ-zuògei-wŏ-kànkan, wŏ-cái-măi-ne. 你作給我看看,我才買呢. (2) (display of public feeling) is expressed verbally as petition qĭng-yuàn 請願 (VO). Three hundred people are having a demonstration. Yŏu-sān-băi-rén-qĭng-yuàn. 有三百人請願.

DENTIST (n) yáyī 牙醫 (N), yákē-yīsheng 牙科醫生 (N), yákē-dàifu 牙科大夫 (N).

DENY (v) (1) (refuse to acknowledge) fǒurèn 否認 (TV), bù-chéngrèn 不承認 (TV). He denied that he has been there. Tā-fǒurèn-ta-qùguo. 他否認他去過. (2) (refuse) Jùjué 拒絕 (TV), bù-dāying 不答應 (TV). I couldn't deny her buying that hat. Wǒ-bù-neng-bù-dāying-ta mǎi-nèige-màozi. 我不能不答應他買那個帽子.
DENY ONESELF wěiqu-zìjǐ 委曲自己. She never denies herself. Tā-cónglai-bù-wěiqu-tā-zìjǐ. 他從來不委曲她自己.

DEPART (v) (1) (go away, leave) líkai 離開 (RV). When will you depart? Nǐ-shénma-shíhou-líkai? 你甚麼時候離開? (2) (deviate, differ, vary) líkai 離開 (RV), 'tuōlí 脱離 (TV). depart from tradition tuōlí-chuántǒng 脱離傳統.

DEPARTMENT (n) (1) (general) bùfen 部份 (N), bùmén 部門 (N), bù 部 (-B), chù 處 (-B). What department do you work in? Nǐ-zài-něi-bùfen-zuòshì? 你在那部份作事? accounting department kuàijìbù 會計部. (2) (of the government) a) (Federal level) bù 部 (N). Defense Department Guófángbù 國防部. b) (provincial) tīng 廳 (N), chù 處 (N). Department of Finance Cáizhèngtīng 財政廳. Police Department Jǐngwùchu 警務處. c) (municipal) jú 局 (N). Fire Department Xiāofángjú 消防局. Police Department Jǐngchájú 警察局. (3) (of a university) xì 系 (N). Department of Chemistry Huàxuéxì 化學系.
DEPARTMENT STORE bǎihuò-gōngsī 百貨公司 (N).

DEPEND (ON) (v) (1) (rely on) kào(zhe) 靠(着) (TV) (CV), zhǐzhe 指着 (TV) (CV). We depend totally on my salary. Wǒmen-quán-kào-wǒde-xīnshui. 我們全靠我的薪水. Don't depend only on me. Bié-guāng-zhǐzhe-wǒ. 别光指着我. (2) (be determined by) děi-kàn 得看. Our plan depends on whether we can get the money. Wǒmen-de jìhua děi-kàn nádedào-nábudào-qián. 我們的計劃得看拿得到拿不到錢.

DEPENDENT (n) (one who depends on another for support) is expressed as support yǎng 養 (TV) or kàozhe... shēnghuo-de-rén 靠着...生活的人. I have three dependents. Wǒ-děi-'yǎng-sān-ge-rén. 我的養三個人. or Yǒu-'sānge-rén kàozhe-wo-shēnghuo. 有三個人靠着我生活.

(a) (1) (relying on someone or something) (yĭ)kào (依) 靠 (TV). He is dependent on his parents. Tā-(yĭ)kào-tā-fùmŭ. 他依靠他父母. (2) (contingent upon something else) is expressed as depends yaokàn 要看, dĕi-kàn 得看. Our plans are dependent on the weather. Wŏmen-de-jìhua yàokàn-tiānqi. 我們的計劃要看天氣.

DEPOSIT (n) (1) (money placed in a bank) is expressed verbally cún-kuăn 存款 (VO), cún-qián 存錢 (VO). I made a deposit in the bank. Wŏ-zài-yínháng-cúnle-yibi-qián. 我在銀行存了一筆錢. (2) (anything given as partial payment or security) dìngqian 定錢 (N), yājĭn 押金. give a deposit on a house gĕi-fángzi-yājĭn 給房子押金. He gave me a ten dollar deposit. Tā-gĕi-wŏ-shíkuai-qián-de-dìngqian. 他給我十塊錢的定錢. (v) (1) (entrust for safekeeping, as in a bank) cún-kuăn 存款 (VO), cún-qián 存錢 (VO). deposit money in a bank zài-yínháng cún-kuăn 在銀行存款. (2) (put down in the form of a layer) liúxia 留下 (RV). The flood deposited a layer of mud. Dà-shuĭ-guòqu-yĭhòu liúxiale-yicéng-ní. 大水過去了以後留下了一層泥.

DEPTH (n) (1) (physical or mental) shēndù 深度 (N), or expressed as deep shēn 深 (SV). The depth of this well is twenty feet. Zhèige-jĭng yŏu-èrshichĭ-shēn. 這個井有二十尺深. This man doesn't have enough depth. Zhèige-rén-de-shēndù-bú-gòu. 這個人的深度不够. (2) (interior space, as of a hall, stage, etc.) jìnshēn 進身 (N). What's the depth of this stage? Zhèige-tái-de-jìnshen-shi-duōshao? 這個臺的進身是多少?

DESCEND (v) (1) (move from higher to lower place) xià 下 (IV). He descended the stairs. Tā-xià-lóu-le. 他下樓了. (2) (be descendant of) is expressed nominally as descendant 'hòudài 後代 (N). He descended from a king. Tā-shi-guówáng-de-'hòudài. 他是國王的後代. (3) (overwhelm) is expressed as is everywhere năr-dou 那兒都, 'shén-ma-dìfang-dou 甚麼地方都. The bandits descended on the town. Chéng-lĭtou-'năr-dōu-shi-tŭfĕi. 城裏頭那兒都是土匪.

DESCRIBE (v) xíngrong 形容 (TV), miáoxie 描寫 (TV). I can't describe his appearance. Wŏ-bù-néng-xíngrong-tāde-yàngzi. 我不能形容他的樣子.

DESERT (n) (1) (sandy region)

shāmò 沙漠 (N). (2) (waste land) huāngdì 荒地 (N).

DESERT (v) (1) (leave someone behind) bǎ... shuǎi-le 把...甩了 (S), bǎ... gei-yíqì-le. 把···給遺棄了. His wife deserted him. Tāde-tàitai bǎ-ta-shuǎi-le. 他的太太把他甩了. (2) (escape) pǎo 跑 (IV), táo 逃 (IV), táo-pǎo 逃跑 (IV). Two soldiers deserted. Liǎngge-bīng-táo(pǎo)-le. 兩個兵逃(跑)了.

BE DESERTED (of a place) méi-rén-le 没人了, rén-dōu-zǒu-le 人都走了. This town was deserted two years ago. Zhèige-chéng liǎng-nian-qián jiu-méi-rén-le. 這個城兩年前就没人了.

DESERTER (military) táobīng 逃兵 (N).

DESERVE (v) is expressed as ought yīnggāi 應該 (AV) plus a verb indicating a specific action. You deserve a new car. Nǐ-yīnggāi zuò-yīliàng-xīn-qìchē. 你應該坐一輛新汽車.

DESERVE IT (1) (something good) shì-yīngdāng-de 是應當的, shì-yīnggāi-de 是應該的. (2) (something bad) (huó)gāi! (活)該!

DO NOT DESERVE IT (1) (bad treatment) hěn-yuān! 很冤! (2) (overly good treatment) shízài-bú-pèi 實在不配. zhēn-bu-gǎn-dāng 真不敢當.

DESIGN (n) (1) (pattern) huā-yangr 花樣兒 (N). (2) (purpose) mùdi 目的 (N). What designs do you have for doing this? Nǐ-zhèiyangr-zuò shì-shénma-mùdi? 你這樣作是甚麼目的?

(v) (1) (make a design) shèjì 設計 (TV), dǎ-yàngzi 打樣子 (VO). This machine was designed by him. Zhèige-jīqi shi-ta-shèjì-de. 這個機器是他設計的. (2) (make a drawing) huà(-tú) 畫(圖), huà(-yàngzi) 畫(樣子). design a blue print huà-lántú 畫藍圖.

DESIRE (v) xiǎng 想 (TV), yào 要 (TV), xīwang 希望 (TV). I desire to meet him. Wǒ-xiǎng-jiànjian-ta. 我想見見他.

(n) (1) (request) yìsi 意思 (N). He expressed a desire to go with you. Tā-biǎoshi-ta-yǒu-gēn-nǐ-qù-de-yìsi. 他表示他有跟你去的意思. (2) (longing or craving) 'yùwàng 慾望 (N). There's no limit to human desire. Rénlèi-de-'yùwàng shi-wúqióng-de. 人類的慾望是無窮的.

DESK (n) (1) (furniture) a) (for writing or studying) shūzhuō 書桌 (N). b) (in an office) bàngōngzhuō 辦公桌 (N). c) (counter, as in a hotel) guìtái 櫃檯 (N). (2) (for a section, even if located at one desk) bù 部 (-B), chù 處 (-B). Information desk Wènxìnchù 問訊處.

CITY DESK (newspaper) běndì-xīnwén-biānjíbù 本地新聞編輯部.

DESPAIR (n) (utter hopelessness and discouragement) is expressed verbally. See (v).

(v) (lose or abandon hope) jué-wàng 絶望 (VO), juéde-méi-you-xīwang 覺得沒有希望. Don't despair, things will get better. Bié-jué-wàng shìqing-huì-hǎode. 别絶望事情會好的.

DESPERATE (a) (1) (frantic) bùdéyǐ 不得已 or is expressed as risk mào-xiǎn 冒險 (VO). They have to take desperate measures. Tāmen-bìděi-cǎi-qǔ-bùdéyǐ-de-bànfa. 他們必得採取不得已的辦法. (2) (very bad, critical) yánzhòng-jíle 嚴重極了. The situation is desperate. Zhèige-qíngxing yánzhòng-jíle. 這個情形嚴重極了. (3) (extreme, very great) jí 極. They are in desperate need of food. Tāmen-jí-xūyao-shíwu. 他們極需要食物. (4) (without care for danger, reckless) is expressed as willing to risk kěn-mào-xiǎn 肯冒險. That man became desperate after his failure. Nèige-rén shībài-yǐhòu shénma-mào-xiǎn-de-shì dou-kěn-zuò. 那個人失敗以後甚麼冒險的事都肯作.

DESSERT (n) (sweet dish ending a meal) a) (pastry, cake) diǎn-xin 點心 (N). b) (fruit) guǒ-zi 果子 (N), shuǐguǒ 水果 (N).

DESTROY (v) (1) (ruin) a) (no method specified) huǐ 毀 (TV). They want to destroy the house. Tāmen-yào-bǎ-nèige-fángzi huǐ-le. 他們要把那個房子毀了. b) (ruin by some method) huǐ 毀 (RE), huài 壞 (RE), preceded by a verb indicating the method of destroying. That factory was destroyed by an explosion. Nèige-gōngchǎng zhàhuǐ-le. 那個工廠炸毀了. (2) (put an end to, do away with) xiāomiè 消滅 (TV). destroy the enemy xiāomiè-dírén 消滅敵人. destroy evidence xiāomiè-zhèngju 消滅証據.

DESTRUCTION (n) usually expressed verbally. See DESTROY. The flood caused a lot of destruction. Dàshuǐ huǐ-le-hěn-duō-dōngxi. 大水毀了很多東西.

DETAIL (n) (1) (minor point) xiǎo-dìfang 小地方 (N), xiǎo-jiému 小節目 (N), xiǎo-shì 小事 (N). Don't stress the details. Bié-bǎ-xiǎo-dìfang kànde-tài-zhòng.

别把小地方看的太重. (2) (miscellaneous business) 'záshi 雜事(N). I left the details to the travel agent. Wŏ-bă-'zá-shì dōu-jiāo-gei-lǚxíngshè-qu-bàn-le. 我把雜事都交給旅行社去辦了. (3) (military) xiǎoduì 小隊(N). I sent out a detail of seven soldiers to arrest him. Wŏ-pàile-yíge-qíge-rén-de-xiǎoduì-qu-dĕi-ta. 我派了一個七個人的小隊去逮他.

(v) (send on special duty) pài 派(TV). We are detailed to arrest him. Wŏmen-bèi-pài-qu-dĕi-ta. 我們被派去逮他.

IN DETAIL

xiángxi 詳細(SV), xì 細(SV). He told the story in detail. Tā-bă-nèige-gùshi shuōde-hĕn-xiángxi. 他把那個故事說得很詳細

DETERMINE (v) (1) (decide, resolve, settle) juédìng 决定(TV). The goal of our action has been determined. Wŏmen-xíngdòng-de-mùbiáo yĭjing-juédìng-le. 我們行動的目標已經决定了. I am determined to divorce her. Wŏ-juédìng-gen-ta-líhūn. 我决定跟他離婚. (2) (calculate) suàn-chulai 算出來(RV). Can you determine the depth of the lake? Nĭ-suànde-chulái zhèige-hú-de-shēndù-ma? 你算得出來這個湖的深度嗎?

BE DETERMINED BY (depend on) dĕi-yóu...lai-juédìng 得由…來决定. Our trip will be determined by the weather. Wŏmende-lǚxíng dĕi-yóu-tiānqi-lai-juédìng. 我們旅行得由天氣來决定.

BE DETERMINED to do something yŏu-juéxīn 有决心(SV) (VO), yídìng-yào 一定要. She is determined to divorce him. Tā-yŏu-gēn-ta líhūnde-juéxīn. 她有跟他離婚的决心.

DEVELOP (v) (1) (bring out potential of) kāifā 開發(TV). We plan to develop this area for houses. Wŏmen-jìhuà-kāifā-zhèidai hǎo-gài-fáng. 我們計劃開發這帶好蓋房. (2) (work out the details, enlarge) fāzhǎn 發展(TV). That company has developed very rapidly. Nèige-gōngsī fāzhande-hĕn-kuài. 那個公司發展得很快. (3) (reveal gradually) fāzhan 發展(TV). That story has developed into a very complicated one. Nèige-gùshi-fāzhănde-hĕn-'fùzá-le. 那個故事發展得很複雜了. (4) (bring into existence, invent) fāmíng 發明(TV). He developed a new method. Tā-fāmíngle-yige-xīn-fázi. 他發明了一個新法子. (5) (of photograph) xĭ 洗(TV), chōng 冲

(TV). Can you develop color film? Nǐ-néng-xǐ-cǎisède-jiāojuǎnr-ma? 你能洗彩色的膠捲兒嗎? (6)(grow by exercise) liàn 練 (TV). He developed his strength (by exercising). Tā-liàn-gōngfu liàndelìliang-hěn-dà. 他練工夫練的力量很大. (7) (proceed, evolve) jìnxíng 進行 (TV), jìnzhǎn 進展 (IV). To what point has that project developed? Nèijian-shìqing jìngzhǎndao-shénma-dìbu-le? 那件事情進展到甚麼地步了?

DEVELOP INTO is expressed as chéng 成 (RE) with a verb indicating manner of development. That girl has developed into a great beauty. Nèige-nǚháizi-zhǎngchengle-yíge-yǒumíng-deměirén-le. 那個女孩子長成了一個有名的美人了.

DEVELOPMENT (n) (1) (growth, expansion, improvement) 'fāzhǎn 發展 (N). The development of science has raised man's living standard. Kēxué-de-'fāzhǎn tígāole-rénlèi-de-'shēnghuó. 科學的發展提高了人類的生活. (2) (event, occurrence) 'fāzhǎn 發展 (N). What are the most recent developments? Zuìjìn-de-'fāzhǎn zěnmayàng-le? 最近的發展怎麼樣了?

DEVOTE (n) (1) (dedicate) zhuānxīn 專心 (AD). He devotes himself to study. Tā-zhuānxīn-niàn-shū. 他專心念書. We devoted much time to that job. Wǒmen-yǒngle-hěn-duō-de-shíhou juānxīn-zuò-nèijian-shì. 我們用了很多時候專心作那件事. (2) (set apart) is expressed as specially zhuān 專 (AD) with a verb indicating the specific action. The first part of the book is devoted to China. Zhèi-ben-shū-de-dìyíbù zhuānjiǎng-Zhōngguo. 這本書的第一部專講中國.

DEW (n) lùshui 露水 (N).

DIAMOND (n) (1) (mineral) zuànshí 鑽石 (N), jīngāng zuànr 金剛鑽兒 (N). jīngāngshí 金剛石 (N). (2) (suit in cards) (hóng) fāngkuàir (紅) 方塊兒 (N). (3) (baseball) bàngqiúchǎng(zi) 棒球場(子) (N).

DICE (n) shǎizi 骰子 (N). play dice zhí-shǎizi 擲骰子.

NO DICE bù-chéng 不成.

DICTIONARY (n) (1) (with items listed by single characters or by compounds) zìdiǎn 字典 (N). Dictionary of Mandarin Guóyǔ-zìdiǎn 國語字典 (2) (with items listed only by words and compounds) cídiǎn 辭典 (N). Military Dictionary Jūnyǔ-cídiǎn 軍語辭典.

DIE (v) sǐ 死 (IV) (RE). He died. Tā-sǐ-le. 他死了. He died laughing. (fig.) Tā-xiàosǐ-le. 他笑死了.

DIE IN ACTION zhènwáng 陣亡 (IV). He died in action. Tā-zhènwáng-le. 他陣亡了.

DIE IN LINE OF OFFICIAL DUTY xùnzhí 殉職 (IV).

DIE OFF mànmānrde-dōu-sǐ-le. 慢慢兒地都死了. The people of that area died off within twenty years. Nèige-dìfang-de-rén zài-èrshinián-yǐnèi mànmānrde-dōu-sǐ-le. 那個地方的人在二十年以内慢慢兒的都死了.

DIE OUT sǐguāng 死光 (RV), sǐjué 死絶 (RV). Did all the members of that family die out? Nèi-yijiāzi-rén dōu-sǐguāng-le-ma? 那一家子人都死光了嗎?

DIE OUT (fig.) méi-yǒu-le 没有了, bu ... le 不...了. méi-yǒu ... le 没有...了. That custom died out. Nèige-fēngsu bù-shíxīng-le. 那個風俗不時興了.

BE DYING TO jízhe-yào ... 急着要 ... He's dying to go there. Tā-jízhe-yào-dào-nèr-qù. 他急着要到那兒去.

DIET (n) (1) (food) chī-de-dōngxi 吃的東西. It must be my diet which caused this trouble. Zhèige-máobing yídìng-shi-yīnwei-wǒ-chī-de-dōngxi-bu-duì. 這個毛病一定是因為我吃的東西不對. (2) (a regulation of food consumption) is expressed verbally. See (v) (2). You should have vegetables in your diet. Nǐ-děi-jìkòu, děi-chī-qīngcài. 你得忌口, 得吃青菜.

(v) (1) (eat) chī 吃 (TV). We only diet on bread and water. Wǒmen-jiu-chī-miànbāo-hē-shuǐ. 我們就吃麵包喝水. (2) (regulate food consumption) jì-kǒu 忌口 (VO). sometimes is expressed with eat chī 吃 or cannot eat bù-néng-chī 不能吃. The doctor ordered me to diet. Dàifu-ràng-wo-jìkǒu. 大夫讓我忌口.

DIFFER (v) (1) (be unlike) gēn ... bu-yiyàng 跟...不一樣 (S), gēn... bùtóng 跟... 不同 (S). Chinese differs greatly from English. 'Zhōngwén gēn-'Yīngwén-hěn-bu-yíyàng. 中文跟英文很不一樣. (2) (disagree) bù-tóngyì 不同意. I differ with what you said. Nǐ-shuō-de-wǒ-bu-tóngyì. 你説的我不同意.

DIFFERENCE (n) (1) (unlikeness, variation) fēnbie 分别 (N), bù-tóng 不同 (SV). There is no difference between these two. Zhèi-liǎngge méi-you-fēnbie.

這兩個没有分别. The difference is great. Fēnbie hěn-dà. 分别很大. (2) (mathematical term) a) (technical term) chā 差 (N). The difference between seven and four is three. Qī-gēn-sì-de-chā shi-sān. 七跟四的差是三. b) (common term) is expressed verbally chà 差 (TV). The difference in weight between these two fish is one pound. Zhèi-liǎngtiáo-yú chà-yibàng. 這兩條魚差一磅. (3) (disagreement, quarrel) yìjian-bù-yíyàng 意見不一樣, yìjian-bùtóng 意見不同. They have had their differences. Tāmen-yìjian yǒu-diǎnr-bùtóng. 他們意見有點兒不同.

MAKE A DIFFERENCE (effect or change a situation or case) yǒu-fēnbie 有分别 (VO). bù-yíyàng 不一樣, bùtóng 不同 (SV). It makes a difference if you go. Rúguǒ-nǐ-qù, nà-jiu-bùtóng-le. 如果你去那就不同了.

MAKE NO DIFFERENCE búyàojǐn 不要緊, méi-guānxi 没關係. It makes no difference whether it rains or not. Xià-bu-xià-yǔ méi-yǒu-shénma-guānxi. 下不下雨没有甚麼關係.

DIFFERENT (a) (1) (not the same, not alike) bù-yíyàng 不一樣 (SV), bù-xiāngtóng 不相同 (SV), yǒu-fēnbie 有分别 (VO) (SV). He's different from what you told me. Tā-gēn-nǐ-gàosong-wo-de bù-yíyàng. 他跟你告訴我的不一樣. (2) (another) lìngwàiyi-M 另外一-M That's a different story. Nà-shi-lìngwài-yìhuí-shì. 那是另外一回事. He seems to be a different person. Tā-hǎoxiàng-shi-lìngwài-yíge-rén-shide. 他好像是另外一個人似的. (3) (separate) not expressed in Chinese. I went to four different night clubs last night. Zuótian-wǎnshang wǒ-qùle-sìjiā-yèzǒnghuì. 昨天晚上我去了四家夜總會.

DIFFERENT... DIFFERENT... Yi-M...yi-M... 一 M... 一 M... Different people have different tastes. Yìzhong-rén yǒu-yìzhong-kǒuwei. 一種人有一種口味.

DIFFICULT (a) (1) (not easy) nán 難 (SV), bù-róngyi 不容易 (SV), fèi-shì 費事 (SV) (VO). It's difficult to work with him. Gēn-tā-yíkuàir-zuò-shì hěn-nán. 跟他一塊兒作事很難. (2) (troublesome, of a person) dǎo-luàn 搗亂 (VO), hú-nào 胡鬧. He's being difficult intentionally. Tā-chéngxīn-dǎoluàn. 他誠心搗亂. Don't be difficult! bié-hú-nào! 别胡鬧!

DIFFICULTY (n) (1) (hard work, difficult condition, financial trouble, problem) kùnnan 困難 (N). nánchu 難處 (N). He's always getting into difficulties. Tā-lǎo-yǒu-kùnnan. 他老有困難. We should overcome the difficulties. Wǒmen-yīnggāi-kèfú-kùnnan. 我們應該克服困難. (2) (disagreements) bièniu 彆扭 (N). I often have difficulties with him. Wǒ-gēn-ta-cháng-nào-bièniu. 我跟他常鬧彆扭.

DIG (v) (1) (make a hole) páo 刨 (TV), wā 挖 (TV), jué 掘 (TV). Dig a hole in the ground. Zai-dìxia-páo-yíge-kēng. 在地下刨一個坑. (2) (get by digging) wā 挖 (TV). They dug out a statue of Buddha. Tāmen-wāchulai-yìzun-fóxiàng. 他們挖出來一尊佛像.

DIG IN (1) (reach into something to get something out) tāo 掏 (TV). Dig in your pocket; maybe it's there. Tāotao-nǐde-kǒudàir, yěxǔ-zài-litou. 掏掏你的口袋兒也許在裏頭. (2) (fortify) bùzhi-gōngshì 佈置工事 (VO). Did your company dig in? Nǐ-nèilián gōngshì bùzhihǎo-le-ma? 你那連(工事)佈置好了嗎? (3) (work hard) pīnmìng-gàn 拼命幹. I must dig in. Wǒ-děi-pīnmìng-gàn. 我得拼命幹.

DIG INTO (1) (investigate) diàocha 調查 (TV). I want to dig into his background. Wǒ-yào-diàocha-tade-bèijǐng. 我要調查他的背景. (2) (do research on) yánjiu 研究 (TV). He's digging into those old newspapers. Tā-zhèng-yánjiu-nèixie-jiù-bàozhǐ-ne. 他正研究那些舊報紙呢.

DIG UP (find out) zhǎochulai 找出來 (RV). I dug up a clue about him. Wǒ-zhǎochu-guānyu-tāde-yíge-xiànsuo-lai-le. 我找出關於他的一個線索來了.

GIVE someone A DIG (physically) tǒng 捅 (TV), chǔ 觸 (TV). He gave me a dig. Tā-tǒngle-wo-yíxiar. 他捅了我一下兒.

TAKE DIGS AT (verbally) mà 罵 (TV), pīping 批評 (TV). That professor took digs at the president. Nèige-jiàoshòu-mà-xiàozhǎng. 那個教授罵校長.

DIGEST (v) (1) (assimilate food) xiāohua 消化 (TV). I can't digest this food. Wǒ-chī-zhèi-zhong-dōngxi bu-néng-xiāohua. 我吃這種東西不能消化. This food is easy to digest. Zhèige-shíwù-hěn-róngyì-xiāohua. 這個食物很容易消化. (2) (absorb mentally) xiāohua 消化 (TV). or expressed as understand completely quánbu-liǎojiě 全部了解. I

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can't digest this book. Wǒ-xiǎohua-bùliǎo-zhèiběn-shū. 我消化不了這本書.

DIGNITY (n) (stateliness and nobility of manner) zūnyán 尊嚴 (N). He has a great deal of dignity. Tā-hěn-yǒu-zūnyán. 他很有尊嚴.

DIM (a) (1) (faint) a) (for light) àn 暗 (SV) a dim light guāng-hěn-àn 光很暗. b) (for sound) qīng 輕 (SV). a dim sound shēngyin-hěn-qīng 聲音很輕. (2) (not clearly seen physically or mentally) móhu 糢糊 (SV), bu-qīngchu 不清楚. I have only a dim view of the house. Nèige-fángzi wǒ-kàn-bu-qīngchu. 那個房子我看不清楚. His memory is dim. Tā-jìbuqīngchú-le. 他記不清楚了. (3) (discouraging, pessimistic) hēi'àn 黑暗 (SV), bēiguān 悲觀. He took a dim view of the future. Tā-juéde-qiántú-hěn-hēi'àn. 他覺得前途很黑暗.

(v) (grow or make dark) nòng'àn 弄暗 (RV). Please dim the lights. Qǐng-bǎ-kuāng nòng'àn-yidianr. 請把光弄暗一點兒.

DIME (n) máo-qián 毛錢 (M-N). This costs a dime. Zhèige yìmáo-qián. 這個一毛錢. The fare went up a dime. Piào zhǎngle-yìmáo-qián. 票漲了一毛錢.

A DIME A DOZEN bù-zhí-qián 不值錢.

DINE (v) chī-fàn 吃飯 (VO). We will dine out tonight. Wǒmen-jīntian-wǎnshang dào-wàitou-qu-chī-fàn-qu. 我們今天晚上到外頭去吃飯去.

DINING ROOM (1) (at home) fàngtīng 飯廳 (N). (2) (public place) fàngtīng 飯廳 (N), cāntīng 餐廳 (N).

DINER (n) (1) (railroad car) cānchē 餐車 (N), fànchē 飯車 (N). (2) (restaurant) fànguǎnr 飯館兒 (N).

DINNER (n) fàn 飯 (N), wǎnfàn 晚飯 (N). Dinner's ready! Fàn-zuòhǎo-le! 飯作好了!

DIP (n) (1) (brief plunge or immersion) is expressed verbally as swim yóuyǒng 游泳 (VO). Take a dip in the ocean. Zài-háili yóu-yìhuir-yǒng. 在海裏游一會兒泳. (2) (a hollow or depression) is expressed verbally. See (v) (3) (3) (quantity of something taken by dipping) sháozi 勺子 (N), sháor 勺兒 (N). a dip of ice cream yí-sháozi-bīngjilíng 一勺子冰激凌.

(v) (1) (put or let down into something) zhàn 蘸 (TV). Dip the pen in the ink. Bǐshang zhàn-diǎnr-mòshuǐ. 筆上蘸點兒墨水. (2) (lift up and out, of a liquid) yǎo 舀 (TV), kuǎi 舀 (TV).

Dip out the soup. Bă-tāng yăochulai 把湯舀出來. (3) (sink or go down suddenly) wàngxià-qu 往下去. The road dipped suddenly. Lù-hūrán-wàng-xià-qu-le. 路忽然往下去了.

DIPLOMA (n) wénpíng 文憑(N). I received my diploma in June. Wŏ-liùyue ná-de-wénpíng. 我六月拿的文憑.

DIPLOMATIC (a) (1) (pertaining to or connected with diplomacy) wàijiāo 外交 (SV). diplomatic matters wàijiāo-'shìwù 外交事務. (2) (possessing skill or tact) yŏu-wàijiāo-'shŏuwăn-有外交手腕. He is very diplomatic in dealing with the principal. Tā-duìfu-xiàozhăng hĕn-yŏu-wàijiāo 'shŏuwàn. 他對付校長很有外交手腕.

DIRECT (a) (1) (nothing in between, straight, immediate) zhíjiē 直接 (SV). Why don't you use a more direct way? Wèi-shénma nĭ-bú-yòng-yíge-zhíjiē-yìdiănr-de-fázi? 為甚麼你不用一個直接一點兒的法子? (2) (forthright) zhí 直 (SV), zhèngzhí 正直 (SV), chéngkĕn 誠懇 (SV). He's a direct person. Tā-rén-hĕn-zhí. 他人很直. (v) (1) (inform) gàosong 告訴 (TV). I was directed to wait here. Yŏu-rén-gàosong-wo-zài-zhèr-dĕng. 有人告訴我在這兒等. (2) (guide, lead) zhĭdăo 指導 (TV), yĭn dăo 引導 (TV). The teacher directs the student's learning. 先生指導學生怎麼學. (3) (to govern, manage by giving orders) zhĭhuī 指揮 (TV). direct traffic zhĭhuī-jiāotōng. 指揮交通. (4) (give instructions to actors in rehearsal) dăo(yăn) 導(演) (TV). I directed two plays this year. Jīnnian wŏ-dăo(yăn)-le liăngchū-xì. 今天我導(演)了兩齣戲. (5) (of an orchestra) zhĭhuī 指揮. Who directs that orchestra? Shéi-'zhĭhuī-nèige-yuèduì? 誰指揮那個樂隊?

DIRECTION (n) (1) (course) fāngxiàng 方向 (N), biānr 邊兒 (M). which direction nĕige-fāngxiang 那個方向 or năibianr 那邊兒. (2) (instructions for getting somewhere) lùxiàn 路線(N). Here are the directions to the seashore. Zhèi-shi-dào-hăi-biānr-qu-de-lùxiàn. 這是到海邊兒去得路線. (3) (instructions for doing something) shuōmíng (shū) 說明(書) (N). Are there any directions with this machine? Zhèige-jīqi dàizhe-shuōmíng(shū)-ne-ma? 這個機器帶着說明(書)呢嗎? (4) (guidance) lĭngdăo 領導(N), zhĭdăo 指導 (N). We carry on the project under his direction. Wŏmen-zài-tāde-lĭngdăo-zhĭxià jìnxíng-nèijiàn-shì. 我們在他的領導之下進行那件事.

FROM ALL DIRECTIONS cóng-gè-fāngmian 從各方面. The enemy came from all directions. Díren cóng-gè-fángmiàn xiàng-zhèibianr-lái-le. 敵人從各方面向這邊兒來了.

DIRECTLY (adv) (1) (exactly) zhèng 正 (AD). My house is directly opposite the school. Wŏde-fángzi zhèng-duìzhe-xuéxiào. 我的房子正對着學校. (2) (in a direct manner) yìzhí 一直 (AD), zhíjiē 直接 (AD). Are you going directly to the station? Nĭ-zhíjiē-dào-chēzhàn-qù-ma? 你直接到車站去嗎? I would rather talk with him directly. Wŏ-yuànyi-zhíjiē-gēn-ta-shuō. 我願意直接跟他說. (3) (immediately) lìkè 立刻 (AD), măshàng 馬上 (AD). He will be here directly. Tā-lìke-jiu-lái. 他立刻就來.

DIRECTOR (n) (1) (of an organization) zhŭrèn 主任 (N) or zhăng 長 (-B) preceded by the last syllable of the name of the organization. director of the Chinese Culture Institute Zhōngguo-Wénhuà Xuéyuàn-yuànzhăng 中國文化學院院長 or Zhōngguo-Wénhuà-Xiéhuì-huìzhăng 中國文化協會會長. (2) (of a corporation) 'dŏngshì 董事 (N), board of directors dŏngshìhuì 董事會.

DIRT (n) (1) (soil, earth) tŭ 土 (N). Put some dirt around the tree. Zài-nèike-shù-de-zhōuwéi fàng-dianr-tŭ. 在那棵樹的周圍放點兒土. (2) (any filthy substance) tŭ 土 (N), chéntŭ 塵土 (N), huīchén 灰塵 (N). There is dirt all over the car. Chē-shang dōu-shì-tŭ. 車上都是土.

DIRTY (a) (1) (soiled) zāng 髒 (SV). dirty clothes zāng-yīfu 髒衣服. (2) (low, mean) huài 壞 (SV). Don't play dirty tricks on him. Bié-gēn-ta shĭ-huài-zhāor. 別使他使壞招兒. (3) (obscene) zāng 髒 (SV), fĕn 粉 (SV). dirty joke zāng-xiàohuar 髒笑話兒. That book is quite dirty. Nèibĕn-shū hĕn-fĕn. 那本書很粉.

GIVE... A DIRTY LOOK 'dèng ... yìyan 瞪... 一眼. His wife gave him a dirty look. Tā-tàitai 'dèngle-ta-yìyan. 他太太瞪了他一眼.

DISAGREE (v) (1) (vary in opinion, differ, dissent) bù-tóngyì 不同意. I disagree with your view. Nĭde-kànfa wŏ-bù-tóngyì. 你的看法我不同意. Everyone disagrees with your opinion. Měige-rén dōu-bù-tóngyì-nǐde-yìjian. 每個人都不同意你的意見. (2) (fail to agree or harmonize) bù-yizhì 不一致. The two reports disagree. Zhèi-liǎngfèn-bàogào bù-yízhì. 這兩份報告不一致.

DISAPPEAR (v) (1) (go out of sight) (kàn-)bújiàn-le (看) 不見了. Suddenly that plane disappeared. Hūrán-nèige-fēi-jī-(kàn-)bújiàn-le. 忽然那個飛機(看)不見了. (2) (cease to exist) méi(-yǒu)-le 没(有)了. The trees on that mountain disappeared gradually. Nèige-shānshang-de-shù mànmānrde-dōu-méi(-yǒu)-le. 那個山上的樹慢慢兒的都没(有)了. (3) (leave without notifying anyone) shīzōng 失蹤 (VO). Her husband disappeared for two years. Tā-zhàngfu shīzōngle-liǎngnián-le. 他丈夫失蹤了兩年了.

DISAPPOINT (v) shǐ... shīwàng 使… 失望 (S), jiào... shī-wàng 叫… 失望 (S), ràng ... shīwàng 讓… 失望 (S). Don't disappoint me. Bié-'shǐ-wǒ-shīwàng. 别使我失望. My son is really disappointing to me. Wǒde-érzi zhēn-jiào-wo-shīwàng. 我的兒子真叫我失望.

DISCHARGE (n) expressed verbally. See (v).

(v) (1) (dismiss from employment) cí 辭 (TV), kāichú 開除 (TV). He was discharged from his job. Tā-ràng-rénjia-gěi-cí-le. 他讓人家給辭了. (2) (release) a) (as a patient) chū-yuàn 出院 (VO). When you will be discharged from the hospital? Nǐ-shén-ma-shihou kéyi-chū-yuàn? 你甚麼時候可以出院? b) (as a prisoner) fàng 放 (TV). They just discharged him (from prison). Tāmen-gāng-bǎ-ta-fàngchulai. 他們剛把他放出來. (3) (shoot, fire, as a gun, etc.) fàng 放 (TV). discharge a cannon fàng-pào 放炮. (4) (formally released from military service) tuì-wǔ 退伍 (VO), tuì-yì 退役 (VO). He was discharged from the Navy. Tā-cóng-hǎijūn tuì-wǔ-le. 他從海軍退伍了.

DISCOURAGE (v) (1) (weaken the courage, lessen the confidence of, dishearten) huī-xīn 灰心 (VO). I was discouraged by my failure. Wǒ-shībài-yǐhòu jiu-huī-xīn-le. 我失敗以後就灰心了. (2) (deter or dissuade) bù-gǔli 不鼓勵. The teacher discouraged him from taking that course. Lǎoshī bù-gǔli-ta-xuǎn-nèimén-kè. 老師不鼓勵他選那門課.

DISCOVER (v) fāxiàn 發現 (TV). It's been said that

America was discovered by a Chinese monk. Yǒu-ren-shuō Měizhōu shi-yíge-Zhōngguo-héshang-fāxiàn-de. 有人說美洲是一個中國和尚發現的. I discovered that he was the one who stole the money. Wǒ-fāxiàn tā-jiu-shi-tōu-qián-de-nèige-rén. 我發現他就是偷錢的那個人. (2) (become aware) fājué 發覺 (TV), fāxiàn 發現 (TV). I discovered that he was not a good person. Wǒ-fājué-tā-bu-shi-hǎo-rén. 我發覺他不是好人.

DISCOVERY (n) fāxiàn 發現 (N). He made an important discovery. Tā-yǒu-yige-hěn-zhòngyao-de-fāxiàn. 他有一個很重要的發現.

DISCUSS (v) 'tǎolùn 討論 (TV), tán 談 (TV). Let's discuss your suggestion first. Wǒmen-xiān-tǎolun-nǐde-jiànjì-ba. 我們先討論你的建議吧.

DISCUSSION (n) 'tǎolùn 討論 (N). I don't want to join your discussion. Wǒ-bù-xiǎng-cānjiā nǐmen-de-'tǎolùn. 我不想參加你們的討論.

A DISCUSSION MEETING tǎolùnhuì 討論會.

DISEASE (n) bìng 病 (N). contagious disease chuánrǎnbìng 傳染病.

DISGRACE (n) is expressed verbally See (v).

(v) ràng... diū-liǎn 讓…丟臉, ràng... diū-rén 讓…丟人. That boy disgraced the whole school. Nèi-háizi ràng-quán-xuéxiào-dōu-diū-liǎn. 那個孩子讓全學校都丟臉.

DISGUISE (n) (something that disguises) is expressed verbally. See (v).

(v) (1) (alter the appearance) zhuāng 裝 (TV), huàzhuāng 化裝 (TV), zhuāngban 裝扮 (TV). He disguised himself as a policeman. Tā-huàzhuāng-cheng-yíge-jǐngchà. 他化裝成一個警察. (2) (change the sound of) zhuāng 裝 (TV). disguise one's voice zhuāng-biéren-shuō-huà 裝别人說話. (2) (conceal or obscure) zhēgai 遮蓋 (TV), bú-lòu 不露. Don't disguise the facts. Bie-bǎ-shìshí-zhēgai-qilai. 别把事實遮蓋起來.

DISGUST (n) (strong dislike) is expressed verbally See (v) (2). bú-yùkuai. 不愉快, bu-gāoxìng 不高興, bu-tòngkuai 不痛快. Everyone left in disgust. Měi-yige-rén zǒu-de-shihou dōu-hěn-bu-gāoxìng. 每一個人走的時候都很不高興.

(v) (1) (nauseate) ěxin 噁心 (SV). The smell disgusts me. Zhèi-wèir ràng-wo-ěxin. 這味兒讓我噁心. (2) (cause aversion) bu-tòngkuai

不痛快, bu-gāoxìng 不高興, bú-yùkuai 不愉快 That man disgusts everybody. Nèige-rén shĭ-mĕige-rén dōu-bú-yùkuài. 那個人使每個人都不愉快.

DISH (n) (1) (tableware) pánzi 盤子 (N), diézi 碟子 (N). (2) (type of food) cài 菜 (N). What's your favorite dish? Nĭ-zui-xĭ-huan-shénma-cài? 你最喜歡甚麼菜?

DISHES (whole set of tableware) pánzi-wăn shénma-de 盤子、碗甚麼的.

WASH THE DISHES xĭ-wăn 洗碗 xĭ-pānzi 洗盤子.

DISH OUT (1) (put food on individual dishes) chéng 盛 (TV), bă...chéngzai...li 把...盛在...裏. Dish out the fish. Bă-yú chéngzai-pánzi-li. 把魚盛在盤子裏. (2) (serve a meal) kāi-fàn 開飯 (VO). The cook has already dished out the food. Chúzi-yĭ-jing-kāi-fàn-le. 廚子已經開飯了.

DISLIKE (v) tăoyàn 討厭 (TV), bù-xĭhuan 不喜歡 (TV). I dislike my neighbors very much. Wŏ-hĕn-tăoyàn-wŏde-línju. 我很討厭我的鄰居. (n) usually expressed verbally. See (v).

DISMISS (v) (1) (discharge, as from a job) cí 辭 (TV), kāichú 開除 (TV). He was dismissed yesterday. Tā-zuótian bèi-kāichú-le. 他昨天被開除了. (2) (tell or allow to leave) a) (of a class) xià(-kè) 下(課), xià(-xué) 下(學). Class is dismissed. Xià-kè-le. 下課了. b) (release a member of a class) fàng 放 (TV). The teacher dismissed the ill student. Xiānsheng-bă-nèige-yŏu-bìng-de-xuésheng fàng-le. 先生把那個有病的學生放了. (3) (get rid of) qùdiao 去掉 (RV). Dismiss that idea from your mind. Bă-zhèige-xiángfar cóng-nĭ-năozi-li-qùdiao. 把這個想法兒從你腦子裏去掉. (4) (rule out as a possibility) tuĭchuqu 推出去 (RV). He dismissed the matter in a few words. Tā-ji-jù- huà jiu-bă-nèijian-shiqing-tuĭchuqu-le. 他幾句話就把事情推出去了.

DISPLAY (n) (1) (act of displaying, manifestation) biăo-xiàn 表現 (N). His act of saving her life was a display of courage. Tā-bă-nèige-nŭren-de-mìng-jiù-le, shi-yŏngqi-de-biăoxiàn. 他把那個女人的命救了是勇氣的表現. (2) (an exhibition or something exhibited) zhănlăn 展覽 (N). fashion display shízhuāng-zhănlăn 時裝展覽. Their display won first prize. Tāmen-dezhănlăn déle-dì-yìjiăng. 他們的展覽得了第一獎. (3) (show for its own sake) is expressed verbally. See (v)(3).

(v) (1) (show, exhibit) zhănlăn 展覽 (TV). Many new cars were displayed. Zhănlănle-hĕn-duō-xīn-chē. 展覽了很多新車. (2) (reveal, make noticeable) is expressed as one can see kànde-chulái 看得出來. He displayed a great deal of interest in the project. Kànde-chulái tā-duì-zhèige-shìqing yŏu-hĕn-dà-de-xìngqu. 看得出來他對這個事情有很大的興趣. (3) (to show for its own sake) ràng-ren-kàn 讓人看, gĕi-ren-kàn 給人看. usually is preceded by another verb phrase to state the way of display. She displayed her jewels. Tā-bă-tāde-shŏushi-dài-chulai gĕi-ren-kàn. 他把他的首飾戴出來給人看.

DISPOSE (v) (1) (arrange in a certain order) pái 排 (TV). Please dispose the desks in three rows. Bă-zhuōzi-pái-cheng-sānháng. 把桌子排成三行. (2) (get rid of) a) (by selling) mài 賣 (TV). I've disposed of my old car. Wŏ-bă-wŏde-jiù-chē mài-le. 我把我的舊車賣了. b) (by throwing away) rēng 扔 (TV). I disposed of my old magazines. Wŏ-bă-jiù-zázhì rēng-le. 我把舊雜誌扔了. c) (by hiding) cáng(qilai) 藏(起來) (TV) (RV). I disposed of the loot. Wŏ-bă-tōulai-de-dōngxi cáng-qilai-le. 我把偷來的東西藏起來了. (3) (take care of) bàn 辦 (TV). We still have some business to dispose of. Wŏmen-hái-yŏu-xiē-shìqing dĕi-bàn. 我們還有些事情得辦.

DISPOSE OF a person bă... dăfazŏu 把… 打發走 (S). Try to dispose of that beggar. Xiăng-fár-bă-nèige-yào-fàn-de dăfazŏu. 想法兒把那個要飯的打發走.

BE WELL DISPOSED TOWARD zànchéng 贊成 (TV). He's well disposed toward our plan. Tā-hĕn-zànchéng-wŏmen-de-jìhua. 他很贊成我們的計劃.

DISPUTE (n) (controversial discussion, quarrel) is expressed verbally See (v)

(v) (1) (argue about, debate) zhēnglun 爭論 (TV). What are they disputing about? Tāmen-zhēnglun-shénma? 他們爭論甚麼? They dispute everything we say. Tāmen-zhēnglun-wŏmen-shuō-de-mĕi-yíju-huà. 他們爭論我們說的每一句話. (2) (resist, oppose) dǐkàng 抵抗. The soldiers disputed the enemy's advance. Shìbǐngmen-dìkàng-dírén-de-qiánjìn. 士兵們抵抗敵人的前進.

DISSOLVE (v) (1) (pass into solution) huà 化(TV). Sugar dissolves in water. Táng-dào-shuí-li jiu-huà-le. 糖到水裏就化了. (2) (end) jiěsàn 解散(TV). They plan to dissolve their organization. Tāmen yào-bǎ-tāmende-zǔzhi-jiěsàn. 他們要把他們的組織解散.

DISTANCE (n) (1) (space or time in between) jùlí 距離(N). What is the distance between here and your home? Cóng-zhèr dào-nǐ-jiā-de-jùlí shi-duō-shao-yīnglǐ? 從這兒到你家的距離是多少英里? (2) (social formality) lěngdan-de-tàidu 冷淡的態度, jùlí 距離(N). He always maintains a (social) distance. Tā-duì-rén-lǎo-bǎochí-yìzhǒng-lěngdan-de-tàidu. 他對人老保持一種冷淡的態度.

AT A DISTANCE cóng-yuǎnchu ...從遠處... She seems beautiful at a distance. Cóng-yuǎnchu-kàn ta-sìhu-hěn piàoliang. 從遠處看他似乎很漂亮.

KEEP AT A DISTANCE (1) (maintain space and time between) lí (...)-yuǎn-yìdiǎnr 離(...)遠一點兒. Keep that dog at a distance. Lí-nèi-tiáo-gǒu yuǎn-dìdiǎnr. 離那條狗遠一點兒. (2) (keep social formality) See (n) (2).

IN THE DISTANCE zài-yuǎnchu 在遠處. The plane disappeared in the distance. Fēijī-zài-yuǎnchu-bú-jiàn-le. 飛機在遠處不見了.

DISTANT (a) (1) (far away) yuǎn 遠(SV). distant relative yuǎn-qīn 遠親. My brother lives in a distant place. Wǒ-gēge zhùzai-yíge-hěn-yuǎn-de-dìfang. 我哥哥住在一個很遠的地方. (2) (cool in manner) lěngdan 冷淡(SV). She is very distant today. Jīntian-ta-hěn-lěngdan. 今天她很冷淡.

IN THE DISTANT FUTURE jiānglái-yǒu-yìtiān 將來有一天. I wish I could travel to the moon in the distant future. Wǒ-xīwàng-jiānglái-yǒu-yìtiān wǒ-něng-dào-yuèliang-shang qu-lǚxíng. 我希望將來有一天我能到月亮上去旅行.

IN THE DISTANT PAST shàng-gǔ-de-shihou 上古的時候. In the distant past people didn't know how to use fire. Shànggǔ-de-shihou rén-bù-huì-yòng-huǒ. 上古的時候人不會用火.

DISTRIBUTE (v) (1) (divide among) fēn 分(TV), fā 發

(TV). Distribute the candies among the children. Bǎ-tángguǒ fēngei-xiǎo-háir. 把糖果分給小孩兒. (2) (allocate, assign) fēnpèi 分配 (TV). Please distribute the work load. Qǐng-nǐ-bǎ-gōngzuo-fēnpei-yixiar. 請你把工作分配一下兒. (3) (spread out) sǎ 撒 (TV). distribute the seed sǎ-zhǒng 撒種. (4) (sell wholesale, circulate) a) (of printed material) fāxíng 發行 (TV). distribute newspapers and magazines fāxíng-bào-gen-zázhì 發行報跟雜誌 b) (of goods or merchandise) fā-háng 發行 (VO). He is in charge of distributing this merchandise. Zhèizhong-huòwu tā-guǎn-fā-háng. 這種貨物他管發行.

DISTRIBUTION (n) usually expressed verbally. See DISTRIBUTE (v) (1) (2).

DISTRICT (n) qū 區 (N), 'qūyù 區域 (N). the third electoral district dìsān-xuǎnjǔ-qū 第三選舉區.

DISTURB (v) (1) (move or derange) dòng 動 (TV), nòngluàn 弄亂 (RV). Someone's disturbed my documents. Yǒu-rén-dòngle-wǒde-wénjiàn-le. 有人動了我的文件了. (2) (wake up) jiào 叫 (TV), jiàoxǐng 叫醒 (RV). Don't disturb me before eight o'clock. Bādiǎn-zhōng-yǐqián bié-jiào-wo. 八點鐘以前別叫我. (3) (bother) jiǎo 攪 (TV), chǎo 吵 (TV), gēn... dǎo-luàn 跟...搗亂 (S). Don't disturb your father. Bié-gēn-nǐ-fùqin-dǎo-luàn. 別跟你父親搗亂. (4) (alarm, excite) jīngdong 驚動 (TV). Don't disturb the other guests. Bié-jīngdòng-biéde-kèren. 別驚動別的客人.

BE DISTURBED zhāojí 着急 (SV), xīnli-fán 心裏煩, xīnli-luàn 心裏亂. I'm disturbed to see her leaving. Kàn-ta-zǒu wǒ-xīnli-hěn-luàn. 看她走我心裏很亂.

DITCH (n) gōu 溝 (N).

DIVIDE (n) (crest of mountain range) is expressed as on the mountain shān-shang 山上 (PW). There's a temple on the divide. Shān-shang-yǒu-yíge-miào. 山上有一個廟.

(v) (1) (separate into parts) fēn 分 (TV). Let me divide it equally for you. Wǒ-gěi-nǐmen-píngjūn-fēn-yifen. 我給你們平均分一分. (2) (separate into equal parts arithmetically) chú 除 (TV). Eight divided by two is four. Bā-bèi-èr-chú shi-sì. 八被二除是四.

DIVISION (n) (1) (section) bùfen 部分 (N), bùmén 部門 (N). In what division of that company do you work? Nĭ-zài-nèige-gōngsī-de-nĕibùfen? 你在那個公司的那部份? (2) (disunity) chābie 差别 (N). There was a division of opinion among them. Tāmen-de-yìjiàn yŏule-chābie-le. 他們的意見有了差别了. (3) (military) shī 師 (N) (M). (4) (mathematical) 'chúfă 除法 (N).

DIVORCE (n) (1) (legal dissolution of a marriage) is expressed verbally See (v) (1). lí-hūn 離婚 (VO).

(v) (1) (dissolve the marriage of) lí-hūn 離婚 (VO). They were divorced last year. Tāmen-qùnian-lí-hūn-de. 他們去年離婚的. (2) (separate, disunite) fēnkai 分開 (RV). These two ideas cannot be divorced. Zhèi-liăngge-sīxiăng-fēnbukāi. 這兩個思想分不開.

DO (v) (1) (perform, accomplish) zuò 作 (TV), bàn 辦 (TV). Do what I told you. Zhàozhe-wo-gàosong-nĭde-zuò. 照着我告訴你的作. (2) when some other word can easily be used in place of do, specifying the type of action more accurately, use that word in Chinese which corresponds to the more specific English word; e.g., for Do the dishes use Wash the dishes. The maid wants to do (straighten up) this room now. Nŭyòngren xiànzài-yào-shōushi-zhèijiān-wūzi-le. 女用人現在要收拾這間屋子了. (3) when do is used as a substitute for another word used earlier in the sentence, Chinese repeats the word. If you want to say something, do (say) it now. Yàoshi-nĭ-xiăng-shuō-shénma-huà, xiànzai-jiu-shuō-ba. 要是你想說甚麼話現在就說吧. I pay more money than you do (pay). Wŏ-gĕi-de-qián bĭ-nĭ-gĕi-de-qián duō. 我給的錢比你給的錢多. (4) (as an auxiliary verb in interrogative or negative statement) Do is not expressed. Do you like her? Nĭ-xĭhuan-tā-ma? 你喜歡他嗎? I don't like her. Wŏ-bù-xĭhuan-tā. 我不喜歡他. (5) (as a negative auxiliary verb in an imparative statement) expressed as bié 别 (AV), béng 甭 (AV), bú-yào 不要 (AV). Don't go there. Bié-qù! 别去! or Béng-qù-le. 甭去了. (6) (as an auxiliary verb emphasis) zhēn 真 (AD), shízài 實在 (AD) or shì 是 (TV). I do want that job. Wŏ-zhēn-xiăng-yào-nèige-gōngzuo. 我真想要那個工作. But you did say it. Kĕshi-nĭ-shì-shuō-guo. 可是你是說過.

DO someone GOOD duì...yŏu-hăochu 對…有好處 (S). Travel will do you a lot of good.

Lǚxíng duì-ni-yǒu-hěn-dà-de-hǎochu. 旅行對你有很大的好處.

DO one's BEST jìnlì 盡力 (VO), or jìnlì 盡力 plus a verb indicating the specific action. I'll do my best to satisfy you. Wǒ-yídìng-jìnli-shǐ-nǐ-mǎnyi. 我一定盡力使你滿意. I'll do my best. Wǒ-jìnli-zuò. 我盡力作.

DO HARM yǒu-hàichu 有害處. I don't think it'll do any harm. Wǒ-juéde-nèi-méiyou-shénma-hàichu. 我覺得那沒有甚麼害處.

DO AWAY WITH chúdiào 除掉 (TV), qǔxiāo 取消 (TV). They plan to do away with that limitation. Tāmen-xiǎng-bǎ-nèige xiànzhi-qǔxiāo. 他們想把那個限制取消.

DO WITH (make use of) yǒu... jiu-hǎo-le 有…就好了. We could do with more people. Wǒmen-duō-yǒu-jige-rén jiu-hǎo-le. 我們多有幾個人就好了.

HAVE SOMETHING TO DO WITH (be related to) gēn...yǒu-guānxi 跟…有關係 (S). It has something to do with the government. Nèige-gēn-zhèngfǔ-yǒu-guānxi. 那個跟政府有關係.

DO WITHOUT (get along without the use of) bú-yòng 不用 or méi-yǒu... 沒有… plus a verb phrase which substituted for do. Can you do without the knife? Méiyou-dāozi-nǐ-néng-zuò-ma? 沒有刀子你能作嗎? I cannot get bread. We'll have to do without it. Wǒ-mǎibuzháo-miànbāo. Wǒmen-méi-yǒu-miànbāo-yě-děi-chī-fàn. 我買不着麵包.我們沒有麵包也得吃飯.

MAKE something DO còuhuo 湊合 (TV), duìfu 對付 (TV), jiāngjiu 將就 (TV). This shirt is one size too small but try to make it do. Zhèijiàn-chènshān xiǎole-yí-hàor, nǐ-còuhuozhe-ba. 這件襯衫小了一號兒.你湊合着穿吧.

WILL DO (be O.K.) xíng 行 (SV), chéng 成 (SV), còuhuo 湊合 (SV), jiāngjiu 將就 (SV). It will do! Xíng-le! 行了!

HOW DO YOU DO? (greeting) often expressed by situational remarks. Such as: Are you well? Nín-hǎo-a? 您好啊? or Have you eaten? Nín-chī-fàn-le-ma? 您吃飯了嗎? or You are here! Ā! Nín-lái-le! 啊!您來了! etc.

DOCTOR (n) (1) medical) yīsheng 醫生 (N), dàifu 大夫 (N). (2) (academic degree) bóshi 博士 (N).
(v) (treat medically) zhì-bìng 治病 (VO). He doctored the boy. Tā-gei-nèige-háizi zhì-bìng. 他給那個孩子治病.

DOCTOR UP (change) găidong 改動 (TV). Someone doctored up my application. Yŏurén-bă-wŏde-shĕnqĭngshū găidongguo-le. 有人把我的申請書改動過了.

DOG (n) gŏu 狗 (N).

(v) (pursue) zhuī 追 (TV). They dogged a thief. Tāmen zhuīyige-zéi. 他們追一個賊.

DOG-TIRED lèi-pāxia 累趴下. They returned dog-tired. Tāmen-huílai dou-lèi-pāxia-le. 他們回來都累趴下了.

GO TO THE DOGS bù-xíng-le 不行了, wán-dàn-le 完蛋了. He's going to the dogs. Tā xiànzài-wán-dàn-le. 他現在完蛋了.

DOGHOUSE (n) gŏu-wō 狗窩 (N).

BE IN THE DOGHOUSE (out of favor) shī-chŏng 失寵 (VO). He has long been in the doghouse. Tā-zăojiu-shī-chŏng-le. 他早就失寵了.

DOLL (n) wáwa 娃娃(N).

DOLLAR (n) (1) (monetary unit) kuài-qián 塊錢 (M-N), yuán-qián 元錢 (M-N). This pen costs three dollars. Zhèizhībĭ sānkuai-qián. 這枝筆三塊錢. (2) (as an international monetary unit) qián 錢 (N). American dollar Mĕiguo-qián 美國錢.

DONE (v) (for most uses, See DO) (1) (cooked) shóu 熟 (SV), shú 熟 (SV). The rice will be done in five minutes. Zài-guò-wŭfen-zhōng fàn- jiu-shóu-le. 再過五分鐘飯就熟了. (2) (finished) wán 完 (IV) (RE), hăo 好 (IV), (RE). The work has been done. Gōngzuo yĭjing-(zuò)wán-le. 工作已經(作)完了.

WELL DONE (well cooked) lăo 老 (SV). I want mine well done. Wŏ-yào-lăo-yidianr-de. 我要老一點兒的.

HALF DONE (half cooked) bàn-shēng-bu-shóu-de 半生不熟的, bàn-shēng-bàn-shú-de 半生半熟的.

DONE FOR suàn-wán-le 算完了, suàn-liăo-le 算了了. This jalopy is done for. Zhèiliàng-pòqìchē-suàn-wán-le. 這輛破汽車算完了.

DONE IN lèisi-le 累死了. I'm done in. Wŏ-lèisi-le. 我累死了.

DONE WITH shĭwán 使完 (RV), yòngwán 用完 (RV) or is expressed as finish wán 完 preceded by a verb indicating the specific action. Are you done with this pen? Zhèige-gāngbĭ nĭ-shĭwán-le-ma? 這個鋼筆你使完了嗎? I'm done with this phone. Wŏ-dăwán-diànhuà-le. 我打完電話了.

DOOR (n) mén 門 (N).

DOT (n) (tiny mark or round spot) diăn(r) 點(兒) (N).

There are dots all over the papers. Zhǐ-shang-yǒu-hěn-duo-diǎnr. 紙上有很多點兒.

ON THE DOT (at exactly the time) (1) (unspecified time) zhǔnshí 準時 (AD). He came right on the dot. Tā-shi-zhǔnshí lái-de. 他是準時來的. (2) (specified time) zhěng 整 used before or after the time specified. It is now three o'clock on the dot. Xiànzài zhěng-sān-diǎn. 現在正三點. or Xiànzài-sāndiǎn-zhěng. 現在三點正.

DOUBLE (a) (1) (twice as much) duō-yibèi 多一倍. The prize was double what I thought. Jiǎngjīn bǐ-wǒ-xiǎng-de-duō-yibèi. 獎金比我想的多一倍. (2) (involving two of something) liǎng 兩 (NU), shuāng 雙 (B). Double bed shuāngrénchuáng 雙人牀. That word has a double meaning. Nèige-zì yǒu-liǎngge-yìsi. 那個字有兩個意思. (v) (1) (make twice as much) jiā (yí)bèi 加(一)倍. I'll double what he offered. Tā-chū-duō-shao-qián, wǒ-jiā-yibèi. 他出多少錢,我加一倍. (2) (repeat) zài-V- yi-M 再-V-一-M. Double the order. Zài-lái-yífènr. 再來一份兒. (3) (of fists) zuàn 攥 (TV). double one's fists zuàn-quántou 攥拳頭.

DOUBLE BACK zhuàn-huiqu 轉回去 (RV), zhuàn-huilai 轉回來 (RV). We doubled back to where we started. Wǒmen-yòu-zhuànhui-kāishǐ-de-dìfang-qu-le. 我們又轉回開始的地方去了.

DOUBLE UP (1) (two persons share one thing) liǎngge-rén-hézhe... 兩個人合着... There's only one room, so we must double up. Zhǐ-yǒu-yì-jian-wūzi wǒmen-děi-liǎngge-rén-hézhe-zhù-le. 只有一間空房我們得兩個人合着住了. (2) (bend) wānzhe-yāo 彎着腰. He's doubled up with a pain in his stomach. Tā-dùzi-téngde-wānzhe-yāo. 他肚子痛的彎着腰.

one's **DOUBLE** tìshen 替身 (N). I think your elder brother could be your double. Wǒ-xiǎng-nǐde-gēge-kéyi-zuò-nǐde-tìshen. 我想你的哥哥可以作你的替身.

DOUBLE TIME, MARCH! Pǎobù-zóu! 跑步走!

ON THE DOUBLE Kuài-zhe! 快着!

DOUBT (v) (suspect) huáiyí 懷疑 (TV), yíxīn 疑心 (TV). I doubt very much what he said. Wǒ-hěn-huáiyi ta-shuō-de-huà. 我很懷疑他說的話. (n) yíwèn 疑問 (N). Do you have any doubt? Nǐ-yǒu-shén-ma-yíwèn-ma? 你有甚

麽疑問嗎?

HAVE DOUBTS ABOUT usually expressed verbally. See (v).

NO DOUBT yídìng 一定 (AD), zhǔn 準 (AD). No doubt he will be late. Tā-yídìng-huì-wǎn-de. 他一定會晚的.

WITHOUT A DOUBT dāngran 當然 (AD). Without a doubt he is on our side. Tā-dāngran-shi-wǒmen-zhèibiānr-de. 他當然是我們這邊兒的.

BE IN DOUBT bù-yídìng 不一定. The result is still in doubt. Jiéguǒ hai-bù-yídìng-ne. 結果還不一定呢.

BE IN DOUBT ABOUT bù-zhǔn-zhīdao 不準知道. I'm in doubt about whether he's coming or not. Wǒ-bù-zhǔn-zhīdao ta-lái-bùlai. 我不準知道他來不來.

DOUBTFUL (a) (1) (uncertain) bù-yídìng 不一定. It is doubtful that he will get well. Tā-hǎo-deliǎo-hǎobuliǎo bù-yidìng. 他好的了好不了不一定. (2) (unreliable) bù-kěkào 不可靠 (SV). The news is doubtful. Zhèige-xiāoxi bù-kěkào. 這個消息不可靠.

DOWN (adv) (1) (to a lower place) xià 下 (IV), (RE), xiàlai 下來 (RV) (RE), xiàqu 下去 (RV), (RE). He went down. Tā-xiàqu-le. 他下去了. Sit down! Zuòxia! 坐下! He walked down the mountain. Tā-zǒuxia-shān-qu-le. 他走下山去了. (2) (go or come to a lower place) when the place is specific, down is not expressed. I went down to Tientsin. Wǒ-dào-Tiānjing-qu-le. 我到天津去了. (3) (of directions) nèibianr 那邊兒. I saw him walk down the street. Wǒ-kànjian-ta-shùnzhe-jiē-zǒu, zǒudao-nèibianr-qu-le. 我看見他順着街走,走到那邊兒去了. It's way down there. Zài-nèi-bian-yuǎn-zhe-ne. 在那邊兒遠着呢. (4) (used as a somewhat superfluous word which can be omitted) usually not expressed. He fell down. Tā-shuāidǎo-le. 他摔倒了. She's loaded down with two big bags. Tā-bàozhe-liǎng-ge-dà-kǒudai. 她抱着兩個大口袋.

(a) (unfortunate) dǎoméi 倒霉 (SV). Don't take advantage of a man who's down. Bié-qī-fu-dǎoméi-de-rén. 別欺負倒霉的人.

(v) (1) (swallow) yàn-xiaqu 嚥下去 (RV), chī-xiaqu 吃下去 (RV), tūn-xiaqu 吞下去 (RV). He downed the pills quickly. Tā-hěn-kuàide-jiu-bǎ-yàowánzi yàn-xia qu-le. 他很快的就把藥丸子嚥下去了.

(2) (make fall) dǎxialai 打下來 (RV). They downed three airplanes yesterday. Zuó-tian tāmen-dǎxialai-sānge-

fēijī. 昨天他們打下來三個飛機.
(n) (of a bird) ruǎn-máor 軟毛兒 (N).

WRITE DOWN
xiě-xialai 寫下來 (RV).
jì-xialai 記下來 (RV). Write down your address. Bǎ-nǐde-zhùzhǐ xiě-xialai. 把你的住址寫下來.

BE DOWN ON (be disgusted with) tǎoyàn 討厭 (TV). We are down on him. Wǒmen-tǎo-yàn-ta. 我們討厭他.

BOIL DOWN TO jiǎndān-de-shuō 簡單的說. It boils down to this. Jiǎndan-de-shuō shi-zènma-hui-shì. 簡單的說是這麼回事.

BURN DOWN shāohuǐ 燒毀 (RV), shāotā 燒塌 (RV). That theatre burned down. Nèige-xì-yuánzi shāohuǐ-le. 那個戲院子燒毀了.

CALM DOWN (1) (become settled) lěngjing-xialai 冷靜下來 (RV). I'll talk to you after you calm down. Děng-nǐ-lěngjing-xialai wǒ-zài-gēn-ni-shuō. 等你冷靜下來我再跟你說. (2)(Be quiet) Bié-chǎo! 别吵! (3) (Don't be excited) Bié-huāng! 别慌!

GET DOWN TO hǎohāor-de 好好兒的 (AD). Let's get down to finishing this. Wǒmen-hǎohāor-de bǎ-zhèige-zuòwán-le. 我們好好兒的把這個做完了.

GO DOWN...(lose in card games) shū...fù 輸....副 We went down three. Wǒmen-shūle-sānfù. 我們輸了三副.

PAY...DOWN xiān-jiāo... 先交... You have to pay ten dollars down. Nǐ-děi-xiān-jiāo-shíkuài-qián. 你得先交十塊錢.

UP AND DOWN (1) (back and forth) ... lai ... qu ... 來 ... 去. He's walking up and down the room. Tā-zài-wūzi-li zǒulai-zǒuqù.. 他在屋子裏走來走去. (2) (better and worse) yǒu-shihou-hǎo, yǒu-shihou-huài 有時候好, 有時候壞. His situation goes up and down. Tā-de-qíngxing yǒu-shihou-hǎo-yǒu-shihou-huài. 他的情形有時候好有時候壞.

DOWNSTAIRS (adv and a) lóuxià 樓下. Please come downstairs. Qǐng-dào-lóuxià-lái. 請到樓下來.

DOWNTOWN (n) chéng-lǐtou 城裏頭, shì-zhōng-xin-qū 市中心區. I am going downtown to shop. Wǒ-dào-chéng-lǐtou-qu-mǎi-dōngxi-qu. 我到城裏頭去買東西去.

DOZEN (n) (1) (twelve of something) dá 打 (M). a dozen eggs yìdá-jīdàn 一打鷄蛋. (2) (indefinite quantity) hěn-duō 很多. There are dozens of restaurants in that area. Zai-nèr-yŏu-hĕn-duō-fànguănr. 在那兒有很多飯館兒.

DRAFT (n) (1) (regulator to a furnace, fireplace, etc.) fēng ménr 風門兒 (N). (2) (breeze) fēng 風 (N). There's a draft here. Zhèr-yŏu-fēng. 這兒有風. (3) (tentative sketch) căo(-găor) 草(稿兒) (N). make a draft dă-căogăor 打草稿兒 or qĭ-căo 起草. (4) (displacement, of ship) chī-shuĭliàng 吃水量 (N). The draft of this boat is five feet. Zhèitiáo-chuán-de-chīshuiliàng-shi-wŭchĭ. 這條船的吃水量是五尺.

(v) (1) (draw) huà 畫 (TV). This blueprint was drafted by him. Zhèizhang-lántú shi-tā-huà-de. 這張藍圖是他畫的. (2) (draw up a plan, lecture, document, etc.) nì 擬 (TV), zuò 作 (TV). The plan was drafted by our department. Jìhua shi-wŏmen-zhèi-bùfen-nì-de. 計劃是我們這部分擬的. (3) (select for special purpose) zhēng 徵 (TV), zhēng-bīng 徵兵 (VO), chōu 抽 (TV), chōu-zhuàngdīng 抽壯丁 (VO). The government decided to draft young men of eighteen. Zhèngfŭ juédìng-zhēng-shíbăsuì-de-qīngnián. 政府決定徵十八歲的青年.

BANK DRAFT huìpiào 滙票 (N).

HAVE A DRAFT (ventilation) tōng-fēng 通風 (VO). This chimney doesn't have enough draft. Zhèige-yāntong bú-dà-tōng-fēng. 這個烟囱不大通風.

DRAG (v) (1) (pull along) lā 拉 (TV), tuō 拖 (TV). The child is dragging a blanket. Zhèige-háizi lāzhe-yì-zhang-tănzi. 這個孩子拉着一張毯子. Why do you want to drag me along? Nĭ-wèi-shén-ma-yào-lā-wŏ-qù? 你為甚麼要拉我去. (2) (pass slowly) lā 拉 (TV), tuō 拖 (TV). The time dragged today. Jīntian-shíjian-tuōde-hen-jiŭ. 今天時間拖得很久. (3) (introduce an irrelevant subject) chĕ 扯 (TV), lā 拉 (TV). He always drags in unimportant facts. Tā-lăo-bă-bu-yàojĭn-de-shì-qing chĕjinlai. 他老把不要緊的事情扯進來.

(n) (1) (hindrance) 'zhàng'ài 障礙 (N), 'zŭ'ài 阻礙 (N). This is a drag on progress. Zhèi-shi-jìnbù-de yí-ge-'zhàng'ài. 這是進步的一個障礙. (2) (amount of resistance encountered in dragging) 'zŭ'ài 阻礙 (N). There is a drag on the left wheel. Zuŏbianr-de-lúnzi-yŏu-'zŭ'àn. 左邊兒的輪子有阻礙.

DRAG one's FEET (act or work with deliberate slowness) tuō 拖 (TV). He's dragging his feet because he doesn't want to go. Tā-zài-tuō yǐnwéi-tā-bù-xiǎng-qù. 他在拖因為他不想去.

DRAIN (n) (1) (device for dra[illegible]ing) gōu 溝 (N), xiàshuǐdào 下水道 (N). The water went down the drain. Shuǐ-liúdao-gōu-li-qu-le. 水流到溝裏去了. (2) (continuous outflow depletion) is expressed verbally See (v) (3).

(v) (1) (carry away water from) chōu 抽 (TV). They drained off the water. Tāmen-bǎ-shuǐ chōu-chuqu-le. 他們把水抽出去了. (2) (empty by drinking) hē 喝 (TV). He drained his glass of wine. Tā-bǎ-tā-bēi-li-de-jiǔ hē-le. 他把他杯裏的酒喝了. (3) (use up gradually, exhaust) xiāo-hào 消耗 (TV). The war drained the country's funds. Zhànzhēng xiāohào-guó-jiā-de-'jīnqián. 戰爭消耗國家的金錢.

DRAMA (n) (1) (a play) xì 戲 (N). The school is going to put on a drama. Xuéxiào yào-yǎn-xì-le. 學校要演戲了. (2) (branch of literature) xìjù 戲劇 (N). He is studying drama. Tā-zài-xué-xìju. 他在學戲劇.

DRAW (v) (1) (pull, drag, haul) lā 拉 (TV). They used a goat to draw the cart. Tāmen yòng-yáng-lā-chē. 他們用羊拉車. (2) (pull out something that offers little resistance) chōu 抽 (TV).

Don't draw back your hand. Bié-bǎ-shǒu chōuhuiqu. 別把手抽回去.

(3) (pull out something that offers considerable resistance) bá 拔 (TV). He drew his sword. Tā-bǎ-tā-de-dāo báchulai-le. 他把他的刀拔出來了. (4) (of liquid or air) xī 吸 (TV), chōu 抽 (TV). He drew a deep breath after he got off the train. Tā-xiàle-huǒchē-yǐhòu shēnshēnde-xīle-yìkǒu-qì. 他下了火車以後深深的吸了一口氣. (5) (of a pipe or chimney) tōng-qì 通氣 (VO). This pipe doesn't draw well. Zhèige-yāndǒu bu-da-tōng-qì. 這個烟斗不大通氣. (6) (attract) zhāo 招 (TV), yǐn 引 (TV). This jar of honey drew a lot of bees. Zhèiguàn-mì zhāole-hěn duō-mìfēngr-lai. 這罐蜜招了很多蜜蜂兒來. (7) (take out money) qǔ 取 (TV), qǔchulai 取出來 (RV). I want to draw out two hundred dollars. Wǒ-xiǎng-qǔ-liǎng-bǎikuài-qián. 我想取兩百塊錢. (8) (collect interest) shēng 生 (TV). Can this money draw any interest?

Zhèibǐ-qián néng-shēng-li-ma? 這筆錢能生利嗎? (9) (make pictures, maps, etc.) huà 畫 (TV). Draw a circle. Huà-yíge-yuán-quānr. 畫一個圓圈兒. (10) (write) xiě 寫 (TV). The lawyer drew up a will. Lǜshī-xiěle-yíge-yízhǔ. 律師寫了一個遺囑.

(n) (1) (in a game) píngshǒu 平手 (N). (2) (in chess) héqí 和棋 (N). (3) (act of drawing lots) is expressed verbally. zhuā-jiūr 抓鬮兒 (VO). They won the draw. Zhuā-jiūr tāmen-yíng-le. 抓鬮他們贏了.

DRAW A BLANK pēng-dīngzi 碰釘子 (VO). When I started to take that exam, I drew a blank. Wǒ-kǎoshì-de-shihou pèngle-dīngzi-le. 我考試的時候碰了釘子了.

DRAW BLOOD liú-xiě 流血 (VO), liú-xuě 流血 (VO), chū-xiě 出血 (VO), chū-xuě 出血 (VO). Will pulling my tooth out draw blood? Bá-zhèige-yá huì-chū-xiě-ma? 拔這個牙會出血嗎?

DRAW CONCLUSION dé(-dào)-jiélùn 得(到)結論 (VO). They drew different conclusions. Tāmen dédàole-bùtóng-de-jiélùn. 他們得到了不同的結論.

DRAW LOTS chōu-qiānr 抽籤兒 (VO), zhuā-jiūr 抓鬮兒 (VO). draft by drawing lots chōu-qiānr zhēng-bīng 抽籤兒徵兵.

DRAW WATER dǎ-shuǐ 打水 (VO), chōu-shuǐ 抽水 (VO).

DRAW BACK (return to original position) tuì 退 (TV). The enemy drew back to their original position. Díren tuìdao-yuánlái-de-dìfang-qu-le. 敵人退到原來的地方去了.

DRAW INTO (enter) jìn 進 (TV). The train is drawing into the station. Huǒchē-jìn-zhàn-le. 火車進站了.

DRAW NEAR líde-hěn-jìn 離得很近. The date is drawing near. Rìzi líde-hěn-jìn-le. 日子離得很近了.

DRAW OUT someone bǎ... de-huà jǐchulai 把…的話擠出來. I try to draw him out. Wǒ-xiǎngfár bǎ-tāde-huà-jǐchulai. 我想法兒把他的話擠出來.

DRAW UP (1) (drive up and stop) kāiguolai 開過來 (RV). A taxi drew up just then. Nèi-shíhou yíliàng-jichéngchē-kāiguolai-le. 那時候一輛計程車開過來了. (2) (pull an object over) lāguolai 拉過來 (RV). Draw up that bed. Bǎ-chuáng lāguolai. 把床拉過來. (3) (draft) xiě 寫 (TV). draw up a report xiě-bàogào 寫

報告.

DRAWBACK (n) (shortcoming) duǎnchu 短處 (N), quēdiǎn 缺點 (N).

DRAWBRIDGE (n) diàoqiáo 吊橋 (N).

DRAWER (n) (part of a piece of furniture) chōuti 抽屜 (N).

DRAWERS (garment) chènyī 襯衣 (N).

DREAM (n) mèng 夢 (N). talk in one's sleep shuō-mèng-huà 說夢話.

(v) zuò-mèng 作夢 (VO). Do you dream every night? Nǐ-měitian-wǎnshang dōu-zuò-mèng-ma? 你每天晚上都作夢嗎.

DREAM ABOUT See DREAM OF

DREAM OF mèngjian 夢見 (RV). I dreamed of you. Wǒ-mèngjian-ni-le. 我夢見你了.

DRESS (n) (1) (women's garment) yīfu 衣服 (N), yīshang 衣裳 (N). (2) (clothing, style) fú 服 (-B), zhuāng 裝 (-B). student's dress zuéshēng--zhuāng 學生裝. (3) (formal) lǐfú 禮服 (N). Tomorrow's party is a dress affair. Míngtian-de-yànhuì děi-chuān-lǐfú. 明天的宴會得穿禮服.

(v) (1) (put on clothes) chuān 穿 (TV). I haven't dressed yet. Wǒ-hái-méi-chuānhǎo(-yīfu)-ne. 我還沒穿好(衣服)呢. (2) (get dressed, dress up) dǎban 打扮 (TV), dában 打扮 (TV), huà-zhuāng 化裝 (TV). She spent two hours dressing. Tā-fèile-liǎngge-zhōngtóu-qu-dǎban. 她費了兩個鐘頭去打扮. (3) (decorate) zhuāngshi 裝飾 (TV). They are dressing the interior now. Tāmen-xiànzai zhuāngshi-nèibù-ne. 他們現在裝飾內部呢. (4) (treat medically) shàng-yào 上藥 (VO). When was this wound dressed? Zhèige-shāng shénma-shíhou-shàng-de-yào. 這個傷甚麼時候上的藥? (5) (make ready for use) nòng-hǎo-le 弄好了 (RV) V-hǎo-le V-好了 (RV). All the chickens are dressed. Jī-dōu-shi-nònghǎo-le-de. 鷄都是弄好了的.

DRILL (n) (1) (boring tool) zuàn 鑽 (N). (2) (practice) liànxi 練習 (N). The teacher gave us plenty of drill. Xiānsheng gěi-wǒmen-hěn-duō-liànxi. 先生給我們很多練習.

(v) (1) (bore) zuǎn 鑽 (TV). The dentist drilled three holes in my teeth. Yáyī-zài-wo-yá-shang zuǎnle-sānge-dòng. 牙醫在我牙上鑽了三個洞. (2) (train) liànxi 練習 (TV). He'll drill us. Tā-huì-ràng-wǒmen liànxi. 他會讓我們練習 (3) (practice drilling) liàn-cāo 練

操 (VO). We drill everyday. Wŏmen-tiāntian-liàn-cāo. 我們天天練操.

GO TO DRILL shàng-cāo 上操 (VO). We go to drill for two hours everyday. Wŏmen-mĕitian-shàng-liăngge-zhōngtou-de-cāo. 我們每天上兩個鐘頭的操.

DRINK (n) (1) (act of drinking) expressed verbally. See (v). (2) (liquor) jiŭ 酒 (N). What drink do you like? Nĭ-xĭhuan-shénma-jiŭ? 你喜歡甚麼酒?

(v) hē 喝 (TV). How much water should a person drink per day? Yíge-rén yìtian-yīnggāi-hē-duōshao-shuĭ? 一個人一天應該喝多少水?

DRIP (v) dī(da) 滴(答) (IV). Water is dripping on the floor. Shuĭ wàng-dìbăn-shang-dīda. 水往地板上滴答.

DRIVE (v) (1) (operate a vehicle) a) (if animal drawn) găn 趕 (TV). Can you drive an ox-cart? Nĭ-huì-găn-niúchē-ma? 你會趕牛車嗎? b) (if mechanical) kāi 開 (TV). drive an automobile kāi-qìchē 開汽車. (2) (take a person somewhere in a vehicle) kāi...qu 開...去 (S), dài...qu 帶...去 (S), sòng...qu 送...去 (S). My husband will drive you back. Wŏ-xiānsheng huì-kāi-nĭ-huíqu-de. 我先生會開你回去的. (3) (hammer) dīng 釘 (TV). Drive the nail into the wall. Bă-dīngzi dīng-jin-qiángli-qu. 把釘子釘進牆裏去. (4) (screw) nĭng 擰 (TV). I can't drive this screw in. Wŏ-nĭng-bu-jinqù-zhèige-luósidīng. 我擰不進去這個螺絲釘 (5) (force to do something) bī 逼 (TV). Don't drive him too hard. Bié-bīde-ta tài-lìhai-le. 別逼的他太利害了.

(n) (1) (road) mălù 馬路 (N), dàdào 大道 (N). Riverside Drive Hébiān-dàdào. 河邊大道. (2) (vigor, energy) gànjìnr 幹勁兒 (N). He has a lot of drive. Tāde-gàn-jìnr-hĕn-dà. 他的幹勁兒很大. (3) (movement) yùndòng 運動 (N). A drive to donate blood. Juān-xiĕ-yùndong. 捐血運動.

GO FOR A DRIVE (zuòchē-) dōu-fēng (坐車)兜風. Would you like to go for a drive in my new car? Nĭ-yào-bu-yao zuò-wŏde-xīn-chē dōu-fēng-qu? 你要不要坐我的新車兜風去?

WHAT ARE YOU DRIVING AT? Nĭ-shi-shénma-yìsi? 你是甚麼意思?

DRIVER (n) (1) (of a coach or a cart) găn-chē-de 趕車的 (N). (2) (of a motor-driven vehicle) sījī 司機 (N), kāi-chē-de 開車的 (N).

DROP (n) (1) (of fluid) dī 滴

(M). two drops of eye drops liǎngdī-yǎnyào 兩滴眼藥. (2) (candy) táng 糖 (N). lemon drops níngméng-táng 檸檬糖. (3) (sudden fall) is expressed verbally. See (v) (1).

(v) (1) (fall) diào 掉 (TV). My pen dropped on the floor. Wǒde-bǐ diàozai-dìshang-le. 我的筆掉在地上了. (2) (let fall, set aside) a) (put something down) fàng 放 (TV), gē 擱 (TV). or the above verbs with xià 下 (RE) or kāi 開 (RE) to form a RV. Drop the letter in this box. Bǎ-xìn fàngzai-zhèige-xiāngzili. 把信放在這個箱子裏. I can't just drop my work now. Wǒ-xiànzai fàngbuxià-wǒde-gongzuo. 我現在放不下我的工作. b) (let go) jiào...zǒu 叫...走. Why don't you drop her? Nǐ-wèi-shénma-bu-jiào-ta-zǒu? 你為甚麼不叫他走? (3) (fall down, fall over) dǎo 倒 (IV), tǎngxia 躺下 (RV). He dropped from weakness. Tā-tài-ruò-le, suóyi-dǎo-le. 他太弱了, 所以倒了. (4) (go down, of temperature) jiàng 降 (IV). The temperature dropped to 5° below. Wēndù-jiàngdao-língxià-wǔdù-le. 溫度降到零下五度了. (5) (withdraw from) tuì 退 (TV). Drop out of a club (or organization) tuì-huì 退會. drop out of school tuì-xué 退學. drop a course tui-kè 退課. (6) (omit) a) (eliminate) qǔxiāo 取消 (TV). That party was dropped. Nèige-yànhuì qǔxiāo-le. 那個宴會取消了. b) (cancel a course) tuì(-kè) 退(課) (VO). I dropped French. Fàwén, wǒ-tuì(-kè)le. 法文, 我退(課)了. (7) (let someone get off a vehicle) ràng...xiàqu 讓...下去. ràng...xiàlai 讓...下來. Please drop me (off) at the post office. Ràng-wo-zai-yóuzhèng-jú-nèr-xiàqu. 讓我在郵政局那兒下去. (8) (stop, end) is expressed by bù...le 不...了 with a verb in between indicating the specific action. We let the matter drop. Nèijian-shì hòulai-wǒmen-jiu-bù-tí-le. 那件事後來我們就不提了.

DROP IN (come in by chance) shùnbiàn-jìnlai 順便進來. Drop in any time. Shénma-shí-hou dou-kéyi-shùnbiàn-jìnlai (-wánr). 甚麼時候都可以順便進來(玩兒).

EYE DROP yǎnyào 眼藥 (N).

DROVE (n) (herd) qún 群 (M). a drove of cattle yìqún-niú 一群牛.

DROWN (v) (1) (die by drowning) yānsǐ 淹死 (RV). Many people have drowned this year. Jīnnian hěn-duo-rén-yānsǐ-le. 今年很多人淹死了. (2) (cover with water) yān 淹 (TV). The crops were drowned by the flood. Dà-shuǐ bǎ-zhuāngjia-dōu-yān-le. 大水把莊稼都淹了.

DROWN OUT (of sound) gàizhu 蓋住 (RV), yāxiaqu 壓下去 (TV). The noise of their talking drowned out the radio. Tāmen-shuō-huà-de-shēngyin bǎ-wúxiàndiàn(-de-shēngyin) dōu-yāxiaqu-le. 他們說話的聲音把無線電（的聲音）都壓下去了.

DRUG (n) (1) (medicine) yào 藥 (N). (2) (anesthetic, intoxicating drug) mázuìjì 麻醉劑 (N), méngyào 矇藥 (N), máyào 麻藥 (N), míyào 迷藥 (N). Opium is a drug. Yāpiàn shi-yìzhǒng-mázuìjì. 鴉片是一種麻醉劑. (3) (harmful drug) dúpǐn 毒品 (N), dúyào 毒藥 (N), dú 毒 (N). Police found a lot of drugs in his home. Jǐngchá zài-ta-jiā-li zhǎochu-hěn-duō-dúpǐn-lai. 警察在他家裏找出很多毒品來.

(v) (1) (give harmful drug to) gěi...yòngmǐyào 給…用迷藥 (S) They drugged him. Tāmen-gěi-ta-yòngle-míyào-le. 他們給他用了迷藥了. (2) (put poison or harmful drug into) zài...li xià-dú 在…裏下毒 (S). I knew they drugged my coffee. Wǒ-zhīdao tāmen-zai-wǒde-kāfēi-li xiàle-dú-le. 我知道他們在我的咖啡裏下了毒了.

DRUG ADDICT yǒu...yǐn-de-rén 有…癮的人. drug addict of opium yǒu-yāpianyān-yǐn-de-rén 有鴉片烟癮的人.

DRUGSTORE (n) a) (pharmacy) yàofáng 藥房 (N). b) (Chinese medicine store) yàopù 藥舖 (N).

DRUM (n) (1) (instrument) gǔ 鼓 (N). (2) (sound of a drum) gǔshēng 鼓聲 (N), gǔxiǎng 鼓响 (N). Do you hear the drum? Nǐ-tīngjian gǔshēng-le-ma? 你聽見鼓聲了嗎? (3) (container) tǒng 桶 (M). two drums of gasoline liǎngtǒng-qìyóu 兩桶汽油.

(v) (tap) qiāo 敲 (TV). dǎ 打 (TV). Don't drum on the table. Bié-qiāo-zhuōzi. 別敲桌子.

DRUM INTO lǎo-bǎ...shuō gei...tīng 老把…說給…聽. They drummed the facts into me. Tāmen-lǎo-bǎ-shìshí shuōgei-wo-tīng. 他們老把事實說給我聽.

DRUM UP business zhānglo-mǎimai 張羅買賣, lā-mǎimai 拉買賣. He goes out everyday to drum up trade. Tā-měitian-chūqu zhānglo-mǎimai. 他每天出去張羅買賣.

DRUNK (a) (1) (be intoxicated) zuì 醉 (IV), hēzuì 喝醉 (RV). He gets drunk everyday. Tā-mĕitian dōu-hēzuì-le. 他每天都喝醉了. (2) (figuratively) bù-zhīdào-zĕnma-hăo 不知道怎麼好. He's drunk with power. Tāde-quánli-tài-dà bu-zhīdào-zĕnma-yòng-hăo. 他的權力太大不知道怎麼用好.
(n) (drunk person) zuì-guĭ 醉鬼 (N).

DRY (a) (1) (not wet) gān 乾 (SV). Are these clothes dry? Yīshang-gānle-ma? 衣裳乾了嗎? (2) (of weather) a) (not humid) gānshuang 乾爽 (SV). b) (lack of rain) hàn 旱 (SV), quēyŭ 缺雨 (VO). It has been a dry summer. Jīnnián-xiàtian-hĕn-han. 今年夏天很旱. (3) (thirsty) kĕ 渴 (SV). Give me some water, I'm dry. Wŏ-kĕle, gĕi-wŏ-diănr-shuĭ. 我渴了, 給我點兒水. (4) (not giving milk) méinăi 沒奶 The cow has been dry for two weeks. Zhèitiáo-niú-liăngge lĭbài-méi-năi-le. 這條牛兩個禮拜沒奶了. (5) (not sweet) bùtián 不甜 (SV). I like dry wine. Wŏ-xĭhuan-bùtiánde-jiŭ. 我喜歡不甜的酒. (6) (boring) gānzàowúwèi 乾燥無味 (SV). His speech was very dry. Tāde-yănjiăng-gānzàowúwèi. 他的演講乾燥無味.
(v) (1) (by fire or heat) kăo 烤 (TV), hōng 烘 (TV), kăogān 烤乾 (RV), hōnggān 烘乾 (RV). Have your clothes dried out (by fire)? Nĭde-yishang-(yònghuŏ) kăogān-le-ma? 你的衣裳(用火)烤乾了嗎. (2) (in the sun) shài 曬 (TV), shàigān 曬乾 (RV). They dry grapes in the sun. Tāmen-zai-tàiyangdì-li shài-pútao. 他們在太陽地裏曬葡萄. (3) (by wind) chuī 吹 (TV), chuīgān 吹乾 (RV). The breeze dried my umbrella. Fēng-bă-wŏde-yŭsăn chuīgān-le. 風把我的雨傘吹乾了. (4) (by wiping) cā 擦 (TV), cāgān 擦乾 (RV). Let me help you dry the dishes. Wŏ-lai-bāng-nĭ cā-pánzi. 我來帮你擦盤子.

DRY UP (stop talking) zhù-zuĭ 住嘴 (VO). Tell him to dry up. Jiào-ta zhù-zuĭ-ba. 叫他住嘴吧.

DRIED... (dehydrated food) gānr 乾兒 (-B). dried apricots xìngánr 杏乾兒.

DUCK (n) (1) fowl) yāzi 鴨子 (N). (2) (cloth) fānbù 帆布 (N), xiéwénbù 斜文布 (N).
(v) (1) (lower the head or body quickly) dī-tóu 低頭 (VO). Duck your head. Dī-yidī-tóu. 低一低頭. (2) (plunge in) tuī 推 (TV), èn 按 (TV). Let's duck him in the water. Wŏmen-bă-ta-tuīdao-shuĭli-qu-

ba. 我們把他推到水裏去吧. (3) (get away from a person) bǎ... shuǎi-le 把…甩了 (S), duǒ 躲 (TV). They ducked me. Tāmen-duǒzhe-wǒ. 他們躲着我.

DUE (a) (1) (owed) gāi 該 (TV), qiàn 欠 (TV). I have two thousand dollars due me from the company. Gōngsī qiàn-wo-liǎngqiankuài-qián. 公司欠我兩千塊錢. (2) (expected) is expressed as yīnggāi 應該 (AV) or yīngdāng 應當 (AV) plus a verb which indicates the specific action. The train is due at two o'clock. Huǒchē yīnggāi-liǎngdian-zhōng-dào. 火車應該兩點鐘到. The rent is due. Fángqian yīnggāi-jiāo-le. 房錢應該交了. The credit is due to you. Gōnglao yīnggāi-guī-nǐ. 功勞應該歸你. (3) (proper) xiāngdāng 相當 (SV). in due time dào-xiāngdāng-de-shíhou 到相當的時候. I pay him due respect. Wǒ-duì-ta yǒu-xiāngdōng-de-zūnjing. 我對他有相當的尊敬. (adv) zhèng 正 (B-) due east zhèng-dōng 正東.

DUES huìfèi 會費 (N). The dues are ten dollars a season. Huìfèi shi-shíkuài-qián-yíjì. 會費是十塊錢一季.

DUE TO yīnwei(...de-yuángu) 因爲(…的原故)(S). His success is due to hard work. Tāde-chénggōng shi-yīnwei-nǔlì(-de-yuángu). 他的成功是因爲努力(的原故).

DULL (a) (1) (not sharp) dùn 鈍 (SV), bú-kuài 不快. This knife is dull. Zhèiba-dāo dùn-le. 這把刀鈍了. (2) (of light) bú-liàng 不亮, àn 暗 (SV). The light is too dull to read by. Dēng-guāng tài-àn-le, bù-néng-kàn-shū. 燈光太暗了不能看書. (3) (of color) huī 灰 (SV), fā-huī 發灰 (IV). This red is dull. Zhèige-hóng fā-huī. 這個紅發灰. (4) (of sky, day) hūnchēnchende 昏沉沉的. It has been a dull day today. Jīntian-yìzhi-shi-hūnchenchende. 今天一直是昏沉沉的. (5) (of sound) bú-cuì 不脆 (SV). (6) (uninteresting, foolish, of a person) dāi 呆 (SV), mù 木 (SV), shǎ 傻 (SV), méi-yìsi 沒意思 (SV). He's dull. Tā-hěn-dāi. 他很呆. (7) (uninteresting, of something) méi-yìsi 沒意思 (SV). His speech is really dull. Tāde-yǎnjiǎng zhēn-méi-yìsi. 他的演講真沒意思.
(v) (1) (cause an edge to become dull) nòngdùn 弄鈍 (RV). Don't cut metal with these scissors; it will dull the edges. Bié-yòng-zhèiba-jiǎnzi-jiǎo-tiě-dōngxi; nà-jiu-bǎ-rènr

nòngdùn-le. 別用這把剪子鉸鐵東西;那就把刃兒弄鈍了. (2) (one's appetite) nònghuài 弄壞 (RV). Smoking dulled my appetite. Chōu-yān bǎ-wǒde-wèikou nònghuài-le. 抽烟把我的胃口弄壞了.

DUMB (a) (1) (unable to talk) yǎ 啞 (SV). That man is deaf and dumb. Nèige-rén yòulóng-yòuyǎ. 那個人又聾又啞. (2) (stupid, dull-witted) bèn 笨 (SV). He is not dumb. Tā-bu-bèn. 他不笨.

DUPLICATE (a) (corresponding to an original) chóng 重 (TV) or is expressed as same yíyàng 一樣 (SV). I have a duplicate key. Zhèige-yàoshi wǒ-yǒu-yíge-chóngde. 這個鑰匙我有一個重的. or Zhèige-yàoshi wǒ-hái-yǒu-yige, gēn-zhèige-yíyàng. 這個鑰匙我還有一個,跟這個一樣. This is a duplicate copy (of a book). Zhèiben-shū shìchóngde. 這本書是重的. or Zhèi-shū wǒ-hái-'yǒu-yiběn, gēn-zhèiben-yíyàng. 這書我還有一本,跟這本一樣.

(n) (exact copy) chóngde 重的 (N). This is a duplicate. Zhèige-shi-chóngde. 這個是重的.

(v) (copy exactly, reproduce, of a thing or action) is expressed as according to the model zhàoyàngr 照樣兒 (AD) plus a verb indicating the specific action. This painting cannot be duplicated. Zhèizhang-huàr méi-fázi-zhàoyàngr-zài-huà-yizhang. 這張畫兒沒法子照樣兒再畫一張. Can you duplicate that jump? Nǐ-néng-zhàoyàngr-zài-tiào-yici-ma? 你能照樣兒再跳一次嗎?

DURING (prep) (1) (while) (zài-)... de-shihou (在)的時候, during eating (zài-)chī-fàn-de-shihou (在)吃飯的時候. We were enemies during school days. Zài-xuéxiào-niàn-shū-de-shihou wǒmen-shi-chóuren. 在學校念書的時候我們是仇人. (2) (through the whole time of) (zài)...li (在)...裏. during the night (zai)yèli (在)夜裏. during 24 hours (zai) èrshisì-xiǎoshíli (在)二十四小時裏.

DUST (n) (1) (fine dry earth) tǔ 土 (N), chéntǔ 塵土 (N), huīchen 灰塵 (N). (2) (earth, ground) dì 地 (N), tǔdì 土地 (N).

(v) (1) (with a duster) dǎn 撢 (TV). dust a table dǎn-zhuōzi 撢桌子. (2) (with a cloth) cā 擦 (TV). dust a table cā-zhuōzi 擦桌子.

DUTY (n) (1) (responsibility) běnfen 本分 (N), zéren 責任 (N). To support one's parents is one's duty. Yǎng-fùmǔ shi-yíge-rén-de-běnfen. 養父母是一個人的本份. (2) (particular work in a job) gōngzuo 工作 (N), shì (qing) 事(情) (N), rènwu 任務 (N). What are your duties? Nĭde-gōngzuo-shì-shénma? 你的工作是甚麼? (3) (customs) shuì 稅 (N), guānshuì 關稅 (N).

GO OFF DUTY xià-bàn 下班 (VO), fàng-gōng 放工 (VO). When do you go off duty? Nĭ-shénma-shíhou xià-bān? 你甚麼時候下班?

GO ON DUTY shàng-bān 上班 (VO), shàng-gōng 上工 (VO). I go on duty at nine. Wǒ-jiǔdiǎn-zhōng shàng-bān. 我九點鐘上班.

BE ON DUTY zhí-bān 值班 (VO). Are you on duty today? Nĭ-jīntian zhí-bān-ma? 你今天值班嗎?

DYE (n) (matter used for coloring) rǎnliào 染料 (N). This dye is the wrong color. Zhèige-rǎnliào yánse-bú-dùi. 這個染料顏色不對. (v) (color something) rǎn 染 (TV). She dyed her hair. Tā-rǎnle-tóufa-le. 他染了頭髮了.

E

EACH (pron) měi(yi)-M 每（一）-M or expressed by (měi)yi-M (-V-)NU-M (每)一M(-V-)NU-M. each day měi(yi)tiān 每（一）天. each person měi(yige)rén 每（一個）人. five dollars each (měi)yige-wǔkuài-qián (每)一個五塊錢. Each has his own work. Měirén-yǒu-ta-zìjǐ-de-shì. 每人有他自己的事. Each dog has a name. (Měi)yige-gǒu-yǒu-yige-míngzi. (每)一個狗有一個名子. Each of us will give a little. Wǒmen-měiren-gěi-yidiǎnr. 我們每人給一點兒.

EACH OTHER bǐcǐ 彼此(AD), hùxiāng 互相(AD). We should help each other. Wǒmen-děi-bǐcǐ-bāngmáng. 我們得彼此幫忙.

EAGER (a) (1) (wanting very much) hěn-xiǎng 很想(AV). I'm eager to see your new house. Wǒ-hěn-xiǎng-kànkan-nǐde-xīn-fángzi. 我很想看看你的新房子. (2) (ardent in desire or feeling) qǐjìnr 起勁兒(SV), rèxīn 熱心(SV). I'm not as eager as before now. Wǒ-xiànzài-bú-xiàng-cóngqián-nènma-qǐjìnr-le. 我現在不像從前那麼起勁兒了.

EAR (n) (hearing organ) ěrduo 耳朵(N). He is deaf in one ear. Tāde-yíge-ěrduo-shi lóngde. 他的一個耳朵是聾的.

AN EAR OF CORN yíge-yùmibàngzi 一個玉米棒子.

AN EAR FOR MUSIC xīnshǎng-yīnyue-de-néngli 欣賞音樂的能力. I don't have an ear for music. Wǒ-méiyou-xīnshǎng-yīnyue-de-néngli. 我沒有欣賞音樂的能力.

BE ALL EARS tīngzhe-ne 聽着呢. Go on, we are all ears. Shuō-ba, wǒmen-tīngzhe-ne. 說吧!我們聽着呢.

TURN A DEAF EAR zhuāngtīngbujiàn 裝聽不見. You can't turn a deaf ear to us. Nǐ-bù-néng duì-wǒmen-zhuāngtīngbujiàn. 你不能對我們裝聽不見.

EARLY (adv) (before the usual time) zǎo 早 (SV). Call me early. 'Zǎo-yidiǎnr jiào-wo. 早一點兒叫我.

(a) (1) (sooner than expected) zǎo 早 (SV). It's still early. Hái-zǎo-ne. 還早呢. You're five minutes too early. Nǐ-zǎole-wǔfēn-zhōng. 你早

了五分鐘. (2) (first of two or more) zăo 早 (SV), dìyī 第一 (NU-M). I want a ticket for the early show. Wŏ-yào-yìzhang zăochăng-de-piào. 我要一張早場的票. (3) (first part of) zăo 早 (SV), chū 初 (B-). his early life tāde-zăo-nián 他的早年. early autumn chūqiū 初秋.

EARLY IN THE MORNING qīngzăo 清早 (TW), dàzăo 大早 (TW).

EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON gāng-guò-zhōngwu 剛過中午.

EARLY IN THE DAY zăochen 早晨 (TW).

EARLY IN THE EVENING tiān-gāng-hēile-bù-jiŭ. 天剛黑了不久.

EARLY IN THE MONTH yuèchū 月初 (TW).

EARLY IN THE YEAR niánchū 年初 (TW).

EARN (v) (1) (financially) a) (of wages, salary, and fees) zhèng 掙 (TV). How much do you earn per month? Nĭ-yíge-yuè zhèng-duōshao-qian? 你一個月掙多少錢? b) (of profit) zhuàn 賺 (TV). My business didn't earn me any money this year. Wŏde-măimai jīnnian-méi-zhuàn-qián. 我的買賣今年沒賺錢. (2) (merit) píng-bĕnshi-zhèng 憑本事掙. I earned my position. Wŏde-dìwei shi-píng-bĕnshi-zhèng-de. 我的地位是憑本事掙的.

EARNEST (a) (sincere) zhēnchéng 真誠 (SV). He is an earnest man. Tā-shi-yige-zhēnchéng-de-rén. 他是一個真誠的人.

EARTH (n) (1) (as a planet) dìqiú 地球 (N). (2) (ground) dì 地 (N). There are all kinds of minerals in the earth. Dìxia yŏu-gèzhŏng-kuàngwu. 地下有各種礦物. (3) (dirt) tŭ 土 (N). There is a layer of earth over the roof. Fángdĭngr-shang yŏu-yiceng-tŭ. 房頂兒上有一層土. (4) (world) shìjiè 世界 (N). You're my only friend on earth. Nĭ-shi-wŏ-shìjiè-shang-wéiyī-de-péngyou. 你是我世界上唯一的朋友.

ON EARTH (added for emphasis) wŏde-tiān 我的天. What on earth is that? Wŏde-tiān! Nà-shi-shénma-a? 我的天!那是甚麼呀!

BACK TO EARTH gàn-zheng-jĭng-de 幹正經的. Stop dreaming! Come back to earth. Bié-zuò-mèng-le! Lái-gàn-zhèng-jĭng-de-ba. 別作夢了!來幹正經的吧.

DOWN-TO-EARTH 'shíjì 實際 (SV), hé-'shíjì 合實際 (VO). This is not a down-to-earth plan. Zhèige-jìhua bu-hé-'shíjì. 這個計劃不合實際.

EASE (v) (1) (give comfort to) shĭ... 'shūfu-yìdiănr 使...舒

服一點兒. The good news eased his mind. Zhèige-hǎo-xiāoxi shǐ-tāde-xīnli 'shūfu-yidiǎnr. 這個好消息使他的心裏舒服一點兒. (2) (make free from pain or trouble) zhǐzhu 止住 (RV). This medicine will ease the pain. Zhèige-yào-huì-bǎ-téng-zhǐzhu-de. 這個藥會把痛止住的. (3) (make easier) shǐ...huǎnhé 使...緩和. How can we ease the problem? Wǒmen-zěnma-néng shǐ-zhèige-'wèntí 'huǎnhe-yidiǎnr. 我們怎麼能使這個問題緩和一點兒.

AT EASE (1) (free from pain or trouble) qīngsōng 輕鬆. I feel at ease about that matter. Duì-nèijian-shì wǒ-juéde-hěn-qīngsōng. 對那件事我覺得很輕鬆. (2) (military) shàoxī 稍息.

EASILY (adv) (1) (without difficulty) róngyi 容易 (AD), bù-nán 不難 (AD). You can get there easily. Nǐ-hěn-róngyi jiu-dào-nèr-le. 你很容易就到那兒了. (2) (beyond question) méi-wèntí 沒問題 (VO). It is easily the worst. Méi-wèntí-de nèige-shi-zuì-huài-de. 沒問題的那個是最壞的. (3) (very possibly) hěn-kěnéng 很可能 (AV). Tomorrow could easily be very hot. Míngtian hěn-kěnéng-hěn-rè. 明天很可能很熱

EAST (n) (1) (direction) dōng 東 (L), northeast dōngběi 東北 (L), southeast dōngnán 東南 (L). Where do I turn east? Wǒ-shénma-dìfang wàng-dōng-guǎi? 我甚麼地方往東拐? (2) (Orient) dōng 東 (L), dōngfāng 東方 (PW). Far East Yuǎndōng 遠東, Near East jìndōng 近東. (3) (indicating a part or area) dōngbù 東部 (PW), dōng-biānr 東邊兒 (PW). I lived in the east for five years. Wǒ-zài-'dōngbù zhùle-wǔ-nián. 我在東部住了五年.

EAST OF zài...de-dōngbiānr 在...的東邊兒. My car was parked to the East of that school. Wǒde-chē tíngzai-nèige-xuéxiào-de-dōngbianr-le. 我的車停在那個學校的東邊兒了.

EASTERN (a) dōng 東 (L), eastern Asia dōngyǎ 東亞 (PW), eastern China Huá-dōng 華東 (PW).

EASY (a) (1) (not difficult) róngyi 容易 (SV). It's not as easy as you described. Bú-xiàng nǐ-shuō-de nènma-róngyi. 不像你說的那麼容易. (2) (comfortable) shūfu 舒服 (SV). He leads an easy life. Tā-guòde-hěn-shūfu. 他過的很舒服. (3) (of writing) 'tōngshùn 通順 (SV). He writes in an easy style. Tā-xiěde-hěn-'tōngshùn. 他寫的很通順. (4) (not harsh, hurried, etc.) qīngsōng 輕鬆 (SV). His attitude is very easy. Tāde-tàidu hěn-qīngsōng. 他的態度很輕鬆.

TAKE IT EASY! a) (Don't hurry) Bié-máng 别忙. or Mànmānrde 慢慢兒的. b) (Don't be excited) Bié-huāng! 别慌! c) (Don't be noisy) Bié-chǎo 别吵, Bié-nào 别鬧. d) (Be careful) Xiǎoxīn 小心!, Liú-shén 留神.

EASYGOING (a) (1) (good-natured) héqi 和氣 (SV), hǎopíqi 好脾氣. (2) (not worrying) bù-zhāojí 不着急. He's always easygoing. Tā-lǎo-bù-zhāojí. 他老不着急.

EAT (v) (1) (chew and swallow food) chī 吃 (TV). They don't have anything to eat. Tāmen-méiyou-'dōngxi-chī. 他們没有東西吃. (2) (have a meal) chī-fàn 吃飯 (VO). When do we eat? Wǒmen-shénma-shíhou chīfàn? 我們甚麼時候吃飯?

WHAT'S EATING YOU? Nǐ-zěnma-le? 你怎麼了?

EAT UP (damage, destroy) bù-chéng-yàngzi-le 不成樣子了. The camera was eaten up by rust. Zhàoxiàngjī xiùde-bù-chéng-yàngzi-le. 照像機銹得不成樣子了.

ECHO (n) huíshēng 回聲 (N), huíyīn 回音 (N). There is an écho in the room. Zhèijian-wūzi yǒu-huíyīn. 這個屋子有回音.

(v) (1) (sound again) qǐ-huíshēng 起回聲 (VO), qǐ-huíyīn 起回音 (VO). The cannon echoed loudly. Pào-qǐ-le-hěn-dà-de-huíshēng. 炮起了很大的回聲. (2) (repeat) bǎ... chóngfu... biàn 把…重複…遍. He always echoes his teacher's opinion. Tā-lǎo-bǎ-ta-xiānsheng-de-yìjian chóngfu-yíbiàn. 他老把他先生的意見重複一遍.

ECONOMICS (n). jīngji(xué) 經濟(學) (N). He studies economics. Tā-yánjiu-jīngji (xué). 他研究經濟(學).

ECONOMY (n) jīngji 經濟 (N). The national economy Guómín-jīngji 國民經濟. planned economy jìhuà-jīngji 計劃經濟.

EDGE (n) (1) (side) biānr-shang 邊兒上 (PW). Don't stand on the edge of the platform. Bié-zhànzai-táibiānr-shang. 别站在台邊兒上. (2) (boundary) biānjiè 邊界 (N). It is three miles to the edge of this town. Dào-zhèige-chéng-de-biānjiè yǒu-sānlǐ. 到這個城的邊界有三里. (3) (long, narrow side of a flat, thin object) biānr 邊兒 (N).

The edge of the glass is very sharp. Buōli-biānr hĕn-kuài. 玻璃邊兒很快. (4) (cutting edge) rènr 刃兒 (N). edge of a knife dāo-rènr 刀刃兒.

(v) (1) (work one's way through, as in a crowd) jĭ 擠 (TV). Can you edge through? Nĭ-jĭde-guo-qù-ma? 你擠的過去嗎? (2) (along the side of) kàozhe-biānr-zhŏu 靠着邊兒走. He edged along the wall and went into the kitchen. Tā-kàozhe-qiáng-biānr-zhŏu, dào-chūfáng-qu-le. 他靠着牆邊兒走, 到廚房去了.

HAVE THE EDGE ON bĭ...qiáng 比...強, bĭ...hăo 比...好. I don't think he has the edge on me. Wŏ-bù-juéde-ta-bĭ-wŏ-qiáng. 我不覺得他比我強.

PUT AN EDGE ON a) (for the first time) kāi-kŏu 開口 (VO). This knife hasn't had an edge put on. Zhèibă-dāo hái-méi-kāi-kŏu-ne. 這把刀還沒開口呢. b) (sharpen) mó 磨 (TV). I want to put an edge on this razor. Wŏ-yao mó-yimo-zhèiba-guāliăndāor. 我要磨一磨這把刮臉刀兒.

EDITION (n) (printing) băn 板 (M). first edition dìyībăn 第一板.

EDITOR (n) biānji 編輯 (N).

EDITORIAL (n) (of a newspaper or magazine) shèlùn 社論 (N).

(a) (pertaining to an editor or editing) biānji 編輯 (TV). editorial method biānji-fāngfa 編輯方法.

EDUCATE (v) (1) (cultivate and train) jiàoyù 教育 (TV). It is the duty of parents to educate their children. Jiàoyù-zĭnŭ shi-fùmŭ-de-zéren. 教育子女是父母的責任. (2) (provide schooling for) ràng...shòu-jiàoyu 讓...受教育. My parents are too poor to educate me. Wŏ-fùmŭ-tai-qióng bù-néng-ràng-wŏ-shòu-jiàoyu. 我父母太窮不能讓我受教育. (3) (make aware) ràng...xué 讓...學. That experience educated me a lot. Nèige-jīngyan ràng-wo-xuéle-bu-shăo. 那個經驗讓我學了不少.

EDUCATION (n) (1) (training or schooling) jiàoyù 教育 (N). mass education mínzhòng-jiàoyu 民眾教育. (2) (experience) jīngyan 經驗 (N). Doing business with him is an education. Gēn-ta-zuò-măimai shi-yíge-jīngyan. 跟他作買賣是一個經驗.

EFFECT (n) (1) (result) jiéguŏ 結果 (N), cause and effect yuányīn-gēn-jiéguŏ 原因跟結果. (2) (intended result) xiàoli 效力 (N), xiàoguo 效果 (N). His speech had a great deal of effect. Tāde-jiǎngyǎn yǒu-hěn-dà-de-xiàoguo. 他的講演有很大的效果. (3) (use) xiào 效[illegible]. When does this regulation go into effect? Zhèige-guīju shénma-shíhou-yǒu-xiào? 這條規矩甚麼時候有效? This regulation is no longer in effect. Zhèitiáo-guīju yǐjing-wúxiào-le. 這條規矩已經無效了. (4) (influence) 'yǐngxiǎng 影響 (N). It has no effect on me. Duì-wǒ méi-you-yǐngxiǎng. 對我沒有影響.

(v) (do, bring about) bàn 辦 (TV). He effected the whole thing by himself. Nèijiàn-shì quán-shi-ta-yíge-ren-bànde. 那件事全是他一個人辦的.

FOR EFFECT (show off) gěi-biéren-kàn 給別人看. I am not helping you just for effect. Wǒ-bāngzhu-ni búshi-wèideshì-gěi-biéren-kàn. 我幫助你不是為的是給別人看.

IN EFFECT (really) shízài-shuōqilai 實在說起來. In effect he isn't thirty yet. Shízài-shuōqilai ta-hái-méiyou-sānshisuì-ne. 實在說起來他還沒有三十歲呢.

PUT INTO EFFECT shíxíng 實行 (TV), shīxíng 施行 (TV). They have not put this regulation into effect yet. Nèige-guīju tāmen-hái-méi-shíxíng-ne. 那個規矩他們還沒實行呢.

TAKE EFFECT (begin to show results) qǐ-zuòyong 起作用 (VO). Those chemicals are beginning to take effect. Zhèixie-huàxuépǐn kāishǐ-qǐ-zuòyong-le. 這些化學品開始起作用了.

EFFECTS (n) (possessions) dōngxi 東西 (N). personal effects sīrénde-dōngxi 私人的東西.

EFFICIENT (a) yǒu-xiàolǖ 有效率 (SV), nénggan 能幹 (SV). His secretary is very efficient. Tāde-mìshū hěn-yǒu-xiàolǖ. 他的祕書很有效率. or Tāde-mìshū hěn-nénggan. 他的祕書很能幹.

EFFORT (n) (1) (expenditure of physical or mental energy) nǔlì 努力 (N). Your efforts were wasted. Nǐde-nǔlì dōu-báifèi-le. 你的努力都白廢了. (2) (achievement) chéngjiu 成就 (N). It is a new literary effort. Nà-shi-yíge-wénxué-shang-de-xīn-chéngjiu. 那是一個文學上的新成就.

EGG (n) (of any bird) dàn 蛋 (N). chicken egg jīdàn 雞蛋. A BAD EGG (fig.) huàidàn 壞蛋.

EGG ON (incite) gǔdòng 鼓動 (TV). He was egged on by his wife. Tā-shi-tā-tàitai-gŭ-dòng-de. 他是他太太鼓動的.

EIGHT (a) bā 八(NU). eight horses bāpimă 八匹馬.

EIGHTEEN (a) shíbā 十八 (NU).

EIGHTH (a) (1) (next after the seventh) (dì)bā (第)八 (SP-NU). the eighth day dìbātiān 第八天. May eighth wŭyuè-bā-hào 五月八號. the eighth floor (dì)'bālóu (第)八樓. (2) (one of eight equal parts) bāfēnzhi 八分之 (B-). three eighth bāfēnzhīzān 八分之三.

EIGHTY (a) bāshí 八十 (NU).

EITHER (a) (1) (each) nĕi... dou ...哪...都.... Either one will do. Nĕi(yí)ge-dōu-chéng. 哪(一)個都成. (2) (both) liăng... dōu... 兩...都.... There are two drug stores at either end of this street. Zhèitiáo-jiē liăngtóur-dōu-yŏu-yige-yàofáng. 這條街兩頭兒都有一個藥房. (3) (negative of also) yĕ 也(AD). I don't have any money either. Wŏ-yĕ-méi-you-qián. 我也没有錢.

EITHER... OR... a) (if the choice is indifferent) (hùòshi)... (huòshi)... dou... (或是)...(或是)...都... Either you or I will do. Huòshi-nĭ huòshi-wŏ dou-chéng. 或是你或是我都成. b) (if the choice is urgent) búshi ... jiùshi... 不是...就是.... Either you go or I go. Búshi-'nĭ-qù jiùshi-'wŏ-qù. 不是你去就是我去.

ELECT (v) xuăn 選 (TV). xuăn-jŭ 選舉(TV). We will elect a chairman tomorrow. Wŏmen-míngtian xuăn(jŭ)-zhŭxí. 我們明天選(舉)主席.

(a) (be elected but not yet in office) dāngxuăn 當選 (IV).

CHAIRMAN-ELECT dāngxuăn-de-zhŭxí 當選的主席.

BE ELECTED dāngxuăn 當選 (IV). Is he elected? Tā-dāngxuănle-ma? 他當選了嗎?

ELECTION (n) (1) (being elected by vote) is expressed verbally, dāngxuăn 當選 (IV) His election was a surprise. Tā-dāngxuăn shĭ-rén-hĕn-jĭngyà. 他當選使人很驚訝. (2) (popular vote) xuănjŭ 選舉 (N). Few people voted in the election. Zhèici-xuănjŭ hĕn-shăo-rén-tóu-piào. 這次選舉很少人投票.

ELECTRIC (a) diàn 電 (AD) electric current diànliú 電流 (N).

ELECTRICITY (n) diàn 電 (N). Does that village have electricity? Nèige-cūnzi yŏu-diàn-ma? 那個村子有電嗎?

ELEMENT (n) (1) (essential, fundamental) yàodiăn 要點 (N), yàosù 要素 (N). He doesn't know the elements of grammar. Tā-bù-zhīdào wénfǎ-de-yàodiǎn. 他不知道文法的要點· (2) (chemical substances) yuánsù 元素 (N). There have been several new elements discovered lately. Zuì-jìn-yòu-fāxiànle-jizhong-xīn-yuánsù. 最近又發現了幾種新元素·

ELEVEN (a) shíyī 十一 (NU).

ELSE (a) (other) biéde 别的 (N). There's no one else. Méi-yǒu-biéde-rén-le. 没有别的人了· Do you want anything else? Nǐ-hái-yào-biéde-dōngxi-ma? 你還要别的東西嗎?

(adv) (l) (otherwise) yàoburán 要不然 (MA), fǒuzé 否則 (MA). Hurry, or else you will be late. Kuàizhe, yàoburán-nǐ-jiu-wǎn-le. 快着，要不然你就晚了· (2) (differently) hái 還 (AD). Who else can I ask? Wǒ-hái-néng-wèn-shéi? 我還能問誰?

EMBARRASS (v) bùhǎoyìsi 不好意思 (SV), (AD). He embarrassed me in front of everybody. Tā-dāngzhe-dàjiā nòngde-wo-hěn-bùhǎoyìsi. 他當着大家弄的我很不好意思· I am too embarrassed to talk about it. Wǒ-bùhǎoyìsi-shuō. 我不好意思說·

EMBRACE (v) (l) (hold in the arms) bào 抱 (TV). They embraced each other when they met. Tāmen-jiànzhao-de-shihou jiu-bǐcǐ-bàoqilai-le. 他們見着的時候就彼此抱起來了· (2) (adopt as an idea) jiēshòu 接受 (TV). He has embraced a new religion. Tā-jiēshòule-yíge-xīn-zōng-jiào. 他接受了一個新宗教· (3) (include) bāokuo 包括 (TV). Does the new law embrace everybody? Xīn-fǎlǜ bāokuo-suǒyǒude-rén-ma? 新法律包括所有的人嗎?

EMERGENCY (n) (sudden need)

a) (of time) jǐnjí-de-shihou 緊急的時候· The government declared an emergency. Zhèngfú-xuānbù-shuō xiànzài-shì-jǐnjí-de-shîhou. 政府宣佈說現在是緊急的時候· b) (of situation) jíshì 急事 (N), jǐnjí-de-shìqing 緊急的事情· Don't call if it's not an emergency. Bú-shi-jíshì bié-dǎ-diàn-huà? 不是急事别打電話·

EMPEROR (n) huángdì 皇帝 (N).

EMOTION (n) (strong feeling) 'gǎnqíng 感情 (N), 'qínggǎn 情感 (N). Don't hide your emotions. Bie-yǐncáng-nǐde-gǎnqing. 别隱藏你的感情· Fear, anger, love, and so forth are emotions.Pà, shēng-qì, àiqing-děngděng, dōu-shi-'qínggǎn. 怕，生氣，愛情等等，都是情感·

EMPHASIZE (v) (l) (stress)

'zhòngshì 重視(TV). He emphasized the date. Tā-hĕn-zhòngshì-rìqi. 他很重視日期. (2) (call attention to) jiăzhòng-shuŏmíng 加重説明. We have to emphasize the needs for teachers. Wŏmen-dĕi-jiā-zhòng-shuŏmíng xŭyào-jiàoyuán. 我們得加重説明需要教員.

EMPIRE (n) dìguó 帝國(N).

EMPLOY (v) (1) (to use, of persons or tools) yòng 用 (TV). How many servants are employed in your house? Nĭmen-jiā-li yòng-'jĭge-yòngren? 你們家裏用幾個用人? (2) (use the service of)
a) (laboring class) gù 雇 (TV).
b) (professional personnel) qĭng 請 (TV). I want to employ the service of a lawyer. Wŏ-xiăng-qĭng-yíge-lǜshī. 我想情一個律師.

BE EMPLOYED (work) zuò-shì 作事 (VO), yŏu-shì-zuò 有事作. He's employed now. Tā-xiànzài zuò-shì-le. 他現在作事了.

EMPTY (a) (1) (of contents other than people) kōng 空 (SV) empty bottle kōng-píngzi 空瓶子. This box is empty. Zhèige-hézi shì-kōng-de. 這個盒子是空的. (2) (unoccupied by people) méi-rén 沒人. Is this room empty? Zhèijiān-wūzi-méi-rén-ma? 這間屋子沒人嗎?

(v) (1) (take out the contents of) náchulai 拿出來 (RV), téngchulai 騰出來 (RV). The room was emptied of everything. Wūzi-li-de-dōngxi dōu-téngchulai-le. 屋子裏的東西都騰出來了. (2) (remove something from a container in a particular way) is expressed by a specific verb indicating the method of emptying and may be followed by kōng 空 (RE), wán 完 (RE), gānjing 乾淨 (RE). a) (by inverting or tipping) dào 倒 (TV), dàowán 倒完 (RV), dàogānjing 倒乾淨 (RV).
b) (by suspending in an inverted position and allowing to drip) kòng 空 (TV), kònggānjing 空乾淨 (RV). c) (by letting it drip, drop by drop) dī 滴 (IV), dīwán 滴完 (RV). d) (by letting it out) fàng 放 (TV), fàngjing 放乾淨 (RV). Empty the swimming pool. Bă-yóuyŏngchí-li-de-suĭ fàng-le. 把游泳池裏的水放了.

ENCLOSE (v) (1) (insert in an envelope fēng 封 (TV), zhuāng 裝 (TV). I enclose two photographs in this letter. Zài-zhèfēng-xìn-li wŏ-zhuāngle-liăngzhāng-xiàngpiān. 在這封信裏我裝了兩張相片. (2) (to surround) wéi 圍 (TV), wéiqilai 圍起來 (RV), quān 圈 (TV), quānqilai 圈起來

(RV). Our house is enclosed by pine trees. Wŏmen-de-fángzi zhōuwéi-yŏu-sōngshù-wéizhe. 我們的房子周圍有松樹圍着.

ENCOURAGE (v) 'gŭlì 鼓勵 (TV). He encouraged me to get married. Tā-gŭlì-wo-jié-hūn. 他鼓勵我結婚.

END (n) (1) (of something long and narrow) tóur 頭兒 (N). You hold this end. Nĭ-názhe-zhèi-tóur. 你拿着這頭兒. (2) (of something pointed) jiānr 尖兒 (N), end of the antenna tiānxiàn-de-jiānr 天線的尖兒. (3) (of something rectangular or irregularly shaped) biān(r) 邊(兒) (N), tóur 頭兒. I live at the other end of the building. Wŏ-zhùzai-lóu-de-nèitóur. 我住在樓的那頭兒. (4) (result) jiéguŏ 結果 (N), jiéjú 結局 (N). No one can predict the end. Méi-yŏu-ren kéyi-yùliào-jiéguŏ-zĕnmayàng. 沒有人可以預料結果怎麼樣. (5) (conclusion, ending) muòliăor 末了兒 (N), zuìhòu 最後 (TW). I don't like the end of that play. Nèichū-xì-de-zuìhòu, wŏ-bù-xĭhuan. 那齣戲的最後我不喜歡. (6) (objective) mùdi 目的 (N). To what end are you working so hard? Wèile-shénma-mùdi nĭ-zènma-nŭlì? 為了甚麼目的你這麼努力? (7) (referring to death) 'xiàchăng 下場 (N), jiéjú 結局 (N). She came to a sad end. Tāde-xiàchang hĕn-căn. 他的下場很慘. (v) (1) (stop) tíng 停 (IV). When will this music end? Yĭnyuè shénma-shíhou-tíng? 音樂甚麼時候停? (2) (conclude) wánchéng 完成 (TV), zuòwán 作完 (RV). My work will be ended tomorrow. Wŏ-de-gōngzuo míngtian-jiu-kéyi-zuòwán-le. 我的工作明天就可以作完了. (3) (come to a stop) dào ...wéizhĭ 到...為止 (S), wán 完 (IV). The conference ends on Friday. Huìyì dào-lĭbàiwŭ-wéizhĭ. 會議到禮拜五為止.

LOOSE ENDS méi-zuòwán-de-shì 沒作完的事. He always leaves a lot of loose ends. Tā-lăo-liúxia-hăoxiē-méi-zuòwán-de-shì. 他老留下好些沒作完的事.

MAKE ENDS MEET jiào-chū-rù-xiāngdĭ 叫出入相抵. I'll try to make ends meet. Wŏ-xiăngfár-jiào-chū-rùxiāngdĭ. 我想法兒叫出入相抵.

NO END méi-wán 沒完, méi-tóur 沒頭兒. No end of trouble. Méi-tóur-de-má-fan. 沒頭兒的麻煩.

ODDS AND ENDS (1) (objects) língsuì-de-dōngxi 零碎的東西. (2) (matters) língsuì-de-shìqing 零碎的事情.

PUT AN END TO (1) (abolish) qǔxiāo 取消 (TV). The government put an end to that law. Zhèngfǔ bǎ-nèitiao-fǎlǜ qǔxiāo-le. 政府把那條法律取消了. (2) (stop) is expressed negatively. Put an end to that quarrel. Jiào-tamen-bié-chǎo-le. 叫他們別吵了.

THIS IS THE END! (the last straw) is expressed negatively. bù...le 不…了. I have put up with his big mouth for long enough. This is the end. Tā-lǎo-shuō, wǒ-yǐjing-rěnle hěn-jiǔ-le. Bù-néng-ràng-ta-zài-shuō-le. 他老說,我已經忍了很久了.不能讓他再說了.

ENDURE (v) (1) (stand firm against) rěnshòu 忍受 (TV). I cannot endure this kind of treatment. Wǒ-méi-fǎr-rěn-shòu-zhèizhong-dàiyu. 我没法兒忍受這種待遇. (2) (continue to be) jìxù 繼續 (IV). That play endured two years. Nèichū-xì jìxùle-liǎngnián. 那齣戲繼續了兩年.

ENEMY (n) (1) (personal) chóuren 仇人 (N). (2) (in war) díren 敵人 (N).

ENERGY (n) (1) (mind and strength) jīngli 精力 (N). He seems to have endless energy. Tāde-jīngli hǎoxiàng-yòngbu-wán-shide. 他的精力好像用不完似的. (2) (in physics) néng 能 (N). atomic energy yuánzǐnéng 原子能.

ENGAGE (v) (1) (hire, employ) qǐng 請 (TV), zhǎo 找 (TV). Whom did you engage to do this job? Nǐmen-qǐng-shéi zuò-zhèijian-shì? 你們請誰做這件事? (2) (attack, enter into conflict) gōngjī 攻擊 (TV). Our troops will engage the enemy tomorrow. Míngtian wǒmende-jūnduì gōng-jī-díren. 明天我們的軍隊攻擊敵人. (3) (betroth) dìng-hūn 訂婚 (VO). They were engaged last month. Tāmen shàngyuè-dìng-hun-le. 他們上月訂婚了. He is engaged to Miss Li. Tā-gēn-Lǐ-xiáojie dìng-hūn-le. 他跟李小姐訂婚了.

BE ENGAGED IN... zuò 作 (TV). What are you presently engaged in? Nǐ-zuìjìn zuò-shénma-ne? 你最近作甚麼呢?

ENGINE (n) (1) (motor) jīqi 機器 (N), yǐnqing 引擎 (N). (2) (locomotive) (huǒ)chētóu (火)車頭 (N), jīchē 機車 (N).

FIRE ENGINE jiùhuǒchē 救火車 (N). In Chinese, "fire engine" sounds like "old train". Zhōngguo-huà "jiùhuǒchē" tīng-zhe-xiàng-shi-yǐjing-jiùle-de huǒchē. 中國話"救火車"聽着像是已經舊了的火車.

ENGINEER (n) (1) (one whose profession is engineering) gōngchéngshī 工程師 (N). (2) (of a train) sījī 司機 (N).

(v) shèji 設計 (TV). He engineered the whole thing. Zhěnggèr shi-tā-shèji-de. 整個兒是他設計的.

ENGLAND (n) Yīngguo 英國 (N).

ENGLISH (a) Yīngguó 英國. English merchandise Yīngguohuò 英國貨.

(n) (the language) Yīngwén 英文 (N), Yīngguohuà 英國話 (N).

ENJOY (v) (1) (have as advantage or benefit) 'xiǎngshòu 享受 (TV). enjoy member's privilege 'xiǎngshòu-huìyuánde-quánli 享受會員的權利. (2) (like to) aì 愛 (TV), xǐhuan 喜歡 (TV), hào 好 (TV). He enjoys laughing at people. Tā-ài-xiàohua-rén. 他愛笑話人. (3) (feel good about) juéde-yǒu-yìsi 覺得有意思, juéde-hěn-hǎo 覺得很好. Did you enjoy his speech? Nǐ-juéde-tāde-jiǎngyǎn-yǒu-yìsi-ma? 你覺得他的講演有意思嗎?

ENJOY ONESELF wánrde-hěn-yǒuyìsi 玩兒得很有意思, wanrde-hěn-hǎo 玩兒得很好. I enjoyed myself very much. Wǒ-wánrde-hěn-hǎo. 我玩兒得很好

ENJOY LIFE xiǎng-fú 享福 (VO), xiǎngshòu 享受 (N), (TV). He knows how to enjoy life. Tā-hui-xiǎng-fú. 他會享福.

ENJOY GOOD HEALTH shēnti-hěn-hǎo. 身體很好. He has enjoyed good health all through these years. Tā-zhèi-xienián shēnti-yìzhí-hěn-hǎo. 他這些年身體一直很好.

ENLARGE (v) (make larger, expand) fángdà 放大 (RV). Can this picture be enlarged? Zhèizhang-xiàngpiānr néng-fàngdà-ma? 這張像片兒能放大嗎?

ENLARGE UPON (express in greater detail) shuōde-qīngchu-yidianr 說的清楚一點兒. Can you enlarge upon your statement. Nǐ-néng-bunéng bǎ-nǐde-yìsi shuōde-qīngchu-yidianr. 你能不能把你的意思說得清楚一點兒?

ENLIST (v) (1) (enter military service voluntarily) cānjiā-jūnduì 參加軍隊 (TV), jiārù-jūnduì 加入軍隊 (TV). How many men enlisted last month? Shàngyuè yǒu-duōshao-rén-cānjiā-jūnduì-le? 上月有多少人參加軍隊了? (2) (secure support) dédao 得到 (TV). He enlisted a great deal of support. Tā-dédao-hěn-dà-de-zhīchí. 他得到很大的支持.

ENOUGH (a) (1) (sufficient)

gòu 够 (SV). Is the money enough? Qián-gòu-ma? 钱够嗎? (2) (of eating one's fill) bǎo 飽 (SV). I've had enough (food). Wǒ-bǎo-le 我飽了. (adv) (1) (quite) hěn 很 (AD). He's willing enough to take that job. Tā-hěn-yuànyi-zuò-nèige-shì. 他很願意作那個事. (2) (sufficiently) gòu 够 (AD). It's not good enough. Bú-gòu-hǎo. 不够好.

ENORMOUS (a) (huge) tèbié-dà 特别大 (SV), dàjíle 大極了 (SV). His new house is enormous. Tāde-xīn-fángzi dà-jíle. 他的新房子大極了.

ENTER (v) (1) (come or go into a place) jìn 進 (TV), jìnlai 進來 (RV), jìnqu 進去 (RV). The troops entered the city. Jūnduì jìn-chéng-le. 軍隊進城了. We can enter now. Wǒ-men-kéyi-xiànzài-jìnqu. 我們可以現在進去. (2) (to join an organization) jìn 進 (TV), rù 入 (TV). When did you enter this university? Nǐ-shén-ma-shíhou rùde-zhèige-dàxué? 你甚麼時候入的這個大學? (3) (supply) expressed by go in jìnqu 進去 (RE) preceded by a specific verb. a) (by submitting) sòng-jinqu 送進去 (RV). I entered my application yesterday. Wǒ-zuótian bǎ-shēnqingshū sòngjin-qu-le. 我昨天把申請書送進去了. b) (by writing)xiějinqu 寫進去 (RV). Your name was entered (written in) today. Nǐde-míng-zi jīntian-xiějin-qu-le. 你的名字今天寫進去了. c) (by filling in) tián-jinqu 填進去 (RV). I entered the date in the blank. Biǎo-shang-de-rìzi wǒ-tiánjin-qu-le. 表上的日子我填進去了. (4) (to register, join) cānjiā 參加 (TV). Who is entered in the race? Zhèige-bǐsài shéi-cān-jiā-le. 這個比賽誰參加了? (5) (come on stage, in drama) shàng-chǎng 上塲 (VO).

ENTERTAIN (v) (1) (extend hospitality, receive and care for guests) zhāodài 招待 (TV). Would you entertain the guests for me? Qǐng-nǐ-tì-wo zhāo-dai-zhāodai-kèren. 請你替我招待招待客人. (2) (amuse) gěi...jiě-mènr 給...解悶兒. ràng...gāoxìng 讓...高興 He entertained us with his stories. Tā-shuō-gùshi gěi-wǒmen-jiě-mènr. 他說故事給我們解悶兒. (3) (bear in mind) xiǎng 想 (TV), hǎolū 考慮 (TV). He always entertains thoughts of death. Tā-lǎo-xiǎngzhe-sǐ-de-'wèntí. 他老想着死的問題.

ENTERTAINMENT (n) (1) (amusement) xiāoqian 消遣 (N).

(2) (performance) biǎoyǎn 表演 (N). When does the entertainment begin? Biǎoyǎn shénma-shíhou-kāishǐ? 表演甚麼時候開始?

ENTHUSIASM (n) (intense and eager interest, zeal) usually expressed as enthusiastic rèxīn 熱心 (SV). The students have no enthusiasm. Xuésheng yìdiǎnr-dou-bu-rèxīn. 學生一點兒都不熱心.

ENTHUSIASTIC (a) rèxīn 熱心 (SV).

ENTIRE (a) (1) (whole, as a unit) zuán 全 (SV), zhěnggèrde... dou ...整個兒的...都... entire city quán-chéng 全城. The entire plan was ruined. Zhěnggèrde-jìhuà dou-nònghuài-le. 整個兒的計劃都弄壞了. (2) (everything of a particular class) quánbù 全部 (N). This is my entire property. Zhèi-jiù-shi-wǒ-quánbù-de-cáichǎn. 這就是我全部的財產.

ENTIRELY (adv) (completely) wánquán 完全 (AD), quán 全 (AD). It's entirely wrong. Wánquán-cuò-le. 完全錯了.

ENTRANCE (n) (1) (way or passage in) rùkǒu 入口 (N), mén 門 (N). Where is the entrance? Rùkǒu-zài-nǎr? 入口在哪兒? (2) (act of entering) usually expressed verbally jìnqu 進去 (RV) or jìnlai 進來 (RV). We neglected his entrance. Tā-jìnlai-de-shíhou wǒmen-dou-méi-zhù-yì. 他進來的時候我們都沒注意. (3) (of a performer) usually is expressed verbally as come on stage chū-chǎng 出場 (VO). The audience laughed at his entrance. Tā-yì-chū-chǎng guānzhòng-dou-xiào-le. 他一出場觀衆都笑了.

ENVELOPE (n) xìnfēngr 信封兒 (N).

EQUAL (a) xiāngděng 相等 (SV), yíyàng 一樣 (SV). We proceed at equal speeds. Wǒmen-yòng-xiāngděng-de-súdu-qiánjìn. 我們用相等的速度前進. (v) (1) (be the same as) děngyú 等於 (TV). Two times three equals six. Èr-chéng-sān děngyu-liù. 二乘三等於六. (2) (come up to) gǎnshang 趕上 (RV), zhuīshang 追上 (RV). Can we equal their score. Wǒmen-gǎndeshàng-tāmen-de-jìlù-ma? 我們趕得上他們的記錄嗎?

EQUAL TO (1) (able to bear) shòudeliǎo 受得了 (RV). I'm afraid that I won't feel equal to this job. Wǒ-pà-zuò-zhèijian-shì wǒ-shòubuliǎo. 我怕我作這件事我受不了. (2) (qualified for) pèi 配 (TV). Do you think he is equal to the salary? Nǐ-xiǎng tā-pèi-ná-nèige-xīnshui-ma? 你想他配

拿那個薪水嗎?

BE one's EQUAL bĭdeshàng 比得上 (RV). Is there anyone who is his equal? Yŏu-rén bĭdeshàng-ta-ma? 有人比得上他嗎?

EQUIPMENT (n) (1) (materials used as agent to accomplish some purpose) shèbei 設備 (N). laboratory equipment shíyànshì-de-shèbei 實驗室的設備. (2) (personal ability) tiáojian 條件 (N), néngli 能力 (N). He has the equipment for diplomatic work. Tā-yŏu-bàn-wàijiāo-de-tiáojian 他有辦外交的條件.

ERROR (n) cuòr 錯兒 (N), cuòwù 錯誤 (N). There are three errors in this article. Zhèipiān-wénzhang-li yŏu-sānge-cuòr. 這篇文章裏有三個錯兒.

ESCAPE (v) (1) (run away) táo 逃 (IV), táopăo 逃跑 (IV). Did anyone escape? Yŏu-táole-de-méiyou? 有逃了的沒有? (2) (get away from) bì 避 (TV), táobì 逃避 (TV), duŏbì 躲避 (TV). There's no way to escape earthquake. Dìzhèn méifár-duŏbì. 地震沒法兒躲避. (3) (as a refugee) bì-nàn 避難 (VO). Where can we escape to? Wŏmen-dào-năr qu-bì-nàn-qu? 我們到那兒去避難去?

(n) usually expressed verbally See (v).

HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE jiù-chà-nénma-yìdiănr 就差那麼一點兒. We had a narrow escape. Wŏmen-jiù-chà-nènma-yìdiănr. 我們就差那麼一點兒.

ESPECIALLY (adv) (1) (usually or most of all) yóuqishi 尤其是 (AD). Everybody feels happy, especially me. Mĕige-rén dōu-juéde-gāoxiìng, yóuqishi-wŏ. 每個人都覺得高興尤其是我. (2) (particularly) tèbié 特別. This was prepared especially for you. Zhèige-shi-tèbié-wèi-nĭ-yùbei-de. 這個是特別為你預備的.

ESSENTIAL (n) (something fundamental) yàosù 要素 (N). Hard work is one of the essentials for success. Nŭlì shi-chénggōng-de-yìzhŏng-yàosù. 努力是成功的一種要素.

(a) (1) (fundamental, basic) jĭbĕn 基本 (N). There is an essential difference between these two. Zhèi-liăngge yŏu-yíge-jĭbĕn-de-chābie. 這兩個有一個基本的差別. (2) (vital, indispensable) bùkĕshăode 不可少的, bìxūde 必須的. Water is essential in farming. Zhòng-tián shuĭ-shi-bùkĕshăode. 種田水是不可少的.

ESTABLISH (v) (1) (found, of an organization) shè 設 (TV), shèlì 設立 (TV), chénglì 成立 (TV). Recently we established three branches in that area. Zài-nèi-yiqū wǒmen-zuìjìn shèlìle-sānge-fēnháng. 在那一區我們最近設立了三個分行. (2) (open, of an account etc.) kāi 開 (TV), lì 立 (TV). I established an account in this bank. Wǒ-zài-zhèige-yínháng kāile-yíge-hùtou. 我在這個銀行開了一個戶頭. (3) (make, of one's reputation) chéng-míng 成名 (VO), chū-míng 出名 (VO). He established himself quickly. Tā-hěn-kuài-de jiu-chéng-míng-le. 他很快的就成名了. (4) (accepted by the public, of a brand of merchandise) chuǎng 創 (TV). The brand has been established. Páizi yijing-chuǎngchuqu-le. 牌子已經創出去了. (5) (prove a fact or claim) zhèngmíng 証明 (TV), zhèngshí 証實 (TV). Can you establish the ownership of this land? Nǐ-néng-zhèngmíng-zhèikuài-dì-shi-shéide-ma? 你能証明這塊地是誰的嗎? (6) (locate permanently) zài 在 (TV). How long have you been established at this location? Nǐ-zài-zhèr duó-jiǔ-le? 你在這兒多久了?

ESTATE (n) (1) (one's possessions) cáichǎn 財產 (N), chǎnye 產業 (N). He left an estate of one million dollars. Tā-liú-xia-de-cáichǎn yǒu-yìbǎiwàn 他留下的財產有一百萬. (2) (piece of land with a residence) fángzi 房子 (N). They have an estate in the country. Tāmen-zài-xiāngxia yǒu-yìsuǒ-fángzi. 他們在鄉下有一所房子.

REAL ESTATE fángdìchǎn 房地產 (N).

ESTIMATE (n) (1) (rough calculation of costs) gūjià 估價 (N). Our estimate is the lowest. Wǒmende-gūjià shi-zuì-dī-de-le. 我們的估價是最低的了. (2) (judgement, opinion) 'xiǎngfǎ 想法 (N), 'kànfǎ 看法 (N). I do not agree with his estimate. Wǒ-bù-tóngyì tāde-'kànfǎ. 我不同意他的看法.

(v) (form an opinion about) gūjì 估計 (TV). I estimate that twenty people will come. Wǒ-gūjì kěnéng-lái-èrshi-rén. 我估計可能來二十人.

EUROPE (n) Ōuzhou 歐洲 (PW).

EVEN (a) (1) (level) píng 平 (SV). The surface is very even. Miànr-shang hěn-píng. 面兒上很平. (2) (constant, said of motion) yún 勻 (SV), wěn 穩 (SV), píngwen 平穩 (SV). His heart beat is even. Tā-xīn tiàode-hěn-yún. 他心跳的很勻. The car proceeded at an even speed. Chē-zǒude-hěn-wěn. 車走的很穩. (3) (impartial, of distribution) píngjūn 平均 (SV), jūnyun 均勻 (SV). The distribution of food is not even. Chī-de-dōngxi fēnpèide-bù-píngjūn. 吃的東西分配的不平均. (4) (calm, of disposition) hépíng 和平 (SV), wénjing 文靜 (SV). She has an even disposition. Tā-de-xìngqing hěn-wénjing. 她的性情很文靜. (5) (equal alike) yíyàng 一樣 (SV), píng 平 (SV). The scores of both teams are even. Liǎngduì-de-fēnshur yíyàng. 兩隊的分數兒一樣. (6) (neither in debt to the other) qīng-zhàng 清帳 (VO). shéi-ye-bù-gāi-shei-de 誰也不該誰的. You pay me twenty dollars and it will make us even. Nǐ-gěi-wǒ-èrshikuài-qián, wǒmen-de-zhàng jiu qīng-le. 你給我二十塊錢,我們的帳就清了. (7) (exact, of a number) used before or after a NU-M zhěng 整 (AD) (B). one dollar even yíkuài-qián zhěng 一塊錢整 or zhěng-yíkuài-qián 整一塊錢. (adv) (1) (still, yet) gèng 更 (AD), hái 還 (AD). This one is even bigger than the other. Zhèige-bǐ-nèige-'gèng-dà. 這個比那個更大. (2) (for emphasis) jiùshi...yě... 就是...也..., jiùshi...dōu... 就是...都..., lián...dōu... 連...都..., lián...yě... 連...也.... Even he can do it. Lián-ta dou-zuòdeliǎo. 連他都作得了. He can even speak Chinese. Tā-lián-'Zhōngguo-huà dou-huì-shuō. 他連中國話都會說. She didn't even look at it. Tā-lián-kàn dou-méi-kàn. 他連看都沒看. Even if you pay him, he may not want to go. Jiùshi-nǐ-gěi-ta-qián, ta-yěxǔ-bu-yuànyi-zuò. 就是你給他錢,他也許不願意作. Yes, even you have to go. Duì-le, jiùshi-nǐ yě-děi-qù. 對了.就是你也得去. (v) (make equal) nòngqí 弄齊 (RV), qí 齊 (RE) preceded by a verb indicating the specific action. Please even the sleeves with scissors. Qǐng-nǐ-yòng-jiǎnzi bǎ-xiùzi-jiǎnqí-le. 請你用剪子把袖子剪齊了.

EVEN NUMBER 'shuāngshùr 雙數兒, 'ǒushùr 偶數兒.

EVEN THE SCORE (catch up with) gǎnshang 趕上 (RV), zhuīshang 追上 (RV). I don't think you can even the score. Wǒ-xiǎng-nǐmen-gǎn-bushàng-le. 我想你們趕不上了.

EVEN THOUGH suírán...háishi ...雖然...還是... Even though you lend me two hundred dollars, it still will not be enough. Suíran-nǐ-kěn-jiègei-wo liǎngbǎikuài-qián, háishi-bú-gòu. 雖然你肯借給我兩百塊錢還是不够.

BE EVEN WITH gēn...píng 跟...平, gēn...qí 跟...齊. The water is even with the rim of the pot. Shuǐ gēn-guō-biānr-qí. 水跟鍋邊兒齊.

BREAK EVEN bù-péi-bú-zhuàn 不賠不賺, gāng-gòu-kāixiao 剛够開銷.

GET EVEN (revenge) bào-chóu 報仇(VO). I don't want to get even with him. Wǒ-bu-xiǎng-xiàng-ta-bàochóu-le. 我不想向他報仇了.

EVENING (n) wǎnshang 晚上(TW), wǎn 晚(B). tomorrow evening míngtian-wǎnshang 明天晚上, evening paper wǎnbào 晚報.

EVENT (n) (1) (happening) shì 事(N). a happy event xǐshì 喜事. (2) (item on a program) jiému 節目 (N). What's the next event? Xià-yíxiàng-jiému shi-shénma? 下一項節目是甚麼?

IN ANY EVENT wúlùnrúhé 無論如何 (MA), bùguǎn-zěnmayàng 不管怎麼樣. We will go, in any event. Bù-guǎn-zěnmayàng wǒmen-yídìng-qù. 不管怎麼樣我們一定去.

IN THE EVENT OF yàoshi 要是 (MA). In the event of fire, use this door. Yàoshi-zháo-huǒ, yòng-zhèige-mén. 要是着火用這個門.

EVER (adv) (1) (at any time at all; said of past events or customary actions) guo 過(P). Have you ever been to China? Nǐ-qùguo-'Zhōngguó-ma? 你去過中國嗎? I hardly ever wear a hat. Wǒ-jiǎnzhíde-méi-dàiguo-màozi. 我簡直的没戴過帽子. (2) (at some particular time; said of present or future events, wishes, questions, etc.) yǒu...deshíhou-méiyou 有...的時候没有. Is she ever home? Tā-yǒu-zài-'jiā-de-shíhou-méiyou? 她有在家的時候没有? Do you think he'll ever stop? Nǐ-xiǎng tā-yǒu-'tíngde-shíhou-méiyou? 你想他有停的時候没有? (3) (before) yǐqián 以前(TW). I hate him more than ever. Wǒ-bǐ-yǐqián gèng-hèn-ta-le. 我比以前更恨他了. (4) (to emphasize a question) is not expressed. Why did you ever do that? Nǐ-wèi-shénma-zuò-nèige? 你為甚麼作那個? How did you ever find out? Nǐ-shi-zěnma-zhīdao-de-ne? 你是怎麼知道的呢?

IF EVER (by any chance) yàoshi 要是 (MA). If you ever find him, let me know. Yàoshi-nǐ-zhǎozhao-ta-dehuà 'gàosong-wo-yìshēngr. 要是你找着他的話告訴我一聲兒.

EVER SINCE zìcóng 自從 (CV) cóng 從 (CV). I've given up smoking ever since he left. Zìcóng-tā-zǒu-le, wǒ-jiu-jiè-yān-le. 自從他走了我就戒烟了.

FOREVER yǒngyuǎn 永遠 (MA). I have quit drinking for ever. Wǒ-yǒngyuǎn-bu-hē-jiǔ-le. 我永遠不喝酒了.

EVERY (a) měi 每 (SP), (měi)yi ...(每)一... (SP-NU) Every time, he eats the same food. Měihui tā-lǎo-chī-yíyàng-de-dōngxi. 每回他老吃一樣的東西. He comes once every year. Tā-(měi-)yì-nián-lái-yícì. 他(每)一年來一次.

EVERY KIND OF gèshigèyàngr-de 各式各樣兒的. You can find every kind of material here. Zhèr gèshigèyàngr-de-liàozi-dōu-yǒu. 這兒各式各樣兒的料子都有.

EVERY OTHER (skipping one) jiē-yiM 隔一M, gé-yiM 隔一M. I visit him every other day. Wǒ-jiē-yìtiān qu-kàn-ta-yícì. 我隔一天去看他一次.

EVERY NOW AND THEN shí-chang 時常 (AD), cháng (chang) 常(常) (AD). He scolds his son every now and then. Tā-shíchang-mà-ta-érzi. 他時常罵他兒子.

EVERYBODY (pron) měi(-yige-) rén...dōu... 每(一個)人...都..., dàjiā...dōu ...大家...都..., rén-ren...dōu... 人人...都..., shéi...dōu... 誰...都.... He'll tell everybody. Tā-yào-gàosong-měi-yige-rén. 他要告訴每一個人. or Tā-shéi-dou-gàosong. 他誰都告訴.

EVERYTHING (pron) suóyǒude dōngxi...dōu... 所有的東西...都..., měi-yí-jiàn-dōngxi-dōu... 每一件東西都..., shén-ma-(dōngxi-)dōu 甚麼(東西)都.... He lost everything. Tā-bǎ-suóyǒude-dōng-xi dou-diū-le. 他把所有的東西都丢了.

EVERYWHERE (adv) chùchu...dōu... 處處...都..., dàochu...dou... 到處...都..., gèchu...dou... 各處...都..., shénma-dì-fang-dou 甚麼地方都, nǎr-dou 那兒都. There are people everywhere. Dào-chu-dou-shi-rén. 到處都是人.

EVIDENCE (n) (1) (proof) zhèng-ju 證據 (N). His lawyer cannot produce any evidence. Tāde-lǜshī nábuchū-shenma-zhèngju-lai. 他的律師拿不出甚麼證據來 (2) (outward indication of the existence of something) zhèngmíng 證明 (N). His smile is evidence of his satisfaction.Tāde-xiàoróng jiù-shi-ta mǎnyì-de zhèngmíng. 他的笑容就是他滿意的証明.

EVIDENT (a) 'míngxiǎn 明顯 (SV). It's evident that you are wrong. Hěn-'míngxiǎn nǐ-cuò-le. 很明顯你錯了.

EVIL (n) (that which is bad) huàishì 壞事. There is much evil in the world today. Shìjièshang xiànzài-huài-shi-tài-duō-le. 世界上現在壞事太多了.
(a) (1) (morally bad, wicked) huài 壞 (SV). an evil man 'huàirén 壞人. (2) (unlucky, disastrous) búxìng-de 不幸的. evil times búxìng-de-shihou 不幸的時候.

EXACT (a) (1) (accurate) zhǔnque 準確 (SV), zhèngque 正確 (SV). His work is very exact. Tāde-gōngzuo hěn-zhǔnque. 他的工作很準確. (2) (the very) usually expressed adverbially zhèng 正 (AD), jiù 就 (AD). These are the exact words he said. Tā-zhèng-shi zènma-shuōde. 他正是這麼說的. That's the exact solution. Nèi-zhèng-shi-jiějué-de-bànfa. 這正是解決的辦法.

EXACTLY (adv) (1) (accurately) is expressed as exact zhǔnque 準確 (SV), zhèngque 正確 (SV). I want to do it exactly. Wǒ-yào-zuòde-hěn-zhǔnque. 我要作得很準確. (2) (whole, with no fractions) zhèng 正 (SV), jiù 就 (AD). That is exactly what I need. Nà-zhèng-shi-wǒ-xūyào-de. 那正是我需要的. (3) used for emphasis in interrogative sentence dàodǐ 到底 (MA), jiūjing 究竟 (MA). Just exactly who do you think you are? Nǐ-dàodǐ-juéde nǐ-shi-shéi? 你到底覺得你是誰?

EXACTLY LIKE... jiǎnzhíde-xiàng ... 簡直的像 ... He sings exactly like his brother. Tā-chàng-de jiǎnzhí-de-xiàng-ta-gēge. 他唱得簡直的像他哥哥.

EXAMINATION (n) (1) (physical) usually is expressed verbally jiǎnchá-shēntǐ 檢查身體 (VO), jiǎnyàn-shēntǐ 檢驗身體 (VO). Dàifu-gěi-ta-jiǎnchá-shēnti-le. 大夫給他檢查身體了. (2) (investigation) usually is expressed verbally shěnchá 審查 (TV), yánjiu 研究 (TV), (N). Does the examination of my application take a long time? Shěnchá-wǒde-shēnqingshū fèi-shíhou-ma? 審查我的申請書

費時候嗎? (3) (test) kǎoshi 考試 (N). Is the examination difficult? Kǎoshi-nán-ma? 考試難嗎?

TAKE AN EXAMINATION kǎo 考 (TV). Take a college entrance examination Kǎo-dàxué. 考大學.

EXAMINE (v) (1) (look over carefully) jiǎnchá 檢查 (TV), chá 查 (TV), yàn 驗 (TV), 'jiǎnyàn 檢驗 (TV). The policeman wants to examine your passport. Jǐngchá-yào-jiǎnyàn-nǐde-hùzhào. 警察要檢驗你的護照. (2) (investigate) yánjiu 研究 (TV), shěnchá 審查 (TV). I'm examining your application. Wǒ-zhèng-yánjiu-nǐde-shēnqǐng-shū-ne. 我正研究你的申請書呢. (3) (to question in court) shěn 審 (TV), wèn 問 (TV), 'shěnwèn 審問 (TV). The D. A. examined him for three hours. Jiǎncháguān wèn-le-ta-sānge-zhōngtóu. 檢查官問了他三個鐘頭.

EXAMPLE (n) (1) (illustration, case in point) a) (authentic) lìzi 例子 (N). There are many good examples from the past. Zài-guòqù yǒu-hěn-duō-hěn-hǎo-de-lìzi. 在過去有很多很好的例子. b) (hypothetic) bǐfang 比方 (N). Maybe this example will help you to understand. Yěxǔ-zhèige-bǐfang něng-bāngzhe-ni-'míngbai-yidiǎnr. 也許這個比方能幫着你明白一點兒. (2) (specimen) a) (problem in textbook for study and imitation) lìzi 例子 (N). b) (model for comparison) yàngzi 樣子 (N). I can't do it without an example. Méiyou-yàngzi, wǒ-bu-huì-zuò. 沒有樣子我不會作. (3) (precedent) bǎngyang 榜樣 (N). You ought to set an example for your younger brothers. Nǐ-yīnggāi gěi-nǐ-dìdimen zuò-yíge-bǎngyang. 你應該給你弟弟們作了個榜樣.

FOR EXAMPLE lìrú 例如, bǐfang(shuō) 比方(說), bǐrú(shuō) 比如(說). For example, New York is one of those places worthwhile to visit. Lìrú, Niǔyuē jiu-shi-yíge-zhíde-guàng-de-dìfang. 例如紐約就是一個值得逛的地方.

EXCEED (v) (1) (surpass, as in quantity or quality) chāoguo 超過 (TV), guò 過 (TV). Zhèr-de-xuésheng chāoguo-yìqiān. 這兒的學生超過一千. (2) (go beyond the limit or extent of) yuè 越 (B). exceed one's authority yuèquán 越權.

EXCELLENT (a) zuì-hǎo 最好, zài-hǎoyě-méi-yǒu 再好也沒有, hǎojíle 好極了. That's an excellent idea. Nèige-zhúyi hǎojíle. 那

個主意好極了.

EXCEPT (prep) chúle...(yǐwài) 除了...(以外) I like this car very much except for the color. Chúle-yánse-yǐwài wǒ-hěn-xǐhuan-zhèiliàng-chē. 除了顏色以外我很喜歡這輛車.

EXCEPTION (n) lìwài 例外 (N). Everybody follows the same rule, no exceptions. Dàjia-dōu-děi-shǒu-yíyàng-de-guījiu, méiyou-lìwài. 大家都得守一樣的規距,沒有例外.

EXCHANGE (v) (1) (trade one thing for another) huàn 換 (TV). Could I exchange this book for a pen? Wǒ-néng-ná-zhèiběn-shū huàn-yìzhī-gāngbǐ-ma? 我能拿這本書換一枝鋼筆嗎? (2) (interchange mutually) jiāohuàn 交換 (TV). I wish to exchange some ideas with you. Wǒ-xiǎng-gēn-ni-jiāo-huàn-jiāohuan-yìjian. 我想跟你交換交換意見.

(n) (place in which things are exchanged) jiāoyìsuǒ 交易所 (N). stock exchange gǔpiào-jiāoyìsuǒ 股票交易所.

IN EXCHANGE FOR ná...(lai-) huàn... 拿...(來)換.... I'd like to give you my watch in exchange for your coat. Wǒ-yuànyi-ná-wǒde-biǎo lai-huàn-nǐde-dàyī. 我願意拿我的表來換你的大衣.

RATE OF EXCHANGE huilû

滙率.

EXCITE (v) (1) (irritate) zhāo 招 (TV), dou 逗 (TV), rě 惹 (TV). Don't excite him. Bié-zhāo-ta. 别招他. (2) (cause certain emotional feelings) is expressed as jiào 叫 (TV) or ràng 讓 (TV) plus a word indicating the specific kind of excitement. a) (make worry) jiào...zhāo-jí 叫...着急. Don't excite the patient. Bié-jiào-bìngren-zhāo-jí. 别叫病人着急. b) (make angry) jiào...shēng-qì 叫...生氣. Don't excite your mother. Bié-jiào-ni-mǔqin-shēng-qì. 别叫你母親生氣. c) (make extremely happy) jiào...tài-xīngfèn 叫...太興奮. The news will not excite him. Zhèige-xiāoxi bú-huì-jiào-ta-tài-xīngfèn-de. 這個消息不會叫他太興奮的.

BE EXCITED (1) (very happy) gāoxìng 高興 (SV). The children are all very excited. Háizimen-dou-gāoxìngjíle. 孩子們都高興極了. (2) (agitated) fēngle-shìde 瘋了似的. The excited prisoners rushed to the gate. Fēngle-shìde-fànren chōngdao-dàmén-nèr-qule. 瘋了似的犯人衝到門那兒去了. (3) (upset) huāng 慌 (SV), zhāojí 着急 (VO). Don't be excited. Bié-huāng. 别慌.

BE EXCITING ràng-ren-xīngfèn 讓人興奮, yǒuyìsi 有意思 (SV). Gambling is very exciting. Dǔ-qián hěn-yǒu-yìsi. 賭錢很有意思.

EXCITEMENT (n) (agitation, commotion) jīdòng 激動 (N). usually expressed as jiào 叫 (TV) or ràng 讓 (TV) plus a word indicating a specific kind of excitement. See EXCITE (v).

EXCLAIM (v) dà-jiào 大叫. "Get out of there" he exclaimed. Tā-dà-jiào: "Chūlai". 他大叫:"出來".

EXCUSE (v) (pardon, forgive) yuánliàng 原諒 (TV). I'll never excuse him for doing that. Tā-zuò-nèiyangr-de-shì, wǒ-yǒngyuǎn bu-néng-yuánliang-ta. 他作那樣兒的事我永遠不能原諒他.

(n) (pretended reason) jièkǒu 藉口 (N). I can't find any excuse. Wǒ-zhǎobuzháo-jièkǒu. 我找不着藉口.

EXCUSE ME (1) (in expression of politeness) duìbuzhù 對不住 (RV), duìbuqǐ 對不起 (RV). Excuse me, where is the post office? Duìbuqǐ, yóuzhèngjú zài-nǎr? 對不起, 郵政局在那兒? (2) (ask for a repeat of what was said) qǐng-zài-shuō. 請再說.

BE EXCUSED (ask leave from) expressed as may leave kéyi-zǒu 可以走. May I be excused Wǒ-kéyi-zǒu-ma? 我可以走嗎?

EXECUTIVE (n) (1) (person responsible for direction and management of business, institution, etc.) gāojí-xíngzhèng-rényuán 高級行政人員 (N). (2) (administrative branch of goverment) xíngzhèng-jīguān 行政機關 (N).

EXERCISE (n) (1) (body movement) yùndong 運動 (N). Exercise is good for you. Yùndong-duì-ni-yǒu-hǎochu. 運動對你有好處. (2) (particular set of motions) dòngzuo 動作 (N). You should do every exercise accurately. Nǐ-yīngdāng-bǎ-měi-yige-dòngzuo dou-zuòde-hěn-zhèngque. 你應當把每一個動作都作的很正確. (3) (problem) xítí 習題 (N), liànxí 練習 (N). (4) (ceremony) diǎnlǐ 典禮 (N), shì 式 (-B). graduation exercise bìyè-diǎnlǐ 畢業典禮.

(v) (1) (do exercises) yùndong 運動 (IV). You should exercise at least once each day. Zhìshǎo nǐ-yīnggāi-měitiān-yùndong-yícì. 至少你應該每天運動一次. (2) (practice) liànxi 練習 (TV). He exercises writing with his left hand. Tā-liànxi yòng-zuǒshǒu-xiě-zì. 他練習用左手寫字. (3) (use) yòng 用 (TV), jiā 加 (TV). You should exercise a lot of patience in doing that. Zuò-nèijiàn-shi nĭ-dĕi-duō-jiā-rĕnnài-de-gōngfu. 作那件事得多加忍耐的功夫.

EXHAUST (n) (1) (waste gases) fèiqì 廢氣 (N). That exhaust smells terrible. Nèige-fèiqì tài-nánwén-le. 那個廢氣太難聞了. (2) (pipe for dischanging waste gases) páiqì-guăn. 排氣管 (N).

(v) (1) (make extremely tired) lèijíle 累極了. That walk exhausted me. Wŏ-zŏude-lèijíle. 我走得累極了. (2) (use up) yòngwán 用完 (RV). He exhausted all his money. Tā-bă-tāde-qián dou-yòngwán-le. 他把他的錢都用完了. (3) (study, treat, develop thoroughly and completely) bă... de-gè-fāngmian dōu-Vdào 把...的各方面都V到. He has exhausted that subject. Tā-bă-nèige-tímu-de-gè-fāngmiàn dou-yánjiudào-le. 把那個題目的各方面都研究到了. (4) (drain of strength, resources, etc.) méi-yŏu-le 没有了. I have exhausted my patience with him. Duì tā wŏde-rĕnnailì dōu-méi-yŏu-le. 對他我的忍耐力都没有了.

EXHIBIT (n) (1) (public presentation, display) zhănlăn 展覽 (N), zhănlănhuì 展覽會 (N). The art exhibit will open tomorrow. Mĕishù-zhănlăn míngtiān-kāi-mù. 美術展覽明天開幕. (2) (objects displayed) zhănlănpĭn 展覽品 (N), zhănlănde-dōngxi 展覽的東西 (N).

(v) (1) (put on view, display) zhănlăn 展覽 (TV). We'll exhibit porcelain on the second floor. Wŏmen-zài-èrlóu zhănlăn-cíqi. 我們在二樓展覽瓷器. (2) (reveal, show) biăoshi 表示 (TV), biăoxiàn 表現 (TV). He exhibited very little interest. Tā-biăoshi méi-you-shenma-xìngqu. 他表示没有甚麼興趣.

EXIST (v) (1) (have being) yŏu 有 (TV), cúnzài 存在 (TV). They don't even know that I exist. Tāmen-gēnben-bu-zhīdào yŏu-wŏ-zènma-yige-rén. 他們跟本不知道有我這麼一個人. (2) (sustain life) huó 活 (IV). I don't know how he can exist. Wŏ-bu-zhīdào-ta-zĕnma-néng-huó. 我不知道他怎麼能活.

EXIT (n) (1) (way or passage out) chūkŏu 出口 (N). The exit is locked. Chūkŏu-suŏ-shang-le. 出口鎖上了. (2) (act of leaving the stage) usually expressed verbally as go off stage xià-chăng 下場 (VO). (3) (departure) zŏu-de-shihou 走的時候· Nobody noticed his exit. Tā-zǒude-shíhou méi-you-rén-zhùyi. 他走的時候没有人注意·

(v) (1) (go out, depart) chūqu 出去 (RV). You can exit through this door. Nǐ-kéyi-cóng-zhèige-mén-chūqu. 你可以從這個門出去· (2) (go off stage, in drama) xià-chǎng 下場 (VO). Exit the leading man. Zhǔjiǎor xià-chǎng-le. 主角兒下場了·

EXPECT (v) (1) (think, suppose) is expressed by think xiǎng 想 (TV) followed by a specific action. When do you expect him? Nǐ-xiǎng tā-shénma-shíhou-lái? 你想他甚麼時候來? (2) (think of in advance) xiǎngdào 想到 (RV), yǐwéi 以為 (TV). I expected this would happen long time ago. Wǒ-zǎo-jiu-xiǎngdào huì-fāshēng-zhèi-zhǒng-shì. 我早就想到會發生這種事· (3) (want) xiǎng-yào 想要 (TV). How much do you expect? Nǐ-xiǎng-yào-duōshao? 你想要多少? (4) (hope for, count on) zhǐwang 指望 (TV), xīwang 希望 (TV). You can't expect any help from me. Nǐ-bú-yào-zhǐwang-wǒ-néng-bāng-shenma-máng. 你不要指望我能幫甚麼忙· (5) (wait for) děng 等 (TV), hòu 候 (TV). I'll expect you tomorrow afternoon. Míngtian-xiàwu wǒ-děng-nín. 明天下午我等您·

EXPENSE (n) kāixiao 開銷 (N), fèiyong 費用 (N), fèi 費 (-B). expense of traveling lǚfei 旅費. I can't afford such a big expense. Nènma-dà-de-kāixiao wǒ-huābuqǐ. 那麼大的開銷我花不起·

EXPENSE ACCOUNT gōng-zhàng 公賬 (N). This lunch will be charged to the expense account. Zhèici-wǔfàn chū-gōngzhàng. 這次午飯出公賬·

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE záfèi 雜費·

EXPERIENCE (n) (knowledge gained by observing, doing or living through things) jīngyan 經驗 (N). I don't have any cooking experience. Zuòfàn wǒ-yìdiǎnr-jīngyan dou-méi-yǒu. 作飯我一點兒經驗都没有·

(v) (undergo, meet up with) jù-jian 遇見 (TV), yǒu 有 (TV), jīngyan 經驗 (TV). I've never experienced the circumstances which you've had. Wǒ-cónglái méi-yùjianguo nǐ-zhèizhǒng-qíngxing. 我從來没遇見過你這種情形·

EXPERIENCED (a) yǒu-jīngyan 有經驗 (SV). I am experienced in this. Wǒ-duì-zhèige yǒu-jīngyan. 我對這個有經驗·

EXPERIMENT (n) (act or

operation designed to test something) shíyàn 實驗 (N), shìyàn 試驗 (N). Which experiment will we do today? Jīntian-wǒmen-zuò-něige-shíyàn? 今天我們作那個實驗? (v) (make a test or trial) shíyàn 實驗 (TV), shìyan 試驗 (TV). He is experimenting with a new idea. Tā-zhèng-shíyàn-yíge-xīn-xiángfar. 他正實驗一個新想法兒·

EXPERT (n) (specialist) zhuānjiā 專家 (N).

EXPLAIN (v) (1) (clarify) jiěshi 解釋 (TV), jiǎng 講 (TV). Could you explain the meaning of this rule? Qǐng-nǐ-gěi-wǒ-jiángjiang zhèitiao-guīju-de-yìsi. 請你給我講講這條規矩的意思· (2) (justify) shuō 說 (TV), jiěshi 解釋 (TV). I don't want to explain what I did last night. Wǒ-bú-yuànyi-jiěshi-wǒ-zuótian-wǎnshang-zuòde-shì. 我不願意解釋我昨天晚上作的事·

EXPLANATION (n) (1) (clarification, elucidation) jiěshì 解釋 (N), shuōmíng 說明 (N). I don't follow your explanation. Wǒ-bù-dǒng-nǐde-jiěshi. 我不懂你的解釋· (2) (justification, excuse) jiěshi 解釋 (N). He has no explanation for his behavior. Tā-duì-tāde-xíngwei méi-you-jiěshi. 他對他的行為没有解釋·

EXPORT (n) (commodities, goods sent to another country) chūkǒu 出口 (N), chūkǒuhuò 出口貨 (N). What is America's leading export? Měiguo-zuì-zhǔyào-de-chūkǒu-shi-shénma? 美國最主要的出口是甚麼? (v) (carry or send merchandise to another country for sale or trade) chū-kǒu 出口 (TV), (VO). Now we are exporting sugar. Wǒmen-xiànzài chū-kǒu-báitáng. 我們現在出口白糖·

EXPOSE (v) (1) (uncover to the sight) lòu 露 (IV). He's exposing his legs. Tā-lòuzhe-tuǐ. 他露着腿· (2) (make known, reveal) lòuchuqu 漏出去 (RV), shuōchuqu 說出去 (RV). Don't expose these secrets. Bié-bǎ-zhèixie-mìmì lòuchuqu. 別把這些秘密漏出去· (3) (allow light to reach and act on) lòu-guāng 漏光 (VO), jiàn-guāng 見光 (VO), zǒu-guāng 走光 (VO). Don't expose this to the sun. Bié-ràng-zhèige-zài-tàiyang-dǐxia jiànle-guāng. 別讓這個在太陽底下見了光· (4) (lay open to) 'bàoluchūlai 暴露出來 (RV). Don't expose yourself to criticism. Bié-bǎ-nǐ-zìjǐ bàolùchu lai gěi-rén-pīping. 別把你自己暴露出來給人批評·

EXPRESS (n) (1) (transportation

company) yùnshū-gōngsī 運輸公司 (N). (2) (fast train) kuàichē 快車 (N).

(v) (1) (say in words) shuō 說 (TV), biăoshi 表示 (TV). I can't express it in Chinese. Wŏ-bù-huì-yòng-Zhōngguo-huà-shuō. 我不會用中國話說. (2) (show by look, voice, or action) biăoshi 表示. I don't know how to express myself. Wŏ-bù-zhīdào-zĕnma-biăoshi-wŏ-zìjĭ-de-yìsi. 我不知道怎麼表示我自己的意思.

EXPRESSION (n) (1) (manner of statement) shuōde-huà 說的話. This is a typical expression of his. Zhèi-zhèng-shi-tā-shuōde-nèizhŏng-huà. 這正是他說的那種話. (2) (facial appearance) biăoqíng 表情 (N). I know the answer by your expression. Cóng-nĭde-biăoqíng-shang wŏ-jiu-zhīdao-dá'àn-le. 從你的表情上我就知道答案了. (3) (indication) biăoshi 表示 (N). That is an expression of popular dissatisfaction. Nà-shi-dàjiā-bu-mănyì-de-biăoshi. 那是大家不滿意的表示.

EXTEND (v) (1) (stretch out) shēnchuqu 伸出去 (RV). This road extends twenty miles to the west. Zhèitiáo-lù wàng-xī shenchuqu-èrshilĭ. 這條路往西伸出去二十里. (2) (lengthen) yáncháng 延長 (TV). They extended that canal. Tāmen-bă-nèitiáo-yùnhé yáncháng-le. 他們把那條運河延長了. (3) (postpone the date of expiration) zhăn-qī 展期 (VO), yánqī 延期 (VO). I had my passport extended. Wŏ-bă-wŏde-hùzhào zhăn-qī-le. 我把我的護照展期了.

EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS dào-hè 道賀 (VO), dào-xĭ 道喜 (VO). May I extend my congratulations? Wŏ-gĕi-nín-dào-xĭ. 我給您道喜.

EXTEND AN INVITATION qĭng 請 (TV). I want to extend an invitation to him also. Wŏ-yĕ-xiăng-qĭng-tā. 我也想請他.

EXTRA (a) (1) (additional) usually expressed adverbially lìngwài 另外 (AD). I'll give you two extra tickets. Wŏ-lìngwài-gĕi-nĭ-liăngzhāng-piào. 我另外給你兩張票. This is an extra one. Zhèige-shi-lìngwài-de. 這個是另外的. (2) (special) usually expressed adverbially tèbié 特別 (AD), géwài 格外 (AD). Pay extra attention to him. Nĭ-dĕi-tèbié-liúshén-ta. 你得特別留神他. (3) (superfluous) fùyude 富餘的 (SV). Do you have an extra raincoat? Nĭ-yŏu-mei-you-fùyude-yŭyī? 你有沒有富餘的雨衣?

(n) (1) (an actor with a very small part) línshí-yǎnyuán 臨時演員 (N). (2) (unscheduled edition) hàowài 號外 (N). The newspaper put out an extra today. Nèige-bào jīntian-chūle-yícì-hàowài. 那個報今天出了一次號外·

EXTREME (a) (1)(much more than usual) tèbié 特別 (SV), bù-pǔtōng 不普通 (SV). This is an extreme case. Zhèizhǒng-qíngxing bùpǔtōng. 這種情形不普通· (2) (very great, very strong) usually expressed adverbially ...jíle... 極了, fēicháng 非常 (AD). The situation is extremely dangerous. Qíngxing-wēixiǎnjíle. 情形危險極了· (3) (very severe, very violent) jí-lìhai-de 極利害的, extreme degree jí-lìhai-de-chéngdu 極利害的程度· (4) (radical) guòjī 過激 (SV). He is extreme in politics. Zhèngzhishang-tā-shi-guòjīde. 政治上他是過激的·

GO TO EXTREMES guòfèn 過分 (SV), zǒu-jíduān 走極端 (VO). Let's not go to extremes. Wǒmen-bú-yào zǒu-jíduān. 我們不要走極端·

GO FROM ONE EXTREME TO THE OTHER zhuanbian-yìbǎi-bāshi-dù 轉變一百八十度· He went from one extreme to the other to become our friend. Tā-zhuǎnbianle-yìbǎi-bāshidù biànchéng-wǒmen-de-péngyou-le. 他轉變了一百八十度變成了我們的朋友了·

EXTREMELY (adv) shífēn 十分 (AD), fēichang 非常 (AD), jíle 極了 (P). The weather is extremely hot. Tiānqi fēichang-rè. 天氣非常熱·

EYE (n) (1) (organ of vision) yǎn(jing) 眼(睛) (N). eyeball yǎnqiú 眼球, eyelash yǎnmáo 眼毛; cross-eyed dòujīyǎn 鬪鷄眼· (2) (small round hole) yǎnr 眼兒 (N). eye of a needle zhēnyǎnr 針眼兒 (N).

BE ALL EYES dèngzhe-yǎnjing-kàn 瞪着眼看· The passers-by were all eyes. Guòlù-de-rén dōu-dèngzhe-yǎnjing-kàn. 過路的人都瞪着眼睛看·

CATCH one's EYE ràng...kànjian 讓...看見· I tried to catch your eye but you passed by. Wǒ-xiǎng-ràng-ni-kànjing, kěshi-nǐ-zǒuguoqu-le. 我想讓你看見,可是你走過去了·

CLOSE one's EYES TO (pretend not to be able to see) zhuāng-kànbujiàn 裝看不見· He closed his eyes to his subordinate's bribery. Duì-ta-shǒuxia-de-tānwū tā-zhuāng-kànbujiàn. 對他手下的貪污他裝

看不見·

GIVE someone THE EYE gēn...fēi-yǎnr 跟…飛眼兒. She gave me the eye, but I ignored her. Tā-gēn-wo-fēi-yǎnr, kěshi-wǒ-méi-lǐ-ta. 她跟我飛眼兒可是我没理他·

HAVE one's EYE ON something qiáoshang 瞧上 (RV), kànshang 看上 (RV). My son has his eye on my new tie. Wǒ-érzi qiáoshang-wǒde-xīn-lǐng-dài-le. 我兒子瞧上我的新领帶了·

HAVE A GOOD EYE (1) (to aim) huì-miáozhǔn 會瞄準. He has a good eye. Tā-huì-miáo-zhǔn. 他會瞄準. (2) (appreciation) yǒu-yǎnli 有眼力 (VO). He has a good eye for good paintings. Duì-kàn-huàr tā-hěn-yǒu-yǎnli. 對看畫兒他很有眼力·

KEEP AN EYE ON kānzhe 看着. Keep an eye on my trunk. Kānzhe-diǎnr-wǒde-xiāngzi. 看着點兒我的箱子·

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR liú-shén 留神 (VO). Keep an eye out for snakes. Yǒu-shé liú-diǎnr-shén. 有蛇,留點兒神·

MAKE EYES AT diào-bàngzi 吊膀子. Don't make eyes at married women. Bié-gēn-jiéle-hūn-de-nǚren diào-bàngzi. 别跟結了婚的女人吊膀子·

MY EYE an expression negating that which precedes it cái-guài-ne 才怪呢. He loves me, my eye! Tā-ài-wo, cái-guài-ne! 他愛我,才怪呢!

WITH one's EYES WIDE OPEN (aware of the situation) míng-míng-zhīdao-hái... 明明知道還... He gave her the money with his eyes wide open. Tā-míngmíng-zhīdao hái-bǎ-qián-gěi-tā-le. 他明明知道還把錢給她了·

WITH one's EYES SHUT (unaware of the circumstances) húlihú-dūde 糊里糊塗的. He signed that contract with his eyes shut. Tā-húlihú-dū-de bǎ-nèige-hétong-qiān-le. 他糊里糊塗的把那個合同簽了·

F

FACE (n) (1) (front of the human head) liǎn 臉 (N). (2) (front or principal surface) 'zhèngmiànr 正面兒 (N). The face is polished, the other side isn't. 'Zhèngmiànr-shì-guāng-de, 'fǎnmiànr-bú-shi. 正面兒是光的，反面兒不是. (3) (social prestige, honor) miànzi 面子 (N), liǎn 臉 (N). I don't want to lose face. Wǒ-bú-yuànyi-diū-liǎn. 我不願意丟臉.

(v) (1) (have the face aimed at) chòngzhe 衝着, xiàngzhe 向着, duìzhe 對着. You should face the camera. Nǐ-yīngdāng-chòngzhe-zhàoxiàngjī. 你應當衝着照像機. (2) (meet or deal with) miànduì 面對 (TV). You ought to face reality. Nǐ-yīnggāi-miànduì-shìshí. 你應該面對事實. (3) (in military commands) xiàng... zhuǎn 向...轉. About face! xiàng-hòu-zhuǎn! 向後轉!

RIGHT TO one's FACE dāngzhe... de-miàn 當着...的面. I'll tell him right to his face. Wǒ-yào-dāngzhe-tāde-miàn gàosong-ta. 我要當着他的面告訴他.

HAVE A FAMILIAR FACE miànshàn 面善 (SV). He has a familiar face. Zhèige-rén hěn-miànshàn 這個人很面善.

FACE DOWN (concerning the principal surface of an object) kòuzhe 扣着. Put your cards face down on the table. Bǎ-nǐde-pái kòuzhe-fàngzai-zuōr-shang. 把你的牌扣着放在桌兒上.

FACE TO FACE miàn-duì-miàn-de 面對面的 (AD) Let's talk face to face. Wǒmen-miàn-duì-miàn-de-tántan. 我們面對面的談談.

COME FACE TO FACE WITH (fig.) yùdao 遇到 (RV), pèngjian 碰見 (RV). We came face to face with the problem. Wǒmen-yùdao-nántí-le. 我們遇到難題了.

MAKE FACES zuò-guǐliǎnr 作鬼臉兒 (VO), zuò-guàiyàngr 作怪樣兒 (VO). Stop making faces at me. Bié-gēn-wo-zuò-guǐliǎnr. 別跟我做鬼臉兒.

IN THE FACE OF zài... de-shíhou 在...的時候. He was very calm in the face of difficulty. Zài-kùnnàn-shíhou tā-hěn-zhènjing. 在困

難的時候他很鎮靜.

ON THE FACE OF IT cóng-biǎomiàn-kàn 從表面看. On the face of it, it seems simple. Cóng-biǎomiàn-kàn hǎoxiàng-hen-jiǎndan. 從表面看好像很簡單.

FACE VALUE piàomiàn-jiàzhi 票面價值.

FACT (n) (that which exists or has actually occurred) a) (the situation itself) shìshí 事實 (N), zhēnxiàng 真相 (N). It is a fact. Zhèi-shi-shìshí. 這是事實. b) (a previously stated situation) shì(qing) 事(情) (N). The facts just mentioned are true. Gāngcái-shuō-de-nèixie-shì shì-zhēn-de. 剛才說的那些事是真的.

THE FACTS OF LIFE rénshēng 人生 (N). Those are facts of life. Zhè-jiù-shi-rénshēng. 這就是人生.

AS A MATTER OF FACT qíshí 其實 (MA), shìshíshang 事實上 (MA). As a matter of fact, I don't know him. Qíshí wǒ-bú-rènshi-ta. 其實我不認識他.

IN FACT See AS A MATTER OF FACT.

FACTORY (n) gōngchǎng 工廠 (N).

FADE (v) (1) (lose brightness, color, etc.) tuì-sè 退色 (VO), diào-shǎir 掉色兒 (VO). All these clothes have faded. Zhèixie-yīshang-dou-diào-shǎir-le. 這些衣裳都掉色兒了. (2) (vanish slowly) yidiǎnr-yidiǎnr-de-méi-yǒu-le 一點兒一點兒的沒有了. His smile faded. Tāde-xiàoróng yidiǎnr-yidiǎnr-de-méi-yǒu-le. 他的笑容一點兒一點兒的沒有了.

FAIL (v) (1) (not succeed) shībài 失敗 (IV) or is expressed as a negative. He failed to convince me. Tā-yào-shuōfú-wo, kěshi-tā-shībài-le. 他要說服我,可是他失敗了. or Tā-méi-néng-shuōfú-wo. 他沒能說服我. (2) (of crops) bù-hǎo 不好. The crops failed this season. Zhèijì-de-zhuāngjia bù-hǎo. 這季的莊家不好. (3) (of business) dǎo 倒 (IV), pò-chǎn 破產 (VO). His business failed. Tāde-shēngyi dǎo-le. 他的生意倒了. (4) (receive below-passing grade) bù-jīgé 不及格. The whole class failed. Chuánbān dou-bù-jīgé. 全班都不及格. The teacher failed me because he doesn't like me. Xiānsheng-bu-xǐhuan-wo, suóyi-géi-wo-bu-jīgé. 先生不喜歡我.所以給我不及格. (5) (be of no use or help to) is expressed as make someone disappointed ràng...shīwàng 讓...失望. When we needed him, he failed us. Wǒmen-xū-yào-ta-de-shihou, ràng-women-shīwàng. 我們需要他的時候，讓我們失望. (6) (lose strength) bù-xíng 不行. The sick man's heart was failing. Bìng-ren-de-xīn yuè-lai-yue-bu-xíng-le. 病人的心越來越不行了.

WITHOUT FAIL yídìng 一定 (MA), fēi...bùkě 非...不可 (S). I'll reach there before dark without fail. Wǒ-fēi-tiānhēi-yǐqián dào-nèr-bùkě. 我非天黑以前到那兒不可.

FAINT (v) (lose consciousness) hūn 昏 (IV), yūn 暈 (IV), hūnguoqu 昏過去 (RV), yūnguoqu 暈過去 (RV). Someone fainted. Yǒu-rén hūnguoqu-le. 有人昏過去了.

(a) (1) (dizzy and weak) hūn 昏 (SV), yūn 暈 (SV), yùn 暈 (SV). I feel faint. Wǒ-juéde-yǒu-yi-diǎnr-yùn. 我覺得有一點兒暈. (2) (weak of color) dàn 淡 (SV), qiǎn 淺 (SV). Don't you think the color is too faint? Nǐ-bù-juéde yánse-tai-qiǎn-ma? 你不覺得顏色太淺嗎? (3) (not distinct) móhu 模糊 (SV), bu-qīngchu 不清楚. I only have a faint idea of what you said. Nǐ-shuō-de wǒ-yǐjing-jìde-hěn-móhu-le. 你說我已經記得很模糊了.

FAIR (n) (1) (market day) jí 集 (N). There's a fair tomorrow. Míngtian yǒu-jí. 明天有集. (2) (large-scale exposition) buólǎnhuì 博覽會 (N).

(a) (1) (just, honest) gōngping 公平 (SV), gōngdao 公道 (SV). The price is fair. Jiàqian-hěn-gōngdao. 價錢很公道. (2) (moderately good) bù-tài-huài 不太壞 (SV), hái-hǎo 還好 (SV), hái-kéyi 還可以 (SV). The workmanship is only fair. Shǒugōng hái-hǎo 手工還好. (3) (moderate in size) bù-xiǎo 不小 (SV) xiāngdāng-dà 相當大 (SV). He has a fair chance to win. Tā-yíngde-jīhui xiāngdāng-dà. 他贏的機會相當大. (4) (moderate in amount) bù-shǎo 不少 (SV), xiāngdāng-duō 相當多. He earns a fair salary. Tāde-xīnshui bù-shǎo. 他的薪水不少. (5) (light in color) a) (of complexion) bái 白 (SV). He has a fair complexion. Tāde-pífu hěn-bái. 他的皮膚很白. b) (of hair) qiǎn 淺 (SV). a fair-haired girl. qiǎn-tóufa-de-nǚháizi. 淺頭髮的女孩子. (6) (of weather) hǎo 好 (SV), qíng 晴 (SV). The weather is going to be fair tomorrow. Míngtian shi-yíge-hǎo-tiānr.

明天是一個好天兒.

FAIR AND SQUARE 'gōngzhèng 公正 (SV). These judges are all fair and square. Píngpànyuǎn dou-hěn-gōngzhèng. 評判員都很公正.

FAITH (n) (1) (confidence, trust) xìnxīn 信心 (N). People have great faith in him. Rén-dou-duì-ta yǒu-hěn-dà-de-xìnxīn. 人都對他有很大的信心. (2) (religious belief) xìnyang 信仰 (N). men of different faiths bùtóng-xìnyǎngde rén 不同信仰的人.

HAVE FAITH IN someone's testimony xìn 信 (TV). I have no faith in what he says. Tā-shuō-de-huà wǒ-dōu-bú-xìn. 他說的話我都不信.

IN GOOD FAITH shànyìde 善意的 (AD). I gave him some advice in good faith. Wǒ-shànyi-de 'quàn-le-ta-jijù. 我善意的勸了他幾句.

FALL (n) (1) (the act of falling) usually expressed verbally. See (v) (1) (2) (3) (4). (2) (precipitation) zhèn 陣 (M), chǎng 場 (M). a fall of snow yìchǎng-xuě 一場雪. (3) (autumn) qiūtian 秋天 (TW). I like fall weather. Wǒ-xǐhuan-qiūtian-de-tiānqi. 我喜歡秋天的天氣.

(v) (1) (drop of its own accord, said of objects) diào 掉 (IV), lào 落 (IV), luò 落 (IV). The leaves are beginning to fall. Yèzi kāishǐ-luò-le. 葉子開始落了. (2) (by stumbling or tripping) shuāi 摔 (IV), dié 跌 (IV), shuāidǎo 摔倒 (RV), diédǎo 跌倒 (RV). I fell down. Wǒ-shuāidǎo-le. 我摔倒了. (3) (go lower, of prices and other things) lào 落 (IV), dié 跌 (IV). The stock market fell sharply. Gǔpiào-shìchǎng diéde-hěn-lìhai. 股票市場跌的很利害. (4) (be occupied by an enemy in war time) shīshǒu 失守 (IV), diū 丟 (TV). The city fell. Nèige chéng-shīshǒu-le. 那個城失守了. (5) (be inherited by) guī 歸 (TV), liúgei 留給. The house will fall to his daughter. Nèisuǒ-fángzi liúgei-ta-nǚer-le. 那所房子留給他女兒了. (6) (shine on, of light) zhàozai 照在. The spotlight now falls on the leading lady. Dēngguāng-xiànzài-zhàozai-nǚzhǔjiǎo-de-shēnshang-le. 燈光現在照在女主角的身上了. (7) (occur at a specific place) zài 在 (TV). The accent falls on the second syllable. Zhòngyīn zài-dì'èrge-yīn-shang. 重音在第二個音上. (8) (occur on a specific date) shì 是 (TV). Labor Day always falls on Monday. Láogōngjié lǎo-shi-xīng-qiyī. 勞工節老是星

期一.

FALL ASLEEP shuìzháo 睡着 (RV). He is falling asleep. Tā-xianzài shuìzháo-le. 他現在睡着了.

FALL BACK ON (depend on) kàozhe 靠着, zhĭzhe 指着 Will I be able to fall back on him? Wŏ-néng-zhĭzhe-tā-ma? 我能指着他嗎?

FALL BACK (to) chè 撤 (TV), chètuì 撤退 (IV). The enemy fell back to the second line. Díren chèdao-dì'èrxiàn-qu-le. 敵人撤到第二線去了.

FALL BEHIND (in) guòle-... de-rìzile 過了...的日子了. He has fallen behind in his payments. Tā-guòle-jiāo-qián-de-rìzi-le. 他過了交錢的日子了.

FALL DOWN ON THE JOB zuòbuhăo 作不好 (RV), zuòhuài 作壞 (RV). Don't fall down on the job. Bié-zuòhuài-le. 別作壞了.

FALL DUE dào-qī 到期 (VO). The interest falls due tomorrow. Míngtian lìqian-dào-qī-le. 明天利錢到期了.

FALL FOR a) (fall in love with) See FALL IN LOVE WITH. b) (to be deceived by) shàng-dàng 上當 (VO). He fell for the trick. Tā-shàng-dàng-le. 他上當了.

FALL OVER something jiào... bàn-yìjiāo 叫...絆一交, jiào... bàn-yige-gēntou 叫...絆一個跟頭. I fell over a chair. Wŏ-jiào-yĭzi bànle-yìjiāo. 我叫椅子絆了一交.

FALL IN (military command) jíhé 集合 (IV).

FALL INTO (1) (of military ranks and rows) zhàn-pái 站排 (VO). They fell into three rows. Tāmen-zhànle-sānpái. 他們站了三排. (2) (form a habit) yăngcheng 養成 (RV). I've fallen into a bad habit. Wŏ-yăngchengle-yige-huài-xíguan. 我養成了一個壞習慣. (3) (divide into) fēncheng 分成 (RV). His writing falls into four categories. Tāde-zuòpĭn kéyi-fēncheng-sìlèi. 他的作品可以分成四類.

FALL IN LOVE WITH àishang 愛上 (RV), míshang 迷上 (RV). I'll never fall in love with her. Wŏ-yŏngyuăn-bú-hui-àishang-tā-de. 我永遠不會愛上他的.

FALL OFF yuèlaiyuè-shăo 越來越少. His savings have been falling off. Tāde-chŭxù yuèlaiyuè-shăo-le. 他的儲蓄越來越少了.

FALL OUT (military command) sànduì 散隊, jiĕsàn 解散.

HAVE A FALLING OUT nàofān 鬧翻 (RV). They had a falling out because of money. Tāmen-yīnwei-qián nàofān-le.

他們因為錢鬧翻了.

FALL THROUGH chuī-le 吹了, méi-chénggōng 没成功. My plan fell through. Wŏde-'jìhuà chuī-le. 我的計劃吹了.

FALL TO PIECES sān 散(IV). This table is about to fall to pieces. Zhèige-zhuōzi kuài-săn-le. 這個桌子快散了.

FALL UNDER lièzai 列在, guīrù 歸入. All debts fall under one item. Suŏyŏude-zhàiwu dou-lièzai-yíxiàng. 所有的債務都列在一項.

FALLS (n) (waterfall) pùbù 瀑布(N).

FALSE (a) (1) (not true, not genuine) jiă 假(SV). false teeth jiă-yá 假牙. (2) (not correct) bú-duì 不對, cuò 錯(SV). He received many false impressions from the newspaper. Tā-cóng-bàozhĭ-shang déle-hĕn-duō-cuòde-yìnxiang. 他從報紙上得了很多錯的印象. (3) (deliberately deceptive) piàn-rén-de 騙人的(SV). Don't listen to his false statements. Bié-tīng-tāde-piàn-rén-de-huà. 别聽他的騙人的話.

FALSE ALARM (1) (false report) huăngbào 謊報(N). It was a false alarm. Shì(-yíge)-huăngbào. 是(一個)謊報. (2) (emotional or physical alarm without a real cause) xūjīng 虛驚(N). The rumor proved to be a false alàrm. Nèi-yáoyan ràng-women-shòule-yichang-xū-jīng. 那謠言讓我們受了一場虛驚.

FAME (n) míng-qi 名氣(N), míngwang 名望(N). His fame is wide spread. Tāde-míngqi-hĕn-dà. 他的名氣很大.

FAMILIAR (a) (1) (well-acquainted) shóu 熟(SV), shú 熟(SV), bùshēng 不生(SV). Are you familiar with him? Nĭ-gēn-ta-shóu-ma? 你跟他熟嗎? (2) (recognize) rènshi 認識(TV), rènde 認得(TV). I am not familiar with this word. Wŏ-bú-rènshi-zhèige-zì. 我不認識這個字. (3) (accustomed to) shúxi 熟習(TV). After a while, you'll be familiar with your new surroundings. Guò-yihuĭr zhèige-xīn-huánjing nĭ-jiu-huì-shúxi-le. 過一會兒這個新環境你就會熟習了. (4) (common) cháng-jiàn 常見, cháng-yŏu 常有. That is a familiar situation. Nèi-shi-cháng-jiàn-de-qíngxing. 那是常見的情形.

GET FAMILIAR (become intimate) lā-jiāoqing 拉交情(VO). Don't get too familiar with that fellow. Bié-gēn-nèige-rén lā-jiāoqing. 别跟那個人拉交情.

FAMILY (n) (1) (of people) a)

(individual household) jiā 家 (N), (M). After he is married and has a family, he won't be lonesome any more. Tā-jiéle-hūn, yǒule-jiā jiu-bu-jìmo-le. 他結了婚有了家就不寂寞了. He cannot support a family. Tā-bu-néng-yǎng-jiā. 他不能養家. There are three families in this building. Zhèige-lóu-li yǒu-sānjiā. 這個樓裏有三家. b) (refers to the individuals in a family) jiā-li-de-rén 家裏的人. My whole family works. Wǒmen-jiā-li-de-rén dōu-zuò-shì. 我們家裏的人都作事. c) (sociological or formal term of reference) jiātíng 家庭 (N). Some people don't believe in the family system. Yǒu-xie-rén bu-zànchéng-jiātíng-zhìdu. 有些人不贊成家庭制度. (2) (of animals and birds) wō 窩 (N), (M). There is a family of squirrels living in the tree. Shù-litou yǒu-yìwō-sōngshǔr. 樹裏頭有一窩松鼠兒.

FAMINE (n) jīhuang 飢荒 (N). The famine lasted for two years. Jīhuang-yìzhí-nàole-liǎngnián. 飢荒一直閙了兩年.

FAMOUS (a) chū-míng 出名 (VO), yǒu-míng(qi) 有名(氣) (VO), yǒu-míng(wang) 有名(望) (VO). That restaurant is famous for its food. Nèige-fànguǎnr-de-cài hěn-yǒu-míng. 那個飯館兒的菜很有名.

BECOME FAMOUS chéng-míng 成名 (VO). Finally he became famous. Zuìhòu tā-chéngle-míng-le. 最後他成了名了.

FAN (n) (1) (for moving air) a) (in general) shàn 扇 (-B), electric fan dànshàn 電扇 (N). b) (hand fan only) shànzi 扇子 (N). (2) (enthusiastic devotee) mí 迷 (-B) movie fan diànyǐngrmí 電影兒迷. (v) (1) (make a current of air with a fan) shān 搧 (TV). fan a fire shān-huǒ 搧火. (2) (stir up, arouse) shāndong 搧動 (TV). He fanned popular discontent with his speech. Tāde-jiǎngyǎn bǎ-dàjiā-bu-mǎnyì-de-qíngxu dōu-shāndong-qilai-le. 他的講演把大家不滿意的情緒都搧動起來了.

FANCY (n) (1) (imagination) huànxiǎng 幻想 (N) or expressed verbally. See (v) (1). He has a fancy that he is a writer. Tā-yǒu-yìzhǒng-huànxiǎng, juéde-tā-shi-yìge-'zuòjiā. 他有一種幻想,覺得他是一個作家. (2) (liking, fondness) is expressed verbally as like àihào 愛好 (TV). He has a fancy for art. Tā-àihao-yìshu. 他愛好藝術.

(a) (1) (ornamental, decorative)

huā(shao) 花（稍）(SV). Her dress is very fancy. Tāde-yīshang hěn-huā(shao) 她的衣裳很花（稍）. (2) (of superior quality) hǎo 好 (SV) shàngděngde 上等的. They sell fancy fruits. Tāmen-mài-hǎo-shuǐguǒ. 他們賣好水果·

(v) (1) (imagine, picture) huànxiǎng 幻想 (TV), jiǎxiǎng 假想 (TV). He fancies himself as a teacher. Jiǎxiǎng-ta-zìjǐ shìyige jiàoyuán. 假想他是一個教員· (2) (suppose) jiǎshè 假設 (TV). Let's fancy that he is your own son. Wǒmen-jiǎshè ta-shi-nǐ-zìjǐde-érzi. 我們假設他是你自己的兒子·

FAR (a) (not near) yuǎn 遠 (SV). How far is your home from here? Nǐ-jiā lí-zhèr-duó-yuǎn? 你家離這兒多遠?

FAR UP (high) hěn-gāo 很高· He threw the ball far up in the air. Tā-bǎ-qiú rēngde-hěn-gāo. 他把球扔得很高·

FAR DOWN (deep) hěn-shēn 很深. This mine goes far down. Zhèige-kuàng hěn-shēn. 這個礦很深·

FAR BE IT FROM ME ànshuō wǒ-méiyou-zīge... 按說我沒有資格... Far be it from me to give you advice, but I think you'd better go. Ànshuō wǒ-méi-you-zīge-quàn-ni, kěshi wǒ-xiǎng nǐ-yīnggāi-qù. 按說我沒有資格勸你, 可是我想你應該去·

FAR-FETCHED lítí-tài-yuǎn 離題太遠 (SV). What you said is far-fetched. Nǐ-shuō-de lí-tí-tài-yuǎn-le. 你說得離題太遠了·

FAR MORE... bǐ...deduō 比...的多 (S), bǐ...duōle 比...多了 (S). Your information is far more reliable than his. Nǐde-xiāoxi bǐ-tāde kě-kào-deduō. 你的消息比他的可靠的多·

AS FAR AS I CAN SEE Wǒ-suǒ-néng-kàndào-de. 我所能看到的·

AS FAR AS ... IS CONCERNED yǐ...lai-shuō 以...來說 (S). As far as effect is concerned, it is not a bad idea. Yǐ-xiàoguo-lai-shuō zhèige-zhúyi hái-búhuài. 以效果來說這個主意還不壞·

BY FAR bǐ...deduo 比...的多 (S), bǐ...duōle 比...多了 (S). He is by far the best student in the whole class. Tā-bǐ-quánbān-biéde-xuésheng hǎoduōle. 他比全班別的學生好多了·

FEW AND FAR BETWEEN shǎo 少 (SV). Hotels are few and far between on this road. Zhèitiáo-lù-shang lǚguǎn-hěn-shǎo. 這條路上旅館很少·

SO FAR (1) (to a certain point) a) (place) dào-zhèige-difangwéizhǐ 到這個地方為止. b) (time) dào-zhèige-shíhou-wéizhǐ 到這個時候為止. (2) (up to now) dào-xiànzài-wéizhǐ 到現在為止. So far; so good. Dào-xiàngzài-wéizhǐ hái-bú-cuò. 到現在為止還不錯.

FARE (n) (1) (transportation charge) is expressed as money qián 錢 (N) or ticket piào 票 (N) for riding a specified kind of vehicle. bus fare gōnggòng-qìchē-qian 公共汽車錢 or gōnggòng-qìchē-piào 公共汽車票. boat fare chuán-qian 船錢 or chuán-piào 船票. How much is the fare? Chē-qian duōshao-qian? 車錢多少錢? Fēijī-piào duōshuo-qian? 飛機票多少錢? etc. (2) (food and drink) chīde-hēde 吃的喝的. What is today's fare? Jīntiān-yǒu-shénma-chīde-hēde? 今天有甚麼吃的喝的?
(v) (1) (do) nòng 弄 (TV), gǎo 搞 (TV). How did you fare in the examination? Zhèige-kǎoshi nǐ-gǎode zěnmayàng? 那個考試你搞的怎麼樣? (2) (turn out, get along) is expressed nominally as situation qíngxing 情形 (N). It fared well with him. Tā-qíngxing-hen-hǎo. 他情形很好.

FAREWELL (int) (goodby) yílù-shùnfēng 一路順風. yí-lù-píngān 一路平安.

SAY FAREWELL sòng-xíng 送行 (VO). We went to the airport to say farewell. Wǒmen-dào-fēijīchǎng-qu-sòng-xíng. 我們到飛機場去送行.

FARM (n) (1) (field) tián 田 (N). (2) (land) dì 地. (3) (large-scale farm) nóngchǎng 農場 (N).
(v) zhòng-dì 種地 (VO), gēng-dì 耕地 (VO). Their family has been farming for three generations. Tāmen-jiā zhòng-le-sānbèizi-dì-le. 他們家種了三輩子地了.

FARM OUT jìyǎng-chuqu 寄養出去 (RV). He farmed out his daughter. Tā-bǎ-tāde-nǚer jìyǎng-chuqu-le. 他把他的女兒寄養出去了.

FARMER (n) nóngfū 農夫 (N), nóngren 農人 (N).

FARSIGHTED (a) (1) (lit). yuǎn-shìyǎn 遠視眼 (N). Are you nearsighted or farsighted? Nǐ-shi-jìnshiyǎn háishi-yuǎn-shiyǎn? 你是近視眼還是遠視眼? (2) (fig.) yǒu-yuǎnjiàn 有遠見 (VO). Your idea is really far-sighted. Nǐde-yìjian zěn-yǒu-yuǎn-jiàn. 你的意見真有遠見.

FARTHER (a) (1) (more distant) yuǎn 遠 (SV) with another word such as still hái 還 (AD), or again zài 再 (AD). How much farther? Hái-yǒu-duó-yuǎn?

還有多遠? Move your car five feet farther from the wall. Bǎ-chē cóng-qiáng-ner zài-kāiyuǎn-wǔchǐ. 把車從牆那兒再開遠五尺. The gas station is farther down that way. Qìyóuzhàn hái-zài-nèibianr. Děi-zài-zǒu-yuǎn-yidianr. 汽油站還在那邊兒.得再走遠一點兒. (2) (not referring to distance) zài-wàng-xià... 再往下... He didn't go any farther than high school. Tā-shàngle-zhōngxué-yǐhòu méi-zài-wàng-xià-niàn. 他上了中學以後沒再往下念.

FARTHER SIDE nèibianr 那邊兒 (PW). They went toward the farther side of the park. Tāmen-wàng-gōngyuán-nèibianr-qù-le. 他們往公園那邊兒去了.

FASHION (n) (1) (current trend) usually expressed verbally as be in fashion xhíxīng 時興 (TV), or prevalent liúxíng 流行 (TV). Long hair is in fashion. Cháng-tóufa xiànzài-shíxīng-le. 長頭髮現在時興了. (2) (style) yàngzi 樣子 (N), shìyang 式樣(N). This is the newest fashion. Zhèi-shi-zuì-xīn-de-yàngzi. 這是最新的樣子. (3) (manner, way) yàngr 樣兒(N). He always bows in this fashion. Tā-lǎo-zhèyàngr-jūgōng. 他老這樣兒鞠躬.

SET THE FASHION lǐng-tóur 領頭兒 (VO), kāi-tóur 開頭兒 (VO). I don't know who set the fashion. Wǒ-bu-zhīdào shéi-kāide-tóur. 我不知道誰開的頭兒.

FAST (a) (1) (speedy, quick) kuài 快 (SV). My watch is five minutes fast. Wǒde-biǎo kuài-wǔfēn-zhōng. 我的錶快五分鐘. (2) (permanent, of color) bú-diào 不掉, bú-tuì 不退. This color is fast. Zhèige-yánse bú-diào. 這個顏色不掉. (3) (close, of friends) qīnmì 親密 (SV). They are fast friends. Tāmen-shi-qīnmìde-péngyou. 他們是親密的朋友. (4) (undisciplined, wild, of people) ài-wánr 愛玩兒. She goes around with a fast crowd. Tā-cháng-gēn-yiqún-ài-wánr-de-rén zài-yikuàir. 他常跟一群愛玩兒的人在一塊兒. (adv) (1) (tight) jǐn 緊 (SV). Hold it fast. Bǎ-ta-zuànde-jǐnjǐnde. 把它攥的緊緊的. (2) (sound, of sleep) shóu 熟 (SV), shú 熟 (SV), chén 沈 (SV). He was fast asleep. Tā-shuìde hěn-shóu. 他睡的很熟.

HARD AND FAST (to be observed carefully, of rules etc.) This is a hard and fast rule. Zhèi-shi-yitiao-hěnyán-de-guīju. 這是一條很嚴的規矩·

FASTEN (v) (1) (tie, connect) jì 繫 (TV), shuān 拴 (TV), kŭn 綑 (TV). Fasten these things together. Bă-zhèixie-dōngxi dōu-kŭnzai-yíkuàir. 把這些東西都綑在一塊兒· Fasten your belt. Gìshang-pídài. 繫上皮帶· (2) (make secure) is expressed as lock suŏshang 鎖上 (RV). Fasten the door. Bă-mén suŏshang. 把門鎖上·

FAT (n) (1) (part of the flesh) féiròu 肥肉 (N), féide 肥的 (N). This steak has a lot of fat. Zhèikuài-niúpái féi-ròu-hĕn-duō. 這塊牛排肥肉太多· (2) (used for cooking) yóu 油 (N). To prepare that dish, use no fat. Zuò-nèige-cài bú-yòng-yóu. 作那個菜不用油·

(a) (1) (of animal) féi 肥 (SV) This pork is too fat. Zhèikuài-zhū-ròu tài-féi. 這塊豬肉太肥· (2) (of people) a) (general) pàng 胖 (SV). This child is very fat. Zhèige-háizi hĕn-pàng. 這個孩子很胖· b) (complimentary) fā-fú 發福 (VO).

FATAL (a) (1) (causing death) zhìmìngde 致命的 (SV). We gave him a fatal blow. Wŏmen-gĕi-ta-yíge-zhìmìng-de-dăjī. 我們給他一個致命的打擊· (2) (extremely serious) fēicháng-'yánzhòng 非常嚴重 (SV). Your mistake is fatal. Nĭde-cuòwù fēicháng-'yánzhòng. 你的錯誤非常嚴重·

FATE (n) (1) (destiny) 'mìngyùn 命運 (N). I don't believe in fate. Wŏ-bù-xiāngxìn-'mìngyùn. 我不相信命運· (2) (final result, outcome) jiéguŏ 結果 (N). What was the fate of his idea? Tā-nèige-zhúyi-de-jiéguŏ zĕnmayàng? 他那個主意的結果怎麼樣?

FATHER (n) (1) (kinship term) a) (general) fùqin 父親 (N). b) (intimate address) bàba 爸爸 (N), diē 爹 (N). (2) (priest) shénfu 神父 (N).

(v) (1) (originate) chū-zhúyi 出主意 (VO). Who fathered the plan? Zhèige-jìhuà shi-shéi chūde-zhúyi? 這個計劃是誰出的主意? (2) (be the father of a child) is expressed nominally. See (n) (1) (2).

FAULT (n) (1) (mistake) cuòr 錯兒 (N). It's not your fault. Nà-bú-shi-nĭde-cuòr. 那不是你的錯兒· (2) (defect) quēdiăn 缺點 (N), máobing 毛病 (N). His only fault is that he likes to drink. Tā-wéiyīde-máobing jiù-shi-ài-hē-jiŭ. 他唯一的毛病就是愛喝酒·

FIND FAULT tiāo-máobing 挑毛病 (VO), tiāo-cuòr 挑錯兒 (VO). Please don't find fault with me. Bié-tiāo-wǒde-máobing. 别挑我的毛病.

FAVOR (n) (1) (honor) miànzi 面子 (N). As a favor, he attended. Tā-lái-cánjiā shi-yige-miànzi. 他來參加是一個面子. (2) (kindness requested) usually expressed verbally as help bāng-máng 幫忙 (VO). Would you do me a favor? Nǐn-néng-bu-néng-bāng-wǒ-yíge-máng? 您能不能幫我一個忙. (3) (gift) lǐwu 禮物 (N).

(v) (1) (prefer) xiàngzhe 向着. Whom do you favor? Nǐ-xiàngzhe-shéi? 你向着誰? (2) (treat gently) bùda-gǎn-yòng 不大敢用. He is favoring his left arm. Tā-bú-dà-gǎn-yòng-tāde-zuǒ-shǒu. 他不大敢用他的左手.

BE IN FAVOR OF zànchéng 替成 (TV). I'm in favor of prohibition. Wǒ-zhànchéng jìn-jiǔ. 我替成禁酒.

IN one's FAVOR (be of benefit) yú...yǒulì 於... 有利 (S). That's in his favor. Nà-yú-tā-yǒulì. 那於他有利.

IN FAVOR OF (to the advantage of) yíng 贏 (IV), zhànxiān 佔先 (VO). Three to two in favor of our team. Sān-bǐ-èr wǒmen-zhèiduì-zhànxiān. 三比二我們這隊佔先.

FAVORITE (a) xīn-ài-de 心愛的, zuì-xǐhuan-de 最喜歡的. Oranges are my favorite fruit. Júzi shi-wǒ-zuì-xǐhuan-de-shuǐguǒ. 橘子是我最喜歡的水果.

THE FAVORITE (in a race, match) Dàjiā-juéde-huì-yíng-de. 大家覺得會贏的. The favorite horse lost. Dàjiā-juéde-huì-yíng-de-nèipǐ-mǎ shū-le. 大家覺得會贏的那匹馬輸了.

FEAR (n) usually expressed verbally. See (v).

(v) (1) (be terrified) pà 怕 (TV), hài-pà 害怕 (VO). He fears jumping out of planes. Cóng-fēijī-shang tiàoxialai tā-hài-pà. 從飛機上跳下來他害怕. (2) (be afraid of a minor situation) pà 怕 (TV), kǒngpa 恐怕 (TV). I fear that he will not come. Wǒ-pà-tā-bù-lái. 我怕他不來.

FEATHER (n) máo 毛 (N), chicken feather jī-máo 鷄毛 (N).

FEATURE (n) (1) (characteristics) tèxìng 特性 (N), tèdiǎn 特點 (N). One of the best features of that place is the climate. Nèige-dìfang zuì-hǎo-de-tèdiǎn-zhīyī jiù-shi-tiānqi. 那個地方的最好的特點之一就是天氣. (2) (of the face) liǎn 臉 (N), miànmao 面貌 (N). She has very fine features. Tāde-miànmao hěn-piàoliang. 他的面貌很漂亮.

(3) (of motion pictures) gè 個 (M), zhāng 張 (M). Today's movie is a double feature. Jīntian-yǒu-liǎngzhāng-diànyǐngr. 今天有兩張電影兒. (4) (special article in a newspaper) tèxiě 特寫 (N).
(v) (make a feature of) is expressed as known for yǐ... chūmíng 以… 出名 (S). That restaurant features Chinese food. Nèige-fànguǎnr yǐ-Zhōngguo-cài-chū-míng. 那個飯館兒以中國菜出名.

FEBRUARY (n) èryue 二月 (TW). He will come in February. Tā-èryue-lái. 他二月來.

FEE (n) (charge) fèi 費 (-B), fèiyòng 費用 (N), membership fee huìfèi 會費 (N), doctor's fee yīshēngde-fèiyòng 醫生的費用.

FEED (n) (food for animals) a) (for large animals such as horse, donkey, mule, camel, etc.) liào 料 (N). b) (for small animals such as birds, fish, etc.) shí 食 (N). Do we have enough feed for the horses? Wǒmende-mǎ-liào gòu-ma? 我們的馬料够嗎?
(v) (1) (give food to) a) (animal) wèi 餵 (TV). He is outside feeding the chickens. Tā-zai-wàitou wèi-jī-ne. 他在外頭餵鷄呢. b) (hand feed to one who cannot feed himself) Feed the baby. Wèi-háizi 喂孩子. (2) (supply with material) bǎ... fàngjin... li 把…放進…裏 feed information into a computer bǎ-cái-liào-fàngjin-jìsuànjī-li 把材料放進計算機裏. (3) (eat, said chiefly of animals) chī 吃 (TV). Cows feed on grass. Niú-chī-cǎo. 牛吃草. (4) (support economically, of persons) yǎng 養 (TV). He has six mouths to feed. Tā-děi-yǎng-liùkour-rén. 他得養六口兒人. (5) (supply) guǎn 管 (TV). I will feed you breakfast. Wǒ-guǎn-nǐde-zǎofàn. 我管你的早飯.

FEEL (v) (1) (touch, handle) mō 摸. Feel my hand. Mōmo-wǒde-shǒu. 摸摸我的手. (2) (weigh with hand) diān 掂 (TV). Feel how heavy this thing is. Nǐ-diān-yidiān kàn-yǒu-duó-zhòng? 你掂一掂看有多重? (3) (to be emotionally affected) juézhe 覚着 (TV), juéde 覺得 (TV), 'gǎnjué 感覺 (TV). I feel a little tired. Wǒ-juéde-yǒu-diǎnr-lèi. 我覺得有點兒累. How do you feel? Nǐ-juézhe-zěnmayàng ? 你覺着怎麼樣?

FEEL LIKE (want to) yuànyì 願意 (TV), xiǎng 想 (TV). Do you feel like joining us? Nǐ-yuànyi-cānjiā-wǒmen-ma? 你願意參加我們嗎?

FEEL OUT kànqīngchu 看清楚 (RV). Don't make a move before you feel out the situation.

Zai-kànqīngchu-qíngxing-yǐqián bié-dòng-shǒu. 在看清楚情形以前别動手.

GET THE FEEL OF duì... shóu(xi) 對...熟(習) (S), duì... shú(xi) 對... 熟(習) (S). Gradually you'll get the feel of it. Nǐ-mànmānr-de duì-ta-jiu-shúxi-le. 你慢慢兒的對它就熟習了.

FEELING (n) (1) (sensation) gǎnjue 感覺 (N). Do you have any feeling in your arm? Nǐ-gēbei-shang yǒu-shenma-gǎnjue-ma? 你胳臂上有甚麼感覺嗎? (2) (mental sensitiveness) 'qínggǎn 情感 (N), 'gǎnqíng 感情 (N). Don't hurt his feelings. Bié-shāng-tāde-gǎnqíng. 别傷他的感情. (3) (emotion) qíngxu 情緒 (N), 'xīnqíng 心情. feeling of joy kuàilè-de-'xīnqing 快樂的心情. (4) (opinion) yìjian 意見 (N). What are your feelings on this matter? Nǐ-duì-zhèijian-shì yǒu-shénma-yìjiàn? 你對這件事有甚麼意見?

NO HARD FEELINGS (1) (no more residual anger) méi-you-chóuhen 没有仇恨. Although we have argued for a while, we have no hard feelings. Suírán-wǒmen-chǎole-bàntian-jià, kěshi méi-juéde-yǒu-shenma-chóuhen. 雖然我們吵了半天架，可是没覺得有甚麼仇恨. (2) (salutation at the end of a disagreement) is expressed as excuse me. duìbuqǐ 對不起.

FELLOW (n) (1) (male person) rén 人 (N), nánrén 男人 (N), nánde 男的 (N). He is a nice fellow. Zhèige-ren hěn-hǎo. 這個人很好. (2) (companion, associate) huǒbànr 夥伴兒 (N). You should be kind to your fellows. Nǐ-yīnggāi-hǎohāor-de duìdai-nǐde-huǒbànr. 你應該好好兒的對待你的夥伴兒. (3) (a graduate holding a fellowship) zhùjiào 助教 (N). He is a fellow in the department of physics. Tā-shi-wùlǐxì-de-zhùjiào. 他是物理學的助教.

(a) (associated) tóng 同 (B-) fellow students tóngxué 同學, fellow workers tóngshì 同事.

FELT (n)·(compressed wool or fur) zhānzi 毡子 (N), felt hat zhānmào 毡帽 (N).

FEMALE (n) (1) (women, girl) nǚrén 女人 (N), nǚde 女的 (N). How many females are there in this country? Zhèige-guójiā yǒu-duōshao-nǚde? 這個國家有多少女的? (2) (female animal)mǔde 母的 (N). That cat is a female. Nèige-māo shi-mǔde. 那個貓是母的.

(a) (pertaining to females) (1)

(of human) nǚ 女 (B-) a female student nǚxuésheng 女學生 (N). (2) (of animal) mǔ 母 (B-) a female dog mǔgǒu 母狗 (N).

FENCE (n) lîbaqiáng 籬笆牆 (N). There is a fence around his house. Tāde-fángzi zhōuwéi-yǒu-yídào-lîbaqiáng. 他的房子周圍有一道籬笆牆.

(v) (enclose with a fence) bǎ... yòng-lîba-wéiqilai 把...用籬笆圍起來. He fenced in his garden. Tā-bǎ-tāde-huāyuánr yòng-lîba-wéiqilaile. 他把他的花園兒用籬笆圍起來了.

ON THE FENCE (unwilling or unable to commit oneself) bunéng-juédìng 不能決定. He is sitting on the fence about that matter. Tā-duì-nèijian-shìqing bunéng-juédìng. 他對那件事情不能決定.

FERTILE (a) (1) (able to produce fruits, seeds, etc.) féi 肥 (SV) This land is very fertile. Zhèi-kuài-dì hěn-féi. 這塊地很肥. (2) (abundant) fēngfu 豐富 (SV). He has a fertile imagination. Tāde-xiǎngxiànglì hěn-fēngfu. 他的想像力很豐富.

FEVER (n) (1) (high body temperature) shāo 燒 (N), rèdù 熱度 (N). Does he have a fever? Tā-yǒu-shāo-meiyou? 他有燒沒有? His fever subsided. Tāde-shāo tuì-le. 他的燒退了. (2) (in names of diseases) rè 熱 (-B) scarlet fever xīnghóngrè 猩紅熱 (N), hay fever kūcǎorè 枯草熱 (N).

HAVE A FEVER fā-shāo 發燒 (VO), yǒu-shāo 有燒 (VO). Do you still have a fever? Nǐ-hái-fāshāo-ma? 你還發燒嗎?

FEW (a) (1) (some, but not many) ji 幾 (NU). I want to borrow a few pairs of chopsticks. Wǒ-xiǎng-jiè-jishuāng-kuàizi. 我想借幾雙筷子. (2) (not many) bù-duō 不多, hěn-shǎo 很少. Very few people walk to work. Zǒuzhe-shàng-bān-de-rén hěn-shǎo. 走着上班的人很少.

QUITE A FEW bù-shǎo 不少, hěn-duō 很多, hěn-bù-shǎo 很不少. Quite a few people are opposed. Fǎnduì-de-rén hěn-bù-shǎo. 反對的人很不少.

FIELD (n) (1) (tract of land) dì 地 (N). (2) (for sports) chǎngzi 場子 (N), chǎng 場 (-B). football field zúqiúchǎng 足球場 (N). (3) (for other purpose) chǎng 場 (-B), airfield fēijīchǎng 飛機場 (N), magnetic field cíchǎng 磁場 (N), battlefield zhànchǎng 戰場 (N). (4) (specialty or range of study) mén 門 (M). He is an expert in his field. Zài-ta-nèi-yimén-li ta-shi-zhuānjiā. 在他那一門裏他是專家. (5) (profession) háng 行 (M) (N). What's your field? Nín-shi-nĕi-yiháng? 您是那一行? (6) (background of a flag) dìr 地兒 (N). The field of that flag is blue. Nèige-qízi-de-dìr shi-lán-de. 那個旗子的地兒是藍的. (7) (away from base of operation) wàibianr 外邊兒 (N). He's working in the field now. Xiànzài tā-zai-wàibinr-gōngzuò. 現在他在外邊兒工作.

FIELD CORRESPONDENT zhàndi-jìzhĕ 戰地記者.

FIELD HOSPITAL yĕzhàn-yīyuàn 野戰醫院.

FIERCE (a) xiōng 兇 (SV), lìhai 利害 (SV). His wife is very fierce. Tāde-tàitai hĕn-xiōng. 他的太太很兇. Tigers are even fiercer than lions. Láohu-bĭ-shīzi-hái-lìhai. 老虎比獅子還利害.

FIFTH (a) (1) (next after the fourth) (dì)wŭ (第)五 (SP-NU). Fifth Ave. (dì)wŭmălù (第)五馬路. the fifth year dìwŭnián 第五年. May fifth wŭyue-wŭhào 五月五號. (2) (one of five equal parts) wŭfēnzhī 五分之 (B-). three fifth wŭfēnzhīsān 五分之三.

FIFTEEN (a) shíwŭ 十五 (NU).

FIFTY (a) wŭshí 五十 (NU).

FIGHT (n) (1) (a physical struggle) is expressed verbally. See (v) (1) (2). (2) (boxing) is expressed verbally dă-quán 打拳 (VO). How was the fight last night? Zuótian-wănshang dăquán-dăde-zĕnmayàng? 昨天晚上打拳打得怎麽樣?

(v) (1) (between individuals, physically) dă(-jià) 打(架) (VO). They always fight. Tāmen-lăo-dă(-jià). 他們老打(架). How come they have started to fight again? Tāmen-zĕnma-yòu-dáqilái-le? 他們怎麽又打起來了? (2) (verbally) dă(-jià) 打(架) (VO). a) (argue) chăo(-jià) 吵(架) (VO), chăo(-zuĭ) 吵(嘴) (VO). b) (curse each other) mà 罵 (TV). They fought on the telephone. Tāmen-zai-diànhuà-li cháoqi-zuĭ-lai-le. 他們在電話裏吵起嘴來了. (3) (of a lawsuit) dă-guānsi 打官司 (VO). I intend to fight them. Wŏ-xiăng gēn-tamen-dă-guānsi. 我想跟他們打官司. (4) (in war) dă(-zhàng) 打(仗) (VO), zuòzhàn 作戰 (VO). They are now fighting on the western front. Tāmen-xiànzài-zai-xīxiàn-dă-ne. 他們現在在西線打呢. (5) (struggle vigorously with) gēn ... dòuzhēng 跟…鬥爭. We must fight poverty. Wŏmen-dĕi-gēn-pínqióng-dòuzhēng.

我們得跟貧窮鬥爭.

FIGHT AGAINST (try hard to get rid of) chănchú 剷除(TV). You ought to fight against bad habits. Nĭ-dĕi-chănchú-nĭde-huài-máobing. 你得剷除你的壞毛病.

FIGHT OFF (1) (in combat) dătuì 打退 (RV). We fought off the enemy. Wŏmen-bă-díren dătuì-le. 我們把敵人打退了. (2) (of overwhelming emotion) rĕnzhu 忍住 (RV). I wanted to cry but I fought it off. Wŏ-xiăng-kū kĕshi-wŏ-rĕnzhu-le. 我想哭可是我忍住了.

FIGHT IT OUT dădàodĭ 打到底. I'll fight it out with my landlord. Wŏ-yào-gēn-wŏde-fángdōng-dădàodĭ. 我要跟我的房東打到底.

FIGURE (n) (1) (numeral) shùr 數兒 (N). This figure must be wrong. Zhèige-shùr yídìng-cuò-le. 個數兒一定錯了 (2) (shape of human body) 'shēncái 身裁 (N), shēnduanr 身段兒 (N). You have a nice figure. Nĭde-'shēncái zhēn-hăo. 你的身裁真好. (3) (personage) rénwu 人物 (N), 'yàorén 要人 (N). He is an important figure in educational circles. Tā-zai-'jiàoyujiè shi-yíge-zhòngyào-de-rénwu. 他在教育界是一個重要的人物. (4) (statue) xiàng 像 (N). bronze figure tóngxiàng 銅像. (5) (illustration) tú 圖 (N). Now look at Figure 3. Xiànzài qĭng-kàn-dìsāntú. 現在請看第三圖. (6) (computation) shùmùzi 數目字 (N). shùr 數兒 (N). I hate figures. Wŏ-zuì-hèn-shùmùzi. 我最恨數目字.

(v) (1) (compute) suàn 算 (TV). I don't know how to figure up these items. Wŏ-búhuì-suàn-zhèijixiàng. 我不會算這幾項. (2) (judge) kàn 看 (TV), xiăng 想 (TV). I figure he won't come. Wŏ-kàn tā-bú-huì-lái. 我看他不會來.

FIGURE OF SPEECH bĭfang 比方 (N), bĭyu 比喻. It was merely a figure of speech. Nà-jĭnjĭn-shi-ge-bĭfang. 那僅僅是個比方.

FIGURE IN suànshang 算上 (RV). Do you figure in his plan? Zài-nèige-jìhua-li bă-nĭ-suànshang-le-ma? 在那個計劃裏把你算上了嗎?

FIGURE ON dăsuan 打算 (TV), jìsuàn 計算 (TV). You have to figure on the problem of transportation. Nĭ dĕi-dă-suan-jiāotōng-'wèntí. 你得打算交通問題.

FIGURE OUT (1) (compute) suànchulai 算出來 (RV). Altogether, five dollars. Already figured out. Yígòng-wŭ-kuai-qián, yĭjing-suànchulai·

F

le. 一共五塊錢，已經算出來了。(2) (understand) xiǎngchulai 想出來 (RV). I couldn't figure out what he meant. Wǒ-xiǎngbuchulái tā-shi-shénma-yìsi? 我想不出來他是甚麼意思.

FILE (n) (1) (device for keeping documents in order) dǎng'àn (-jiāzi) 檔案(夾子) (N). That letter is in the file. Nèi-fēng-xìn zai-dǎng'àn-li-ne. 那封信在檔案裏呢. (2) (tool for removing wood, metal,etc.) cuò 錯 (N).

(v) (1) (put papers in order) fàngzai-dǎng'àn-li 放在檔案裏, guī-dǎng 歸檔 (VO). Did you file that letter? Nǐ-bǎ-nèi-fēng-xìn fàngzai-dǎng'àn-li-le-ma? 你把那封信放在檔案裏了嗎? (2) (make smooth using a file) cuò 錯 (TV). This block of wood needs to be filed. Zhèikuài-mùtou děi-cuò-yi-cuo. 這塊木頭得錯一錯.

FILL (v) (1) (of a hole or gap) a) (to occupy until full) tián 填 (TV), tiánshang 填上 (RV). They filled up the well with dirt. Tāmen-yòng-tǔ bǎ-jǐng-tiánshang-le. 他們用土把井填上了. b) (stop up, block) dǔ 堵 (TV), sāi 塞 (TV), dǔshang 堵上 (RV), sāishang 塞上 (RV), dǔqilai 堵起來 (RV), sāiqilai 塞起來 (RV). The hole in the dike has been filled in. Nèige-shuǐbà-shang-de-dòng yǐjing-dǔshang-le. 那個水壩上的洞已經堵上了. c) (patch, repair) bǔ 補 (TV), bǔshang 補上 (RV), 'bǔqǐlai 補起來 (RV). The dentist didn't fill my cavity. Yáyī méi-gěi-wo-bǎ-yáshang-de-dòng bǔshang. 牙醫沒給我把牙上的洞補上. (2) (of a vacancy left by the absence of a person) bǔ 補 (TV), bǔshang 補上 (RV). Can you fill the vacancy? Nǐ-néng-bǔ-nèige-quē-ma? 你能補那個缺嗎? (3) (of blanks in forms) tián 填 (TV), tiánshang 填上 (RV), tiánqilai 填起來 (RV). I don't know how to fill in these forms. Wǒ-bù-zhīdào zěnma-tián-zhèixie-biǎo. 我不知道怎麼填這些表. (4) (of a container) mǎn 滿 (SV) or is expressed by mǎn 滿 (RE) preceded by a verb indicating the specific action, such as pack zhuāng 裝 (TV), display bǎi 擺 (TV), sitting zuò 坐 (IV), standing zhàn 站 (IV), residing zhù 住 (IV), etc. The room is filled with smoke. Wūzi-li yān-dou-mǎn-le. 屋子裏烟都滿了. His pocket is filled with candy. Tāde-kǒudàir-li zhuāng-mǎnle-táng. 他的口袋兒裏裝滿了糖. They filled the room with flowers. Tāmen-bǎ-wūzi-li bǎimǎnle-huār. 他們把屋子裏擺滿了花兒. The hotel is filled with people. Lǚguán-li zhùmǎnle-rén-le. 旅館裏住滿了人了.

HAVE one's FILL a) (of food) bǎo 飽 (SV). Have you eaten your fill? Nǐ-(chī)bǎo-le-ma? 你(吃)飽了嗎? b) (of an experience, etc.) gòu 够 (SV). I have had my fill of this job. Zhèige-shìqing wǒ-yǐjing-gòu-le. 這個事情我已經够了.

FILM (n) (1) (material used in photography) jiāopiàn 膠片 (N). dǐpiàn 底片 (N). There is no film in the camera. Zhèige-zhàoxiàngjī-li méi-you-jiāopiàn. 這個照相機裏沒有膠片. (2) (movie, motion picture) diànyǐngr 電影兒 (N). That film was three hours long. Nèizhāng-diànyǐngr yǎn-sānge-zhōngtóu. 那張電影兒演三個鐘頭. (3) (thin covering) céng 層 (M). a film of oil yìcéngyú 一層油. (v) (make a motion picture of) zhào-diànyǐngr 照電影兒 (VO), pāi-diànyǐngr 拍電影兒 (VO). Do they plan to film this novel? Tāmen-dǎsuan-bǎ-zhèiběn-xiǎoshuōr zhào-diànyǐngr-ma? 他們打算把這本小說兒照電影兒嗎?

FINAL (a) (1) (last) zuì-hòu 最後. This is the final performance. Zhèi-shi-zuì-hòu-yìchǎng-le. 這是最後一場了. (2) (definite) usually expressed verbally as decided juédìng-le 決定了 (TV). This is final; nobody can change it. Zhèige-yǐjing-juédìng-le, shéi-yě-bú-néng-gǎi-le. 這個已經決定了,誰也不能改了. (3) (beyond appeal, legal) bú-néng-shàngsù 不能上訴. The decision of the Supreme Court is final. Zuìgāo-fǎyuàn-pànjué-yǐhòu, jiu-bù-néng-shàngsù-le. 最高法院判決以後,就不能上訴了.

FINAL EXAMINATION dàkǎo 大考 (N), (TV). See FINALS.

FINAL OUTCOME jiéguǒ 結果 (N), jiéjú 結局 (N). I'm not able to predict the final outcome. Wǒ-bù-néng-yùcè-jiéjú-zěnmayàng. 我不能預測結局怎麼樣.

FINALS (1) (in competition) juésài 決賽 (N). I qualified for the finals. Wǒ-yǒu-zīge-cānjiā-juésài. 我有資格參加決賽. (2) (in examinations) dàkǎo 大考 (N) (TV). We have finals after the last class. Shàngle-zuì-hòu-yikè-yǐhòu jiu-dàkǎo. 上了最後一課以後就大考.

FINALLY (adv) zuìhòu 最後 (MA). He finally decided not to go. Tā-zuìhòu juédìng-bú-qù-le. 他最後決定不去了.

FIND (v) (1) (look for and locate) a) (by searching) zhǎo 找 (TV), zhǎozhao 找着 (RV), zhǎodào 找到 (RV), zhǎochulai 找出來 (RV). I looked for the book, but I couldn't find it. Nèiben-shū wǒ-zhǎole, kěshi-méi-zhǎo-zháo. 那本書我找了, 可是沒找着. b) (by turning things up or over) fān 翻 (TV), fānzhao 翻着 (RV), fānchulai 翻出來 (RV). You may find it under the stack of newspaper. Nǐ-kěneng-zai-nèi-duī-bàozhǐ-dǐxia bǎ-ta-fānchulai. 你可能在那堆報紙底下把他翻出來. c) (by digging) juéchulai 掘出來 (RV), wāchulai 挖出來 (RV). The archeologist found an ancient bronze. Nèige-kǎoguxuéjiā-juéchulai-yíjiàn-gǔdài-de-tóngqi. 那個考古學家掘出來一件古代的銅器. d) (by visual examination) kànchulai 看出來 (RV). I didn't find any mistakes in this paragraph. Zhèi-yiduàn wǒ-méi-kànchulai-shénma-cuòr. 這一段我沒看出來甚麼錯兒. e) (by thinking) xiǎng (TV), xiǎngchulai 想出來 (RV). Let's try to find a way out of this problem. Zhèige-wènti wǒmen-děi-xiǎng-yíge-bànfa. 這個問題我們得想一個辦法. f) (through research) yánjiuchulai 研究出來 (RV). They found a new material. Tāmen-yánjiuchulai-yìzhǒng-xīn-liàozi. 他們研究出來一種新料子. g) (by experimenting) shìyanchulai 試驗出來 (RV). They found a new soap. Tāmen-shìyanchulai-yìzhǒng-xīn-féizào. 他們試驗出來一種新肥皂. h) (by examination, investigation, or diagnosis) jiǎnchá 檢查 (TV), jiǎnchachulai 檢查出來 (RV), chá 查 (TV), cháchulai 查出來 (RV). The doctor found that the patient's heart is quite weak. Yīsheng-jiǎnchachulai nèige-bìngren-de-xīnzàng hěn-ruò. 醫生檢查出來他的心臟很弱. (2) (come upon accidentally) a) (of some articles) shí 拾 (TV), jiǎn 撿 (TV). He found a dollar on the road. Tā-zài-jiēshang jiǎnle-yikuai-qián. 他在街上撿了一塊錢. b) (of situations) pèngjian 碰見 (RV), pèngshang 碰上 (RV), yùjian 遇見 (RV). They weren't looking for trouble, but they found it. Tāmen-bú-shi-zhǎo-máfan, kěshi-pèngshang-le. 他們不是找麻煩, 可是碰上了. (3) (ascertain) fāxiàn 發現 (TV). We found that he could not swim. Wǒmen-fāxiàn tā-bu-huì-yóu-yǒng. 我們發現他不會游泳. (4) (discover while looking at) kànjian 看見 (RV). I found a man at the door. Wǒ-kànjian ménkǒur-yǒu-yige-rén. 我看見門口兒有一個人. (5) (become aware of, realize) fājué 發覺 (TV). I found him to be a thief. Wǒ-fājué-tā-shi-yíge-zéi. 我發覺他是一個賊. (6) (gain the use of) zhǎo-diǎnr 找點兒 (TV). Can you find time to do this? Nǐ-néng-zhǎo-diǎnr-gōngfu-zuò-zhèige-ma? 你能找點兒工夫作這個嗎? (7) (judge, as by a court) zhèngmíng 證明 (TV). The court found him guilty. Fǎyuàn zhèngmíng-ta-yǒu-zuì. 法院証明他有罪.

FIND one's self juéwù 覺悟 (IV). You'll find yourself soon. Bùjiǔ-nǐ-jiu-huì-juéwù-de. 不久你就會覺悟的.

FIND THE MARK a) (lit.) dǎzhòng 打中 (RV), dǎzháo 打着 (RV), dǎshang 打上 (RV). The bullet found its mark. Nèi-yiqiāng dǎzhòng-le. 那一槍打中了. b) (fig.) shuōzháo 說着 (RV). Your accusation found its mark. Nǐ-shuō-ta-bu-hǎo zhēn-ràng-ni-shuōzháo-le. 你說他不好真讓你說着了.

FIND OUT dǎting 打聽 (TV), dǎtingchulai 打聽出來 (RV), wèn 問 (TV), wènchulai 問出來 (RV), wènzháo 問着 (RV). I found out nothing. Wǒ-shénma dou-méi-dǎting-chulái. 我甚麼都沒打聽出來.

FINE (n) fákuǎn 罰款 (N), pay a fine jiāo-fákuǎn 交罰款 (VO).

(a) (1) (good, well) hǎo 好 (SV). That's fine. Nà-hěn-hǎo. 那很好. I'm feeling fine, thanks. Xièxie, wǒ-(juéde-) hěn-hǎo. 謝謝, 我(覺得)很好. (2) (thin) xì 細 (SV). This thread is too fine. Zhèigen-xiàn-tài-x . 這根線太細. (3) (sharp) jiān 尖 (SV). The point of this pencil is very fine. Zhèigēn-qiānbǐ-de-jiānr hěn-jiān. 這根鉛筆的尖兒很尖. (4) (powdery) xì 細 (SV). This face powder is finer than that one. Zhèige-fěn bı-nèige-xì. 這個粉比那個細. (5) (subtle, in detail) xì 細 (SV). Can you make a finer distinction? Nǐ-néng-bu-néng-fēnde-xìyi-diǎnr. 你能不能分得細一點兒. (6) (expert, of workmanship) xì 細 (SV), jīng 精 (SV), qiǎo 巧 (SV). You can see the fine workmanship of this furniture. Nǐ-kéyi-kànchulai zhèijian-jiāju-de-shǒugong yǒu-duó-qiǎo. 你可以看出來這件傢俱的手工有多巧.

(v) fá 罰 (TV). He was fined twenty dollars. Tā(-bei)-fále-èrshikuài-qián. 他(被)罰了二十塊錢.

FINE ARTS mĕishù 美術 (N).

FINE GOLD chúnjīn 純金 (N).

FINGER (n) shŏuzhĭ 手指 (N), shŏuzhítou 手指頭 (N), zhĭ 指 (B), index finger shízhĭ 食指 (N), èrzhĭ 二指, middle finger zhōngzhĭ 中指 (N), fourth finger wúmíngzhĭ 無名指 (N), little finger xiăomuzhĭ 小姆指 (N), xiăozhĭ 小指 (N).

(v) (to feel with fingers) mō 摸 (TV). You can tell how good this material is by fingering it. Nĭ-yòng-shŏu-yimō jiu-zhīdao-zhèige-liàozi-duó-hăo-le. 你用手一摸就知道這個料子多好了.

SNAP one's FINGERS dă-fĕizi 打榧子 (VO). Don't snap your fingers at the waiter. Bié-chòngzhe-huŏji dă-fĕizi. 别衝着夥計打榧子.

SLIP THROUGH one's FINGERS fàngguoqu 放過去 (RV). When opportunity comes, don't let it slip through your fingers. Jīhui-láile-de-shihou bié-bă-ta-fàngguoqu. 機會來了的時候别把它放過去.

FINGERNAIL (n) zhĭjia 指甲 (N).

FINISH (n) (1) (end of a race) zhōngdiăn 終點 (N). He got to the finish first. Tā-xiān-dào-de-zhōngdiăn. 他先到的終點. (2) (applied surface on a material) is expressed verbally. See (v) (3).

(v) (1) (general) usually expressed as wán 完 (RE), liăo 了 (RE), cheng 成 (RE), or hăo 好 (RE) plus a verb indicating the action. Let's finish (doing) this work by three o'clock. Wŏmen-sāndiăn-zhōng-yiqián dĕi-zuòwán-zhèige-gōngzuo. 我們三點鐘以前得作完這個工作. I don't think you can finish (doing) the job tonight. Wŏ-xiăng nĭ-jīntian-wăn-shang nòngbuhăo-zhèijian-shì. 我想你今天晚上弄不好這件事. I haven't finished reading this book yet. Wŏ-hái-méi-niànwán-zhèibĕn-shū-ne. 我還沒念完這本書呢. (2) (be completed) wán 完 (IV). Who finished first? Shéi-xiān-wán-de? 誰先完的? (3) (give a desired surface effect) a) (with lacquer) qī 漆 (TV). b) (with lacquer, varnish, oil) yóu 油 (TV). This table is finished with oil. Zhèige-zhuŏ-zi shi-yòng-yóu-yóu-de. 這個桌子是用油油的. c) (with sand paper) dă-mo 打磨 (TV). d) (with paint, stain) shàng-yánse 上顏色 (VO). (4) (overcome completely) bă...dădăo 把…打倒. My answer finished him. Wŏde-huídá bă-ta-dădăo-le. 我的回答把他打倒了.

BE FINISHED (be useless, of a person) wán 完 (IV). He's finished. Tā-wán-le. 他完了.

FIRE (n) (flames) huŏ 火 (N). build a fire shēng-huŏ 生火 (VO). light a fire diăn-huŏ 點火 (VO). The fire is going strong. Huŏ zháode-hĕn-wàng. 火着的很旺. Fire! Fire! Zháohuŏ-la! Zháohuŏ-la! 着火了！着火了！ (v) (1) (bake, of pottery, etc.) shāo 燒 (TV). They are firing porcelain. Tāmen-shāo-cíqi-ne. 他們燒瓷器呢. (2) (of guns) a) (shoot in general) shèjĭ 射擊 (TV). b) (open fire) kāi-huŏ 開火 (VO). Who fired first? Shéi-xiān-kāide-huŏ? 誰先開的火? c) (with small arms) kāi-qiāng 開鎗 (VO), fàng-qiāng 放鎗 (VO). They fired a few shots in our direction. Tāmen-chòngzhe-wŏmen-zhèi-biānr fàngle-jiqiāng. 他們衝着我們這邊兒放了幾鎗. d) (with artillery) fàng-pào 放炮 (VO), kāi-pào 開炮 (VO). (3) (tend a fire) tiān-huŏ 添火 (VO). Fire the boiler. Qìguō dĕi-tiān-huŏ-le. 汽鍋得添火了. (4) (discharge from employment) cí 辭 (TV), cái 裁 (TV), kāichú 開除 (TV). I heard that he was fired again. Wŏ-tĭngshuō tā-yòu-ràng-ren-kāichú-le. 我聽說他又讓人開除了.

BE ON FIRE zháo 着 (IV). The curtain is on fire. Liánzi-zháo-le. 簾子着了.

CATCH FIRE zháo-huŏ 着火 (VO). The waste paper basket caught fire. Zìzhĭlŏur zháo-huŏ-le. 字紙簍兒着火了.

SET FIRE TO fàng-huŏ 放火 (VO), bă...shāo-le 把...燒了. They set fire to the enemy's barracks. Tāmen-bă-díren-de-yíngfáng fàngle-yìba-huŏ. 他們把敵人的營房放了一把火.

FIRE ALARM huŏjĭng 火警 (N).

BE UNDER FIRE (1) (subjected to criticism) shòu-biéren-pĭping 受别人批評. He is under fire because of his speech. Yĭnwei-nèipian-yănshuō ta-shòu-biérende-pĭping. 因為那篇演說他受别人的批評. (2) (be attacked militarily) shòu...gōngjĭ 受...攻擊. The soldiers are under fire. Nèi-xie-bĭng-shòu-ren-gōngjĭ. 那些兵受人攻擊

PLAY WITH FIRE (lit. and fig.) wánr-huŏ 玩兒火 (VO). By all means, don't play with fire. Qiānwàn bié-wánr-huŏ. 千萬别玩兒火.

FIRE STATION xiāofángduì 消防隊 (N), jiùhuŏduì 救火隊 (N).

F

FIREBUG (n) (arsonist) fànghuǒde 放火的 (N).

FIRECRACKER (n) pàozhang 炮仗 (N), pàozhu 炮竹 (N).

FIREMAN (n) jiùhuǒyuán 救火員 (N).

FIRM (n) (business organization) gōngsi 公司 (N).

(a) (1) (solid) jiēshi 結實 (SV). This table is not very firm. Zhèi-zhāng-zhuōzi-bù-jiēshi. 這張桌子不結實. (2) (tight) jǐn 緊 (SV). Take a firm hold of it. Ná-jǐn-le. 拿緊了. (3) (hard) yìng 硬 (SV). I like a firm bed. Wǒ-xǐhuan-yìng-chuáng. 我喜歡硬床. (4) (steady) wěn 穩 (SV). Don't worry, this ladder is quite firm. Bié-zhāo-jí zhèige-tīzi-hěn-wěn. 別着急這個梯子很穩. (5) (strict) yán 嚴 (SV), rènzhēn 認真 (SV). He is very firm in enforcing that law. Tā-zhíxíng-nèitiao-'fǎlù-hěn-rènzhēn. 他執行那條法律很認真. (6) (insistent) jiānding 堅定 (SV) (TV). He took a firm stand. Tā-de-lìchǎng hěn-jiānding. 他的立場很堅定.

BE A FIRM BELIEVER IN... hěn-xìn... 很信.... I'm a firm believer in the Bible. Wǒ-hěn-xìn-shèngjīng. 我很信聖經.

FIRMLY (adv) (1) (tightly, solidly) expressed as jǐn 緊 (RE), jiēshi 結實 (RE), wěn 穩 (RE), preceded by a verb indicating the specific action. Hold it firmly. Náwěn-le! 拿穩了! Fasten it firmly! Kǔn-jiēshi-le! 綑結實了. (2) (in a determined manner) quèshí-de 確實的 (AD). You should talk very firmly to him. Nǐ-děi-quèshi-de-gēn tā-shuō-yishuō. 你得確實的跟他說一說.

FIRST (a) (before all others) dìyī(M) 第一(M) (SP-NU-M), tóuyīM 頭一M(SP-NU-M), tóu 頭 (SP). This is the first time I have come to New York. Zhèi-shi-wǒ-dìyícì dào-Niǔyuē-lái. 這是我第一次到紐約來. I won't be there for the first ten days. Wǒ-tóu-shítiān bú-zài-nèr. 我頭十天不在那兒. This is merely the first step. Zhèi-búguo-shi-tóuyíbù. 這不過是頭一步

(adv) (1) (before anything else) xiān 先 (AD). I want to go to the station first. Wǒ-yào-xiān-dào-chēzhàn-qu. 我要先到車站去. (2) (at the beginning of a period) gāng 剛 (AD), gāngyì 剛一 (AD), qǐ-tóur 起頭兒 (AD). He was a boy when we first moved here. Wǒmen-gāng-bāndao-zhèr-de-shihou ta-hai-shi-ge-xiǎoháir-ne. 我們剛搬到這兒的時候他還是個小孩兒呢.

THE FIRST (of a month) a) (solar) yīhào 一號 (TW). b) (lunar) chūyī 初一 (TW). He will come on the first. Tā-yí-hào-lái. 他一號來.

AT FIRST qǐxiān 起先 (MA), qǐchū 起初 (MA). I didn't know, at first. Wǒ-qǐxiān-bù-zhīdào. 我起先不知道.

AT FIRST SIGHT gāngyi-kànjian 剛一看見, zhàyi-kànjian 乍一看見. I knew at first sight that he was an actor. Wǒ-gāngyi-kànjian-ta, jiù-zhīdao ta-shi-yíge-yǎnyuán. 我剛一看見他就知道他是一個演員.

FIRST AID jíjiù 急救 (N).

FIRST CLASS (of conveyance) tóuděng 頭等 (B-). First class cabin tónděngcāng 頭等艙.

FISH (n) yú 魚 (N).

(v) (1) (catch fish) a) (by hook) diào 釣 (TV). Let's go fishing. Wǒmen-qu-diào-yú-qu. 我們去釣魚去. b) (by trawling net) dǎ 打 (TV). He makes his living by fishing. Tā-kào-dǎ-yú-guò-rìzi. 他靠打魚過日子. c) (by hand net) lāo 澇 (TV). d) (by hand) dǎi 逮 (TV), děi 逮 (TV). e) (by spear) chā 插 (TV). (2) (grope for and pull out) tāo 掏 (TV), tāochulai 掏出來 (RV). He fished the map from the back of the drawer. Tā-cóng-chōuti-jǐn-lǐtou bǎ-dìtú-tāochulai-le. 他從抽屉的儘裏頭把地圖掏出來了. (3) (look for) zhǎo 找 (TV). See LOOK FOR. (4) (attempt to get in an indirect manner) xiǎng-fázi-dé 想法子得. fish for information xiǎng-fázi-dé-dianr-xiāoxi 想法子得點兒消息. He's fishing for a compliment. Tā-xiǎng-fázi-dé-biéren-de-chēngzan. 他想法子得别人的稱贊.

FIT (v) (1) (be the right size, be suitable) héshì 合適 (SV). My hat doesn't fit. Wǒde-màozi bù-héshì. 我的帽子不合適. (2) (be contained in) gāng-hǎo-zhuāngdexià 剛好裝得下 This box just fits the radio. Zhèige-hézi gānghǎo-zhuāngdexià nèige-wúxiàndiàn. 這個盒子剛好裝得下那個無線電 (3) (equip, put on) ān 按 (TV), zhuāng 裝 (TV). I want to have a lamp fitted over the front door. Wǒ-xiǎng-zai-qiánmén ān-yíge-dēng. 我想在前門按一個燈. (4) (match) pèi 配 (TV). This lamp doesn't fit the color of the wall. Zhèige-dēng gēn-qiángde-yánse bú-pèi. 這個燈跟牆的顏色不配.

(a) (1) (be suitable for) héshì 合適 (SV). Do you think it is fit to invite both of them? Nǐ-juéde-tāmen-liǎngge-rén-dou-qǐng héshì-ma? 你覺得他們兩個人都

請合適嗎? (2) (physically suited) hé-gé 合格. He is not physically fit for this work. Zuò-zhèizhong-shì tāde-shēnti-bu-hé-gé. 作這種事他的身體不合格. (3) (healthy) shēnti-hěn-jiànkāng 身體很健康. bú-pàng-yě-bú-shòu 不胖也不瘦. He's very fit. Tā-shēntǐ-hěn-jiànkāng. 他身體很健康.

FIT someone IN (to a schedule) fàngzai 放在, páizai 排在. I'll fit you in Sunday afternoon. Wǒ-bǎ nǐ-fàngzai-xīngqītiān-xiàwǔ. 我把你放在星期天下午.

FIVE (n) wǔ 五 (NU) five years wǔnián 五年.

FIX (n) (predicament) máfan 麻煩 (N). I got myself into a terrible fix. Wǒ-zìjǐ-rěshang-máfan-le. 我自己惹上麻煩了.

(a) (unmovable) a) (fastened) sǐ 死 (SV). This part of the machine moves, but the rest is fixed. Jīqi-zhèi-bùfen-shi-huó-de, biéde-dou-shi-sǐ-de. 機器這部分是活的, 别的都是死的. b) (definite, unalterable) yídìng 一定 (SV). This book sells for a fixed price. Zhèige-shū yǒu-yídìng-de-jiàqian. 這個書有一定的價錢.

(v) (1) (repair) xiūlǐ 修理 (TV), shōushi 收拾 (TV). Can you fix my typewriter? Nǐ-huì-xiūli-wǒde-dǎzìjī-ma? 你會修理我的打字機嗎? (2) (patch up) bǔ 補 (TV), xiū-bǔ 修補 (TV). I usually fix my own flats. Wǒ-píngcháng zìjǐ-bǔ-chētāi. 我平常自己補車胎 (3) (set in order) shōushi 收拾 (TV). Will you fix up my bedroom, please? Qǐng-ni-géi-wo shōushi-shōushi-wòfáng-ba. 請你給我收拾收拾卧房吧. (4) (set, of a date) dìng 定 (TV). Is the date fixed? Rìzi dìng-le-ma? 日子定了嗎? (5) (prepare, as food) zuò 作 (TV). I'll fix you a cocktail. Wǒ-gei-nǐ-zuò-yìbēi-jīwěijiǔ-ba. 我給你做一杯鷄尾酒吧. (6) (chastise or discipline) shōushi 收拾 (TV). I'll fix him. Wǒ-děi-shōushi-shōushi-ta. 我得收拾收拾他.

FIX someone or something UP is expressed by a verb indicating the specific action. Can you fix me up with a free ticket? Nǐ-néng-bu-neng gěi-wǒ nòng-yìzhāng-miǎnpiào. 你能不能給我弄一張免票. (arrange a date for someone) Can you fix me up with that girl? Nǐ-néng-tì-wo-gēn-nèige-xiáojie dìng-ge-yuēhui-ma? 你能替我跟那個小姐訂個約會嗎?

FIX a race, a match ànzhōng-cāozòng 暗中操縱. I heard that the match was fixed. Wǒ-tīngshuō nèige-bǐsài yǒu-rén ànzhōng-cāozòng. 我聽說那個比賽有人暗中操縱.

FIX THE BLAME ON someone guài 怪 (TV). You can't fix the blame on him. Nǐ-bù-neng-guài-tā. 你不能怪他.

FIX one's EYES ON dīngzhe 盯着 (TV). He fixed his eyes on that airplane. Tā-dīngzhe-nèijià-fēijī. 他盯着那架飛機.

FIX ON (decide on) juédìng 決定 (TV) (AV). Which one did you fix on? Nǐ-juédìng(-yào)-něige-le-ma? 你決定(要)那個了嗎?

FLAG (n) qízi 旗子 (N), qí 旗 (B). National flag guóqí 國旗, raise the flag shēng-qí 昇旗, lower the flag jiàn-qí 降旗.

(v) (1) (stop by a signal) jiào... tíng(xialai) 叫...停(下來) Can you flag a passing car? Nǐ-néng-bu-neng jiào-yīliàng-guò-lu-de-qìchē tíngxialai? 你能不能叫一輛過路的汽車停下來? (2) (fade, lag) mànmānrde-jiǎnshǎo 慢慢兒的減少. My interest flagged. Wǒde-xìngqu mànmānrde-jiǎnshǎo-le. 我的興趣慢慢兒的減少了.

FLAME (n) huǒmiáozi 火苗子 (N), huǒmiáor 火苗兒 (N), huǒ 火 (N). The flame is about ten feet high. Huǒmiáo-zi yǒu-shíchǐ-duo-gāo. 火苗子有十尺多高.

BE IN FLAMES zháo-huǒ 着火 (VO), zháoqilai 着起來 (RV), zháoqi-huǒ-lai 着起火來. The whole city was in flames. Quánchéng dou-zháoqi-huǒ-lai-le. 全城都着起火來了.

FLAME UP wàng 旺 (SV). The fire flamed up again. Zhèige-huǒ yòu-wàng-le. 這個火又旺了.

FLASH (n) (a burst of light) guāng 光 (N), flash of lightning 閃光 (N).

(v) (1) (shine a light) zhào 照 (TV). Flash the light into the cave. Zhào-yizhào dòng-lǐtou. 照一照洞裏頭. (2) (emit, gleam) shǎn-guāng 閃光 (VO). Her earrings flash in the dark. Tāde-ěrhuán zai-ànchur zhí-shǎnguāng. 我們耳環在暗處兒直閃光. (3) (to spread, of news) chuán 傳 (TV). The news was quickly flashed throughout the whole school. Nèige-xīnwén hěn-kuài-de chuánbiànle-quán-xuéxiào-le. 那個新聞很快的傳遍了全學校了. (4) (pass very rapidly) guò-yixia(r) 過一下(兒). Her image just flashed through my mind. Tā-de-yǐngzi zai-wǒde-nǎozi-li guòle-yixia(r). 他的影

子在我的腦子裏過了一下(兒).

IN A FLASH 'yíxiàzi 一下子 He disappeared in a flash. Tā-'yíxiàzi jiu-bú-jiàn-le. 他一下子就不見了.

NEWS FLASH xiāoxi 消息 (N).

FLASHLIGHT (n) shŏudiàntŏng 手電筒 (N), shŏudiàndēng 手電燈 (N), diànbàngr 電棒兒 (N).

FLAT (n) (one floor apartment) yìcéng-gōngyù 一層公寓. (a) (1) (level) píng 平 (SV). Is the ground flat? Dì-píng-ma? 地平嗎? (2) (shallow, thin) biăn 扁 (SV), biănpíng 扁平 (SV). It's a flat box. Nèi-shi-yíge-biăn-hézi. 那是一個扁盒子. (3) (deflated) biĕ 癟 (IV). I had my flat tire repaired. Wŏ-biĕle-de-lúntāi xiū-hăo-le. 我癟了的輪胎修好了. (4) (tasteless) méi-wèir 沒味兒 (SV). That restaurant's food tastes flat. Nèige-fànguănr-de-cài méi-wèir. 那個飯館兒的菜沒味兒. (5) (uninteresting) méi-yìsi 沒意思 (SV). His lecture was flat. Tāde-yănjiăng méi-yìsi. 他的演講沒意思. (6) (absolute and unqualified) yídìng 一定 (SV). Can you give me a flat answer? Nĭ-néng-bu-néng gĕi-wŏ-yíge-yídìng-de-dáfu? 你能不能給我一個一定的答覆? (7) (firm, determined) yídìng 一定 (SV). That is the flat price. Nèige-shi-yídìng-de-jiàqian. 那個是一定的價錢. (8) (below the proper pitch) dĭ 低 (SV). She has a flat voice. Tāde-săngyĭn hĕn-dĭ. 她的嗓音很低.

FALL FLAT a) (lit.) shuăidăo 摔倒 (RV), shuăi-pāxia 摔趴下 (RV), shuăi-tăng-xia 摔躺下 (RV). b) (fig.) shībài 失敗 (IV). My plan fell flat. Wŏde-jìhuà shībài-le. 我的計劃失敗了.

FLATTER (v) (1) (praise insincerely) a) (in a situational comment) pĕng 捧 (TV), fèng-cheng 奉承 (TV), gōngwei 恭維 (TV). You are only flattering me. Nín-zhèshi-pĕng-wŏ. 您這是捧我. b) (used in response to a flattering comment) guòjiăng 過獎 (IV). (2) (show as better looking) bĭ-bĕnrén-hăo-kàn 比本人好看. This picture flatters him. Zhèige-zhàopiàn bĭ-tā-bĕnrén hăokàn. 這個照片比他本人好看.

BE FLATTERED (be pleased) juéde-hĕn-róngxìng 覺得很榮幸. I am flattered by your visit. Nín-lái wŏ-jué-de-hĕn-róngxìng. 您來我覺得很榮幸.

FLAVOR (n) (1) (taste) wèidao 味道 (N), wèir 味兒 (N). I don't like the flavor. Wŏ-bù-xǐhuan zhèige-wèir. 我不喜歡這個味兒. (2) (special quality) wèir 味兒 (N) fēngwèi 風味 (N). His house has a Japanese flavor. Tāde-fángzi yǒu-yìdiǎnr-Rìběn-fēngwèi. 他的房子有一點兒日本風味.

FLEE (v) (run away) táopǎo 逃跳 (IV), táozǒu 逃走 (IV). Everyone fled when the enemy approached. Dírén-jìn-le dàjiā-dōu-táozǒu-le. 敵人近了大家都逃走了.

FLEET (n) (1) (navy) jiànduì 艦隊 (N). (2) (group of vessels, planes, trucks, etc.) duì 隊 (B), (M). a fleet of trucks zǎizhòng-qìchē-duì 載重汽車隊. a fleet of airplanes yíduì-fēijī 一隊飛機.

(a) (rapid) kuài 快 (SV). He is fleet of foot. Tā-pǎode-hěn-kuài. 他跑的很快.

FLESH (n) (1) (human or animal muscle or edible meat) ròu 肉 (N). Flesh surrounds the bones. Ròu-bāozhe-gútou. 肉包着骨頭. (2) (pinkish white color) 'ròu-shǎir 肉色兒 (N), fěn(hóng)-shǎir 粉(紅)色兒 (N). Paint this wall with a flesh color. Bǎ-zhèige-qiáng yóucheng-fěn(hóng)-shǎir. 把這個牆油成粉紅色兒.

IN THE FLESH (actually present) qīnzì 親自 (AD), qīnshēn 親身 (AD). Here you are in the flesh. Nǐ-qīnshēn-lái-le. 你親身來了.

one's OWN FLESH AND BLOOD is expressed as bone and flesh gǔròu 骨肉 (N). You wouldn't do that to your own flesh and blood, would you? Duì-nǐ-zìjǐ-de-gǔròu nǐ-bú-huì-nà-yàngr-ba? 對你自己的骨肉你不會那樣兒吧?

FLIGHT (n) (1) (act or manner of flying) fēixíng 飛行 (N). There was a small accident on this flight. Zhèicì-fēixíng chū-le-yìdiǎnr-yìwài. 這次飛行出了一點兒意外. (2) (trip by airplane) bān 班 (M) may be followed by fēijī 飛機 (N). What flight do you take? Nǐ-zuò-něi-bān-fēijī? 你坐那班飛機? (3) (series of stairs) céng 層 (M) may be followed by lóu 樓 (N). How many flights are there? Duōshao-céng-lóu 多少層樓?

(4) (act of fleeing or escaping) usually expressed verbally táopǎo 逃跑 (IV). The enemy is in flight. Díren-táopǎo-le. 敵人逃跑了.

FLOAT (v) (1) (stay on the surface of a liquid) piāo 漂 (IV), fú 浮 (IV). Will this thing float? Zhèige-dōngxi néng-piāozhe-ma? 這個東西能漂着嗎? (2) (drift gently in air) piāo 飄 (IV). Clouds float in the sky. Tiānshang piāozhe-yúncai. 天上

飄着雲彩. (3) (sell, of securities) fāxíng 發行 (TV). That company floated a bond issue. Nèige-gōngsī fāxíngle-yìzhǒng-zhàiquàn. 那個公司發行了一種債券.

FLOCK (n) (group) qún 群 (M). a flock of sheep yìqún-yáng 一群羊.

(v) (come or go in crowds) yìqún-yìqún-de-qù 一群一群的去, yìqún-yìqún-de-lái 一群一群的來. People flocked to the exhibit. Rén yìqún-yìqún-de dào-zhǎnlǎnhuì-qu. 人一群一群的到展覽會去.

FLOOD (n) (overflowing of water) shuǐzāi 水災 (N), dàshuǐ 大水 (N). The flood did a lot of damage. Shuǐzāi zàocheng-hěn-dà-de-sǔnshi. 水災造成很大的損失.

(v) (overflow, cover with water) yān 淹 (TV). The rain flooded the city. Xià-dà-yǔ bǎ-nèige-chéng gei-yān-le. 下大雨把那個城給淹了

FLOOR (n) (1) (surface of room or building walked on) dì 地 (N). Put it on the floor. Fàngzai-dì-shang. 放在地上. (2) (wooden floor) dìbǎn 地板 (N). (3) (story of a building) céng 層 (M) may be followed by lóu 樓 (N). three floors sāncéng 三層. I live on the fifteenth floor. Wǒ-zhù-dìshíwǔcéng-lóu. 我住第十五層樓.

(v) (1) (puzzle completely, of a person) bǎ...nánzhu 把...難住. His question floored me. Tāde-wènti bǎ-wǒ-nán-zhù-le. 他的問題把我難住了. (2) (knock down a person) bǎ...dǎdǎo 打...打倒. He floored the challenger three times. Tā-bǎ-tiǎozhàn-de dǎodǎole-sānci. 他把挑戰的打倒了三次.

FLOUR (n) (1) (white wheat flour) miànfěn 麵粉 (N), báimiàn 白麵 (N). (2) (when specifying the grain of which it is made) miàn(r) 麵(兒) (B). millet flour xiǎomimiàn(r) 小米麵(兒) (N).

FLOW (v) (move, of a fluid) liú 流 (IV). The river flows to the sea. Zhèitiáo-hé liúdao-hǎi-li-qu. 這條河流到海裏去.

FLOWER (n) huā 花 (N), huār 花兒 (N), raise flowers yǎng-huār 養花兒 (VO), zhòng-huār 種花兒 (VO).

FLY (v) (1) (of birds, plans, etc.) fēi 飛 (IV). Chickens cannot fly. Jī-bú-huì-fēi. 鷄不會飛. (2) (ride in a plane) zuò-fēijī 坐飛機 (VO), fēi 飛 (TV). I'm going to fly to Japan. Wǒ-zuò-fēijī dao-Rì-běn-qu. 我坐飛機到日本去. (3) (pilot a plane) kāi(fēijī) 開(飛機) (TV) (VO), fēi 飛 (TV). He flew to South America. Tā-kāi(-fēijī)dào-Nánměi-qu-le. 他

開(飛機)到南美去了. He doesn't fly jets. Tā-bu-kāi-pēnshejī. 他不開噴射機. (4) (transport by plane) yòng-fēijī-yùn 用飛機運. I'll have my belongings flown there. Wŏde-dōngxi dōu-yòng-fēijī-yùn-qu-le. 我的東西都用飛機運去了. (5) (run fast)(xiàng-fēi-shide-)păo (像飛似的)跑 (IV) He flew down the hill. Tā(xiàng-fēi-shide-)păoxia-shān-qu-le. 他(像飛似的)跑下山去了. (6) (flutter) piāo 飄 (TV). The banner is flying in the wind. Qízi zài-fēng-li-piāo. 旗子在風裏飄. (7) (of a flag) guà 掛 (TV). (8) (of a kite) fàng 放 (TV). I don't know how to fly a kite. Wŏ-bú-huì-fàng-fēngzheng. 我不會放風箏.

FLY AT (attack suddenly and violently) gōngji 攻擊 (TV). I don't know why she always flies at me. Wŏ-bù-zhídào-tā-wèi-shénma lăo-gōngji-wo. 我不知道她為甚麼老攻擊我.

FLY INTO A RAGE fā-píqi 發脾氣 (VO). He flies into a rage very easily. Tā-hĕn-róngyi-fā-píqi. 他很容易發脾氣.

LET FLY words mà 罵 (IV). He let fly all kinds of words. Tā-shénma-nántīng-de-huà dōu-mà-dào-le. 他甚麼難聽的話都罵到了.

ON THE FLY (in a hurry) jíjimángmáng-de 急急忙忙的 (AD). He left on the fly. Tā-jíjimángmáng-de jiu-zŏu-le. 他急急忙忙的就走了.

FLY (n) cāngying 蒼蠅 (N), yíngzi 蠅子 (N).

FOE (n) (enemy) díren 敵人 (N). He is a foe of progress. Tā-shi-jìnbù-de-díren. 他是進步的敵人.

FOG (n) (1) (suspended condensed water vapor) wù 霧 (N). The fog was so thick I couldn't see. Wù-xiàde-tài-dà-le, wŏ-kànbujiàn-le. 霧下得太大了,我看不見了. (2) (bewildered mental condition) hūnhunchenchén 昏昏沉沉, húlihudū 糊裏糊塗. I sat there in a fog. Wŏ-zuòzai-ner húlihúdū-de. 我坐在那兒糊裏糊塗的.

FOLD (n) (1) (crease made by folding) zhĕr 摺兒 (N). Tear it along the fold. Shùnzhe-zhĕr sīxialai. 順着摺兒撕下來. (2) (a pen for sheep) (yáng-)juàn (羊)圈 (N). Put the flock in the fold. Bă-yáng hōngdao-(yáng-)juàn-li-qu. 把羊轟到(羊)圈裏去. (3) (multiplied by a specified number) bèi 倍 (M). Population increased a hundred fold. Rénkou zēngjiāle-yibăibèi. 人口增加了一百倍.

F

(v) (1) (turn back, bend over) zhé 折 (TV). Fold that paper, please. Qǐng-bǎ-nèizhang-zhǐ zhéshang. 請把那張紙折上. (2) (embrace, enfold) is expressed as embrace bào 抱 (TV). He folded the child in his arms. Tā-bàozhe-háizi. 他抱着孩子.

FOLK (n) (1) (people in general) rén 人 (N). Some folks are never satisfied. Yǒuxie-rén yǒngyuǎn-bù-mǎnzú. 有些人永遠不滿足. (2) (one's family and relatives, especially parents) jiāli-de-rén 家裏的人 (N). My folks are going to Japan. Wǒ-jiāli-de-rén yào-dào-Rìběn-qu. 我家裏的人要到日本去. (a) (of the common people) mínjiān 民間 (B-), folk song mínjiān-gēqǔ 民間歌曲 (N), folk dance mínjiān-wǔdǎo 民間舞蹈 (N).

FOLLOW (v) (1) (go or come after) (zài-hòutou-)gēnzhe (在後頭)跟着. I think there's someone following us. Wǒ-juéde yǒu-rén-gēnzhe-wǒmen-ne. 我覺得有人跟着我們呢. (2) (imitate)xué 學 (TV), gēn...xué 跟...學 (S). Follow me. Gēn-wǒ-xué. 跟我學. (3) (obey) fúcóng 服從 (TV). We should follow our leader. Wǒmen-děi-fúcóng-lǐngxiù. 我們得服從領袖. (4) (go along a road, a river, etc.) shùnzhe...zǒu 順着...走 (S). Follow this path and you'll be there. Shùnzhe-zhèitiáo-xiǎo-lù-zǒu jiu-dào-le. 順着這條小路走就到了. (5) (go according to instructions) 'ànzhào 按照 (CV), àn(zhe) 按(着) (CV), zhào(zhe) 照(着) (CV). You have to follow the instructions when you take this medicine. Nǐ-děi-ànzhe-shuōmíng chī-zhèige-yào. 你得按着說明吃這個藥. (6) (understand)dǒng 懂 (TV), míngbai 明白 (TV). I don't follow what you said. Wǒ-bù-dǒng-nǐ-shuō-de-shi-shénma. 我不懂你說的是甚麼. (7) (be the logical conclusion) zhǔn-shi-zhèiyàngr 準是這樣兒. That situation doesn't necessarily follow from this fact. Nèige-qíngxing bù-yídìng-zhǔn-shi-zhèiyàngr. 那個情形不一定準是這樣兒. 8) (keep track of news or events) yizhíde-zhù-yì 一直的注意, buduàn-de-zhù-yì 不斷的注意. Do you follow the war news? Nǐ-buduànde-zhù-yì-zhànshì-xīnwén-ma? 你不斷的注意戰事新聞嗎?

FOLLOW SUIT (in cards or of another's example) yě-gēnzhe 也跟着. You should follow suit and deal a spade. Nǐ-yīngdāng-gēnzhe-yě chūhēitáor. 你應當跟着也出黑挑兒. If everybody goes I'll follow suit. Yàoshi-dàjiā-dou-qu, wǒ-yě-gēnzhe-qu. 要是大家都去,我也跟着去.

FOLLOW OUT zhàozhe...bàn 照着...辦 or zhàozhe 照着 plus another verb. I'll certainly take your idea and follow it out. Wǒ-yíding-zhàozhe-nǐde-yìsi-bàn. 我一定照着你的意思辦.

FOLLOW UP (carry out to the end) bàndàodǐ 辦到底 (RV). If you start anything you have to follow it up. Yàoshi-nǐ-kāishǐ-yíjiàn-shìqing nǐ-jiu-děi-bàndàodǐ. 要是你開始一件事情,你就得辦到底.

FOLLOWING (n)(disciples) suícóng 隨從 (N). That man has a large following. Nèige-rén yǒu-hěn-duō-suícóng. 那個人有很多隨從.

(a) (1) (coming next) xiànmian 下面 (PW), xiàbianr 下邊兒 (PW), yǐxià 以下 (PW). The following class will be history. Xiàbianr-yitáng shi-lìshǐ. 下邊兒一堂是歷史. The following recording is his speech. Xiàmian-de-lùyīn shi-tade-yǎnjiǎng. 下面的錄音是他的演講. (2) (after a specific time already mentioned) This took place the following day. Zhèijian-shì shi-di'èrtian-fāshēng-de. 這件事是第二天發生的.

FOND (a) (like very much) hěn-xǐhuan 很喜歡. He is fond of dogs. Tā-hěn-xǐhuan-gǒu. 他很喜歡狗.

FOOD (n) (1) (anything edible) chīde(-dōngxi) 吃的(東西). (2) (daily meal) a) (small or large quantity) fàn 飯 (N). I haven't had any food for two days. Wǒ-liǎngtian méi-chī-fàn-le. 我兩天没吃飯了. b) (in large quantity). huǒshi 伙食 (N). The food at our school is no good. Wǒmen-xuéxiào-de-huǒshi bu-hǎo. 我們學校的伙食不好. (3) (foodstuff) liángshi 糧食 (N). (4) (for small animals or birds) shí 食 (N). cat food māo-shí 貓食. (5) (for large animals) liào 料 (N).

FOOL (n) (silly person, dupe) shǎzi 傻子 (N), shǎguā 傻瓜 (N). Don't try to make a fool out of me. Bié-xiǎng-ná-wǒ-dàng-shǎguā. 别想拿我當傻瓜. I am not a fool. Wǒ-bú-shi-shǎzi. 我不是傻子.

(v) (deceive, trick) piàn 騙 (TV). No one can fool him. Méi-rén-piàndeliǎo-ta. 没人騙的了他.

FOOL AROUND (1) (be silly or playful) nàozhe-wánr 鬧着玩兒 (IV), kāi-wánxiào 開玩笑 (VO). Be serious, don't fool around. 'Yánsù-yìdiǎnr, bié-nàozhe-wánr. 嚴肅一點兒別鬧着玩兒. (2) (be unproductive) yóushǒuhào-xián 游手好閒, xiāhùn 瞎混 (IV). Don't fool around, get to work. Bié yóushǒuhàoxiánde, gànhuór-qu. 別游手好閒的,幹活兒去.

FOOL WITH (play with) wánr 玩兒 (TV). Don't fool with his watch. Bié-wánr-tade-biǎo. 別玩兒他的錶.

FOOLISH (a) (1) (stupid) shǎ 傻 (SV), húdu 糊塗 (SV), bù-dǒng-shì 不懂事. He' foolish. Tā-hěn-shǎ. 他很傻. (2) (in actions or words) húnào 胡鬧 (IV), xiānào 瞎鬧 (IV). (3) (in words only) húshuō 胡說 (IV), xiāshuō 瞎說 (IV). Don't be foolish! Bié-húnào. 別胡鬧. or Bié-xiā-shuō. 別瞎說.

FOOT (n) (1) (part of body) jiǎo 腳 (N). (2) (bottom) jiǎo 腳 (N), xiàtou 下頭 (PW). foot of a mountain shānjiǎo 山腳 (N). foot of a ladder tízi-de-xiàtou 梯子的下頭. (3) (twelve inches) chǐ 尺 (M). He is 6 feet tall. Tā-liùchǐ-gāo. 他六尺高.

ON FOOT (walking) zǒuzhe 走着. Do we go on foot? Wǒmen-zǒuzhe-qù-ma? 我們走着去嗎?

BACK ON one's FEET (lit. or fig.) qǐlai 起來 (RV). This medicine will put you back on your feet within a week. Zhèige-yào yíge-lǐbài-zhinèi jiu-néng-ràng-nǐ-qǐlai. 這個藥一個禮拜之內就能讓你起來. He quickly got back on his feet after his business failed. Tā-de-mǎimai shībàile-yǐhòu hěn-kuàide-yòu-qǐlai-le. 他的買賣失敗了以後很快的又起來了.

PUT one's FOOT DOWN guǎn 管 (TV), juédìng 決定 (VO) xià-juéxīn 下決心 (VO). Now it's time for you to put your foot down. Xiànzai shi-nǐ-yīnggāi-guǎnde-shíhou-le. 現在是你應該管的時候了.

STAND ON one's OWN FEET zìlì 自立 (IV). He is too young to stand on his own feet. Tā-tài-niánqīng hái-bù-néng-zìlì-ne. 他太年青還不能自立呢.

FOOT THE BILL fù-zhàng 付賬 (VO), gěi-qián 給錢 (VO). Who's going to foot the bill? Shéi-fù-zhàng? 誰付賬?

FOR (prep) (1) (on behalf of) gěi 給 (CV), tì 替 (CV). He bought this for you. Zhèige tā-shi-gěi-nín mǎi-de. 這個他是給您買的. (2) (because of) yīnwei 因為 (MA), wèile... (de-yuángu) 為了…(的緣故). She did it for her mother's sake. Tā-wèileta-mǔqin(-de-yuángu) cai-zuò-de-nèige-shì. 他為了他母親(的緣故)才作的那個事. (3) (adapted to) wèi 為 (CV), gěi 給 (CV). Is this belt for women? Zhèige-yāodài shi-wèi-nǚren-yòng-de-ma? 這個腰帶是為女人用的嗎? (4) (in honor of) wèi 為 (CV). We gave that party especially for him. Wǒmen-tèbié-wèi-ta qǐng-de-kè. 我們特別為他請的客. (5) (in reference to) yú 於 (CV), duì 對 (CV), duìyú 對於 (CV). This is no good for you. Zhèige duì-nǐ méiyou-hǎochu. 這個對你沒有好處. (6) (throughout, of time or space) is not expressed. He has been here for two days. Tā-yǐjing-láile-liǎngtiān-le. 他已經來了兩天了. (7) (in favor of) zànchéng 贊成 (TV). I'm neither for it nor against it. Wǒ-bú-zànchéng yě-bù-fǎnduì. 我不贊成也不反對.

FOR GOOD is expressed negatively. He's gone for good. Tā-bu-huílai-le. 他不回來了.

FOR NOW xiànzà. 現在 (PW). I have nothing to say for now. Xiànzài wǒ-méi-you-shenma-kě-shuō-de. 現在我沒有甚麼可說的.

FOR ONCE zhèi(-yi)huí 這(一)回 (SP-NU-M), zhèi(-yí)cì 這(一)次 (SP-NU-M). For once, I refused him. Zhèihuí wǒ-jùjué-ta-le. 這回我拒絕他了.

FOR ONE THING kěshi-yǒu-yíyàngr 可是有一樣兒. For one thing I don't know him. Kěshi-yǒu-yíyàngr wǒ-bú-rènshi-ta. 可是有一樣兒, 我不認識他.

FOR THE FIRST TIME dìyícì 第一次 (SP-NU-M), tóuyícì 頭一次 (SP-NU-M). He was defeated for the first time. Tā-nà-shi-tóuyícì bèi-dǎbài-le. 他那是頭一次被打敗了.

BE IN FOR TROUBLE zhǎoshang-máfan-le. 找上麻煩了. You are in for trouble. Nǐ-suàn-zhǎoshang-máfan-le. 你算找上麻煩了.

IT'S TIME FOR dàole...de-shíhou-le. 到了…的時候了. It's time for supper. Dàole-chī-wǎnfàn-de-shíhou-le. 到了吃晚飯的時候了

FOR A LIVING ...wéishēng …為生. He sells newspapers for a living. Tā-mài-bào-wéishēng. 他賣報為生.

KNOW FOR A FACT zhīdao...shi-zhēnde 知道…是真的. I know that story for a fact. Wǒ-zhīdao-nèige-gùshi shi-zhēnde. 我知道那個故事是真的.